"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably light snows today and Thursday; increasing south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,137. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS CHEERS AS WILSON URGES CURB ON PLOTTERS

Wild Applause Greets the President's Denunciation of Disloyal Citizens.

ACCLAIM DEFENSE PLANS

Members of Both Parties Express Approval of His Sentiments on Preparedness.

UPHOLDS PAN-AMERICANISM

Warns the World That We Will Defend the Independence and Liberty of the Whole Continent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—While national defense was the keynote of President Wilson's annual address to Congress today, he made a stirring appeal for Pan-Americanism—an advanced Americanism—growing out of the guardianship of the Monroe Doctrine.

"All the Governments of America," said he, "stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. We retain unabated the spirit which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America, but the purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves."

The moral, the President said, was that the States of America were not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their association was likely to give them a new significance in world affairs.

Denounces Disloyalty.

The President's utterances were greeted with ripples of applause at various times, but once his audience showed unrestrained enthusiasm in demonstrating approval of his sentiments. That was when he called upon the nation's legislators to enact laws by which the country might be purged of the "corrupt distempers" produced by those foreign-born citizens of the United States who had "uttered the gravest threats against our national peace and safety."

Mr. Wilson's description of the principles of the program he intended to propose for increasing the strength of the land and naval forces of the United States had brought no demonstration from those who listened to him. But when he condemned those naturalized Americans "who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue," loud cheering started on the floor, and for a moment or two the wave of enthusiasm that swept through the chamber of the House of Representatives was full of vim and vigor.

A little later, before the President had left the subject, there was a great round of hand clapping when he urged that "such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out."

Thought a Hit at Jingoes.

The President spoke of "some men among us and many resident abroad" of American birth who "have so far forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States." They also preached and practiced disloyalty, the President said, and he indicated regret that no laws "can reach corruptions of the mind and heart." It was taken for granted generally that President Wilson intended this to be a condemnation particularly of ex-President Roosevelt. The friends of the President said afterward that he had in mind mainly American citizens who resided most of the time in Europe and had become active in the interest of one or another of the European belligerents.

In reading this portion of his address the President spoke with greater emphasis than he had used in stressing previous points. His voice rang out distinctly, and it was apparent that the deep feeling he showed communicated itself to his audience and produced a ready response.

Republicans joined Democrats in approving his reference to the disloyalty of certain hyphenates, and, judged by what occurred when these sentiments were uttered by the President, there will be no difficulty in carrying out the President's desire to have the Federal laws extended so as to reach those plotters against the peace and well-being of the nation who are now amenable in many cases to laws of individual States only.

His Most Notable Address.

It took the President one hour and two minutes to read his annual address, generally regarded as the most notable and important communication that he has made to the Congress during his term of office.

When the Senate joined the House of Representatives in the great chamber of the latter body, the galleries were crowded and all the spaces back of the benches on the floor were filled with spectators entitled to floor privileges. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and James P. Clarke, President pro tempore of the Senate, presided jointly over the sitting of the two legislative bodies. Prior to the arrival of President Wilson the only incident of interest was the ovation given to Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, former floor leader of the

Continued on Page 7.

British Attache Taken; Austrians Also Get an M. P.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—The morning papers give prominence to Italian dispatches detailing the capture aboard the Greek steamer Spetzia by an Austrian submarine of Captain Wilson, M. P., and Colonel Napier, half-brother of Lord Napier of Magdala.

The Spetzia was held up by a submarine between Patrasso and Cape Spartivento. An officer was sent aboard to search the vessel.

The Daily Telegraph's Milan correspondent says:

"While the inspection was proceeding Mr. Wilson and Colonel Napier made no mystery of their identity, but stood on deck wearing their uniforms, which were immediately noted by the submarine officer, who began questioning them at length; but the Captain of the steamer lodged an energetic protest, stating that it was a flagrant violation of international rights. The submarine officer persisted, telling the Captain finally that it was none of his business to intervene. The British officers also protested against the violation of international rules.

"Finally the submarine officer declared Wilson and Napier his prisoners and ordered them taken as prisoners of war to the submarine. Amid all the confusion some one threw several bulky mail bags into the sea, but the bags were fished out by the Austrian sailors and taken to the submarine."

BRITISH COMMENTS ON WILSON ADDRESS

Some London Papers Suggest It Points to America's Growing International Duty.

BRITISH NAVY AS A DEFENSE

Only Effective Protector of the Monroe Doctrine, Says Daily News—One Adverse Opinion.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—President Wilson's message proves of unusual interest to the British press, as shown by the editorials in the morning papers.

In the view of The Daily News, "it is doubtful whether the Monroe Doctrine will ever be tenable again, experience having shown that the United States can no longer rely on political isolation founded on geographical detachment, which has largely lost its meaning."

The Daily News argues that it is only the British Navy which today stands in effective defense of the Monroe Doctrine, and that "if Germany were victorious in this war the United States' guarantees of the independence of the States of South America would not be worth the paper on which that doctrine is written."

Admitting that President Wilson's assertion that the American policy of neutrality has been of enormous value to the world is justified, and in its operation has worked to the incalculable advantage of the Allies, The News refers to President Wilson's difficulties in dealing with the German campaign owing to constitutional restrictions, and says:

"President Wilson has the courage and executive genius for an emergency, and we do not doubt that his demand for powers to deal with the situation will be readily granted."

Machinations of Germans.

The Daily Chronicle says: "After the amazing revelations of German machinations, which appear still far from complete, one would be surprised if the United States tolerated the present condition of things much longer. It would be strange if the American people did not insist on their Government taking strong measures to restore security of life and property on American soil and in American ports."

The Times regards the message as "by force of events a war message from beginning to end," and says:

"The President has striven, and is still striving hard, with the full approbation of the masses of the people, to cling fast to the notion that the United States can continue to live its own life, uphold exalted ideals throughout the New World, and promote their realization in the Old World without abandoning the splendid isolation she has so long enjoyed. The hard realities of the situation created by the war are beginning to show that the notion is no longer tenable with the firm assurance of even last year.

"The sudden development of the Boy-Ed-von Papen controversy gives the message a dramatic fitness it would not have possessed without this serious complication, and affords a striking instance of the growing complexity and interdependence of the relations between the Old World and the New.

"Even more striking than the President's denunciation of the German campaign is the new attitude he assumes on the subject of national defense. It is a sudden break with the past of his own party, and the fact that the President cannot expect his proposals to be carried out without hard fighting makes them still more a sign of the times.

"The Times believes that, although the Germans have so often and so grossly misunderstood the American attitude, they will appreciate the significance of the President's message, and with, however bad grace, draw back while there is still time."

Disappointed by Message.

Under the heading "America's Lost Opportunity" The Daily Graphic in an editorial says:

"If President Wilson had assumed the responsibility of safeguarding law his services would have added a glorious page to American history. It is griev-

Continued on Page 7.

Modern Transportation Efficiency.
"Augusta Special" via SOUTHERN RAILWAY to Aiken and Augusta. Lv. New York daily, 1:08 P. M. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

LANSING REFUSES TO GIVE BERLIN REASONS IN DETAIL

But He Intimates That Attaches' Discreditable Associations Made Them Undesirable.

VON BERNSTORFF SATISFIED

Forwards Secretary of State's Communication to His Government by Wireless.

GERMANY TO ISSUE RECALL

But Meanwhile Wants Light, Berlin Says, on Her Attaches' Offenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A specific statement from the United States Government was dispatched to Berlin by wireless today declining to comply in detail with the request of the German Government for the reasons for asking the recall of the German Naval and Military Attachés, Captains Karl Boy-Ed and Franz von Papen, respectively.

The communication takes the form of a personal note of an informal character written late yesterday afternoon by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, by whom the communication was received this morning, put into the German secret cipher code, and forwarded to the Berlin Foreign Office by wireless. Secretary Lansing's note was in response to a personal note of an informal character written by Ambassador von Bernstorff last Sunday and sent to him (Mr. Lansing) that day. This note was written by the Ambassador under instructions from his Government directing him to endeavor to ascertain the facts upon which was predicated the oral request of Secretary Lansing for the immediate recall of the two Attachés.

A confidential dispatch was also sent today by the State Department to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, conveying the information contained in Secretary Lansing's personal note to Count von Bernstorff and declining to go into the facts or disclose the sources of information on which the United States Government bases its objection to the retention of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen in this country. Standing on usage and having stated its decision, the State Department, with the full approval of President Wilson, is now awaiting the response of the German Government and expecting to be informed that the request for the recall of the two Attachés will be granted.

What Lansing Did Say.

It was learned tonight that in his note to Count von Bernstorff, Secretary Lansing did particularize to the extent of explaining why certain of the reasons actuating this Government would not be disclosed. This particularization was to the effect that, while the reason for the request for the recall of the Attachés was that they had become personae non gratae for objectionable or improper activities in connection with German naval and military matters, they had also been intimately associated or in contact with certain persons who had been under suspicion or who had been brought before the courts. The details on this point could not be disclosed, for the reason, among others, that this would necessitate the inclusion of the names of persons other than the two Attachés.

In reply to Germany's intimation that it would contest the withdrawal if it were asked on anything beyond the Hamburg-American trial, and the Archibald incident, Secretary Lansing's reply is understood to strongly intimate that other things than those did enter into the case. As to diplomatic precedent for the request of Germany it is said, Secretary Lansing's communication does not admit the right of the Berlin Foreign Office to inquire into facts and their sources. Consequently no specific details of any kind were discussed.

It is known that in Secretary Lansing's note no mention was made of Mexican affairs, nor did the name of General Huerta appear. The German Government was informed, however, that an accumulation of circumstances and conditions by inference, if not otherwise, connected the attachés with attempts to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. The Archibald incident, it was said, was mentioned in connection with the case of Captain von Papen and the trial of the Hamburg-American conspirators in connection with the case of Captain Boy-Ed.

Emphasis placed on the statement that military and naval activities alone were considered was taken to indicate that other German officials were not in any way concerned.

Von Bernstorff Satisfied.

It was understood tonight that Count von Bernstorff was of the personal opinion that the reply made by Secretary Lansing was satisfactory. Officials also apparently thought that it probably would satisfy the German Government.

It was considered doubtful tonight if the text of the communications which had passed between Secretary Lansing and the German Ambassador would be made public in the near future, unless the situation should change materially.

The State Department has under consideration the case of Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul General at New York. The Chargé of the Austrian Embassy has submitted to Secretary Lansing a number of documents to support von Nuber, among them a number of personal letters in which the Consul General made explanations to the Embassy about published reports. These were understood to have been written some time ago.

The Department of Justice is still investigating reports that German agents were back of alleged plans for a coun-

Continued on Page 3.

Allies Attack on Gallipoli; In Bad Plight, Berlin Says

COLOGNE, Dec. 7, via London, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—The Cologne Gazette's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs:

"The Entente Allies have begun a grand offensive at the Dardanelles, perhaps in consequence of Earl Kitchener's visit, but the Turkish authorities are inclined to believe that it is only a bluff.

"Thirty Entente allied aeroplanes on Saturday attacked Usun Kueprue, an important military and railway centre on the line from Constantinople to Adrianople, throwing many bombs, but traffic on the line was maintained."

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The position of the forces of the Entente Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula is growing worse every day, according to reports from Constantinople, the Winter storms that are prevailing making it impossible to bring provisions for the troops," says the Overseas News Agency today. It adds:

"The lack of drinking water is telling particularly upon the condition of the troops."

FORD PUTS OFF DATE FOR ENDING THE WAR

Says the Main Thing Is to Get Them to Stop Shooting, Maybe July 4.

ASKS CONGRESS'S SUPPORT

Wireless Plea to Washington Sent from the Oscar II.—All's Well on Board.

From a Staff Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP OSCAR II., (by Wireless via Cape Race, Dec. 7.)—Henry Ford was vague tonight when questioned on the conditions on which he hoped to bring about peace in Europe. He said:

"The main thing is to get them to stop shooting, if not by Christmas, by New Year's Day, Easter, or July 4. I have faith in the people."

But the idea of an appeal to the people is fading out, and Mme. Roszicka Schwimmer repeats her assurance that the Governments will welcome intercession in behalf of peace.

Another peace flag has been presented to the Ford pilgrims from Chicago voyagers. Students on board intend to map out plans for the peace campaign.

FORD APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

Sends Wireless Asking for Support of Peace Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Henry Ford, on board the peace ship Oscar II., today sent a wireless message to Congress, asking support for the Ford peace mission. The message was received at the office of Speaker Clark late today, and will go in the records along with other petitions and memorials. Addressed to "The Congress of the United States," the appeal reads:

> We, citizens of the United States, now sailing to Europe on the steamship Oscar II. with the serious purpose of uniting with citizens of European neutral countries in an organized effort to deliver the men from the trenches and the women from their suffering and agonies and restore the peace of the world upon an honorable and just basis which will stop the mad race of competitive armament, do hereby earnestly petition and entreat you to give the peace mission your support and encouragement, so that it may succeed at the earliest possible moment. HENRY FORD,
> For the 165 members of the International Peace Commission.

Secretary Lansing has not received any request from Governor Hanna of North Dakota, as reported by wireless from the peace ship, requesting him to issue passports to enable members of the Ford party to visit belligerent countries. Should such a request be received Governor Hanna, it is understood, will be informed that the State Department sees no reason for altering its decision to grant passports to the members of the Ford party good only for visiting neutral countries.

ON BOARD S. S. OSCAR II., Dec. 7, (by Wireless via Cape Race.)—Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota today sent a wireless message to Secretary of State Lansing urging him to provide members of the Ford peace party with passports which will enable them to visit belligerent countries.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line received a wireless message last night from the Oscar II. sent by Captain J. W. Hempel. It gave the position of the Oscar II. between Sable Island and Cape Race and contained the words: "All's well."

FAILS TO IMPRESS GERMANY.

Mission Viewed as a Manifestation of American Eccentricity.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via London.)—The German press in general treats the Ford peace mission only as a manifestation of American eccentricity. According to opinion here, the mission will have but slight chance of exerting its efforts in Germany or other belligerent countries, in view of the fact that the passports of its members are good only for neutral countries, making it impossible for the mission to operate at much shorter range than if it had remained in New York.

It would be possible, of course, for Germany to relax its regulations and permit the members of the Ford party to enter Germany without passports, but in view of the German knowledge that the mission comes without official inspiration or the approval of Washington it is unlikely to do so, according to present indications.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
FLORIDA-AUGUSTA-CUBA-SOUTH.
3 All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily via Standard R. R. of South. 1198 B'way. —Advt.

UNCOVER GERMAN PLOT TO EMBROIL US WITH MEXICO

Von Rintelen Came Here, Backed with Millions, for That Purpose, Government Learns.

ESPOUSED HUERTA'S CAUSE

New Revolution and Intervention Would Divert from Allies the Flow of Munitions.

HOW SCHEME WAS FOILED

Amateur Conspirators Gossiped—Fowler Attacks Marshall and Demands a Retraction.

The United States Government is in possession of evidence tending to show that Germany, through its secret agent, Franz von Rintelen, spent a huge sum of money in an effort to embroil the United States and Mexico, so as to divert the flow of munitions manufactures from the Allies, the idea being that in such an event the United States would need all the munitions manufactured in America for the use of its own armed forces.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has officially denied several times that there was any truth in the story that an effort was made by Germany to embroil this country with Mexico by starting a revolution that would make imperative the armed intervention of the United States. Despite these denials information has come to the Government that the bringing about of this clash was one of the purposes that brought von Rintelen, reputed friend of the Kaiser and of Prince Henry of Prussia, to this country last Spring.

The failure of von Rintelen is ascribed in part to the fact that he was unable to get together in this country a staff of secret service experts such as would have been possible in almost any country in Europe. Instead, he had to depend upon men who were amateurs in secret service activities, and these men "let the cat out of the bag."

During the three months that von Rintelen was in the United States there was only one German official here who outranked him, and that was Count von Bernstorff, the Ambassador. Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, and Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché, both consulted with von Rintelen as subordinates.

His Funds Unlimited.

This is the story of the plot as the Government officials have pieced it together from the evidence obtained:

Immediately upon his arrival in New York von Rintelen set about establishing the Mexican connections that he considered necessary to carry into effect his orders. He was introduced to two men familiar with conditions South of the Rio Grande, men who had lived many years in Mexico, one as a banker, the other as a contractor. One was a German subject, the other an American, and they had offices in the same building in the downtown section.

The money that von Rintelen had at his command is declared to have been practically unlimited; the figure has been placed as high as $30,000,000 for the Mexican venture alone. Great sums were expended by the German agent. This Government has traced much of the money and knows how it was expended. There was one item of $500,000 deposited with the Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William Street, the disposition of practically every cent of which is known to the Federal authorities. Practically all of this half million was used in the effort to bring about trouble in Mexico.

One of the two principal aids of von Rintelen in the Mexican venture has told American Secret Service agents what he declares to be all he knows about von Rintelen's Mexican activities. His complete story is on file in the Department of Justice in Washington. In that story he tells how von Rintelen approached him, and how, at the instigation of von Rintelen, he put the German emissary in communication with certain persons who it was thought would be able to help start the new revolution in Mexico.

Some of these were men who once had held high official positions in the Mexican Government. Both Huerta and Felix Diaz were considered for the leadership of the new revolution; Huerta was selected. One of the German gifts to Huerta, as stated by a high Carranzista official, was 10,000 rifles, with a promise of thousands more as fast as they were needed.

Another link in the chain of evidence forged by the Government showed that von Rintelen, under an assumed name, was introduced to one of Francisco Villa's agents. The man who engineered this introduction is the Treasurer of a banking institution through which von Rintelen transacted much of the financial part of his various schemes.

Carranzistas Watchful.

Carranzista officials early became aware that a conspiracy was being

Continued on Page 3.

DEWEY'S SPECIAL HOLIDAY CASES
of pure American wines, $4.25 and up. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3001 Cort. —Advt.

SUBMARINE SINKS ONE AMERICAN VESSEL, PERHAPS A SECOND; ANOTHER SHELLED; AUSTRIA SINKS ENTIRE MUNITIONS FLEET

Greece and Allies Getting Together, Premier Says; Military to Confer; French to Help Run Railroads

ATHENS, Dec. 6, (via Paris, Dec. 7.)—That an agreement for a conference of Greek military authorities and military representatives of the Entente powers to examine into and report upon the necessities of the situation respecting the allied demands upon Greece has been reached and the preliminary steps toward holding the conference have been taken was confirmed by Premier Skouloudis today.

"Tell the American people that the Government of Greece has only two aims—to safeguard the sovereignty of Greece and not to abandon neutrality, no matter for what reason she may be urged to do so, no matter what inducements or pressures are brought to bear," said Premier Skouloudis to The Associated Press correspondent.

"I think I may say," continued the Premier, "that the air, surcharged for months with misunderstandings, is at last clearing; that the Entente powers are beginning to understand that, while we are immovable on the two heads just stated, we are disposed in every other respect to give material expression to the feeling every Greek has toward France, Great Britain, and Russia, dating from Navarino.

"Two points which caused the recent friction are now in the way of amicable settlement. As far back as Nov. 10 I suggested the inappropriateness of non-military diplomatists seeking to arrange the details of a situation essentially military, and of which they understood little. Therefore I proposed a conference between the military authorities on either side, authorized to study the necessities of the situation and report on them, giving the Greek Government and the Entente diplomatists the benefit of their conclusions, from which a settlement could then be reached.

"Today this was finally accepted, and Colonel Fallis of the General Staff is leaving Saloniki to consult General Sarrail, the French commander, to thsi end.

"Respecting the railroads, the Greek Government has never been unaware that the personnel was inadequate for the handling of the immense increase in traffic due to the military uses to which the railways now are put, but M. Bouralli was unwilling to surrender control of his own property. As General Sarrail offers to assist in the operation of the railways, leaving Greek control unquestioned, the Government is only too glad to accept."

"What about hunting down Austro-German submarines in Greek territorial waters?" asked the interviewer.

"That touches our sovereignty," replied the Premier. "We protest to the world, especially to America, also a neutral, that we cannot sanction violations of our territory. But what can we do? We have only a small navy and a vast coast line. We can only protest."

GERMANS MASS TO ATTACK ALLIES

Holland Reports Great Moving of Troops for Advance in Artois and Flanders.

FRENCH LOSE IN CHAMPAGNE

Trenches There Are Taken by the German Forces After a Severe Conflict.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Reports from Holland state that the Germans have concentrated strong reinforcements and an immense amount of artillery with the object of striking a blow at the allied line in Flanders and Artois.

Nothing appears in the official bulletine from any source, however, to indicate such a big movement in that region.

The German forces in Champagne, however, have captured about 800 feet of an advanced trench near Auberive. The French, while admitting the loss, say in their night report that they have reoccupied a large part of the ground originally yielded. They also announce the wrecking by their artillery, co-operating with that of the Belgian Army, of a German position near Het Sas, and the blowing up of two munitions depots in the same locality. The Belgians report that floods in the Yser region have forced the Germans to abandon many of their advanced trenches.

Following is the German official statement:

> Near Berry-au-Bac a large mine was successfully exploded. A French trench, with its occupants, was destroyed. An enemy mine position that had been almost completed also was destroyed.
>
> East of Auberive, in Champagne, about 250 metres (upwards of 800 feet) of an advanced French trench was taken. More than sixty men fell into our hands.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

> In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the Belgian artillery, shelled an enemy works in the region of Het Sas. The work was competely shattered and two munitions dépots were blown up.
>
> In Artois the artillery engagements became more pronounced in the course of the day. The bombardment was violent on both sides in the region of Givenchy, to the north of the Bois en Hache, where fighting with large bombs likewise took place. In the sector of the road from Lille our artillery successfully shelled the enemy underground passages. In the Craonne district patrol fighting to our advantage is reported.
>
> In Champagne the action continued for the possession of the advanced trench to the south of St. Souplet. Our counterattacks have already enabled us to regain a large part of the lost section. One other local attack, of slight importance has occurred to the east of the Butte de Souain.

The French afternoon communiqué says:

> There were no important developments last night, with the exception of rather spirited cannonading in Champagne and a local engagement near one of our advanced posts to the south of St. Souplet.

The Belgian official communication reads:

> Besides effectively shelling enemy groups to the north and south of Dixmude, our batteries bombarded the German trenches in the direction of Woumen in retaliation for the employment by the enemy of shells containing irritating gases. In the sector of Steenstraete our artillery co-operated with the French batteries in the destruction of important enemy earthworks.
>
> Positive indications permit of the conclusion that the extensive inundation in the region of the Yser has caused great difficulties to the opposing troops, who have abandoned under the menace of the water a great number of their advance works.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

AUSTRIANS SINK MUNITIONS FLEET

Cruiser and Destroyers Get Six Steamers and Many Sailing Craft Off Albanian Coast.

ALSO FRENCH SUBMARINE

Crew of Undersea Boat Captured—Raiders Shelled from Shore by Score of Guns.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The sinking of a French submarine boat, the Fresnel, and six steamers and six large and several smaller Montenegrin sailing vessels in the lower Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Albania, is told of in the official communication issued here today. All the vessels were loaded with war material, which they either were trying to land on the Albanian coast or to convey there.

Five of the steamers and the sailing ships were sent to the bottom by the Austrian cruiser Novara and Austrian torpedo boat destroyers at San Giovanni di Medua, which lies in the Gulf of Drin, to the north of Durazzo. They were engaged in discharging munitions. One Italian steamer, armed with three guns, and an Italian motor vessel were sunk while on their way from Brindisi to Durazzo These were loaded with munitions.

While the Austrians were engaged in sinking these vessels at San Giovanni di Medua, twenty guns on the shore bombarded them heavily, but, the official report says, without success.

Recent reports have been to the effect that Italian forces had been landed at Avlona, Albania, to enter the Balkan campaign with the Entente Allies, and today's report of the putting ashore of munitions and of artillery attacks from shore against the Austrian warships seemingly gives verity to them.

The text of the statement follows:

> The Austrian cruiser Novara, with some destroyers, on Dec. 5 sank at San Giovanni de Medua three large and two small steamers and five large and several small sailing vessels, while they were discharging war material. One steamer was blown up. Our flotilla was bombarded very heavily from land by about twenty guns, but without success.
>
> Our warships destroyed the French submarine Fresnel and captured the commander, the second officer, and twenty-six men.
>
> In the night of Nov. 23 another flotilla sank an Italian steamer armed with three guns, and an Italian motor sailing vessel, which was fully loaded and en route from Brindisi to Durazzo. The survivors of the steamer, including four marines, were captured. The crew of the motor-sailing vessel were released in their boats.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—"According to a German radiogram, the French submarine Fresnel was destroyed on Dec. 5 by an Austrian warship," says a communication issued today at the Marine Ministry. "Two officers and twenty-six men were captured."

Later the following official report was given out by the Montenegrin Consul General:

> On the morning of the 4th an Austrian squadron composed of a cruiser and seven destroyers bombarded San Giovanni di Medua. Two steamers, one of which was an Italian, were sunk, as well as ten Montenegrin sailing ships loaded with provisions.
>
> A French submarine has been destroyed near Boyana. The crew was taken prisoner.

The Fresnel, built in 1909, was 167 feet long, of 392 tons displacement above

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Ent. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte. —Advt.

OIL SHIP COMMUNIPAW LOST

Wreckage Points to the Destruction of Still Another Vessel.

PETROLITE SAILOR WOUNDED

Standard Oil Boat Was Fired Upon by an Austrian Under-Water Craft.

TENSION IN WASHINGTON

Grave Complications Feared from Attacks on Tankers as Carriers of Contraband.

ROME, Dec. 7.—The American oil steamer Communipaw has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, near Tobruk, Tripoli. No information has been received concerning the fate of the crew or the nationality of the submarine.

The Communipaw arrived at Genoa on Nov. 15. She was commanded by Captain George Nordstrom. Her wireless operator was R. J. Kingsley.

The steamer was bound for Alexandria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Monday, Dec. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The local wireless station received appeals for help from an American ship which had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine.

The Government sent out a torpedo boat, but by the time the vessel arrived on the scene only some wreckage was found.

It was impossible to determine from the scanty information available last night whether the wreckage discovered by the Greek torpedo boat came from the sunken American oil tanker Communipaw or from still another American vessel. The American Minister at Athens reports that the American vessel whose wireless signals were picked up on Dec. 3 gave her position as thirty-three degrees twenty minutes north and twenty-four degrees east. This is very near the southern coast of Crete, more than 300 miles from the coast of Tripoli where the Communipaw was sunk.

Moreover, the Communipaw, being bound from Genoa to Alexandria, had no reason to be near the coast of Crete.

Washington Told of Other Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Standard Oil tank ship Petrolite was attacked by an Austrian submarine off the southeast coast of the Island of Crete on Sunday and one member of the crew was slightly wounded by an exploding shell. The tanker apparently escaped capture or further injury. This information was received by the Navy Department in two dispatches sent by the commander of the United States cruiser Des Moines.

From press dispatches the Government also learned of the sinking, off the coast of Tripoli, of the Standard Oil tanker Communipaw, but is without information as to the fate of her crew.

The message from Commander Blakely of the Des Moines to the Navy Department read as follows:

> Canea, Crete, Dec. 6.
>
> Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
>
> Des Moines received the following radiogram from the American ship Petrolite bound from Alexandria, Egypt, for New York:
>
> "Attacked by submarine this (Sunday) morning about 6:20 in latitude 32 degrees 35 minutes North, longitude 26 degrees 8 minutes East. One man wounded, not seriously.
>
> "THOMPSON, Master."
>
> In answer to my inquiry have received the following information:
>
> "Submarine carried Austrian flag. Officers said she looked like a big cruiser. Man wounded by an exploding shell."
>
> Petrolite belonged to Standard Oil Company and was commissioned April 14, 1915. At the time she was attacked she was about 350 miles west of Alexandria and just south of the east end of the Island of Crete, distant about 120 miles.
>
> BLAKELY.

The attacks upon these two ships are interpreted here as meaning that the Austrian Government, possibly aided by Germany, has inaugurated a submarine warfare campaign against oil ships bound to and from the Levant with fuel for warships of the Allies engaged in naval activities and troop movements in connection with the Balkan campaign. Large quantities of oil are being shipped to Alexandria for use in these operations by vessels which depend mainly on oil fuel for propulsion.

Up to a late hour the Government was without official confirmation of press dispatches from Rome saying the Communipaw had been sunk.

The issue with the Austro-Hungarian Government over its submarine warfare in the Mediterranean Sea, involving attacks on unarmed American and other neutral merchant vessels carrying noncombatants, was broadened today when official information reached Washington concerning an attack by an Austrian submarine on the American tank steamer Petrolite, belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, while bound from Alexandria, Egypt, to New York City, and the tension in the case was heightened when the news of the sinking of the Communipaw was received.

Whether the attacks will increase the intensity of the relations between this country and Austria-Hungary will depend upon facts not yet officially reported. What the American Government wants to know is whether the two ships were attacked without warning, or they were shelled while attempting to escape.

What increases the anxiety of officials here is the fact that the Austrian attacks come at a time when the Austro-Hungarian Government has not resonded to the specific inquiries propounded by the American Government through American Ambassador Frederic C. Penfield at Vienna, regarding the Austrian submarine attack on the Italian liner Ancona off the Tunisian coast, in which more than 200 lives were lost, including those of some Americans. The Austrian Government last week asked for more time in which to reply to this Government's request for information concerning the attack on the Ancona.

Des Moines Reports on the Petrolite.

The report regarding the attack on the American steamer Petrolite was forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington today in a cablegram from Commander John R. Y. Blakely of the American cruiser Des Moines, which arrived at the Port of Canea on the northwestern coast of Crete yesterday, after a three days' run from the Syrian port of Beirut. Commander Blakely included in his message the text of a radiogram he had received from Captain Thompson of the Petrolite. As the information supplied in the radiogram was not complete, Commander Blakely sent a radio message to Captain Thompson, seeking further particulars, and was informed that the attack was made by a very large Austrian submarine. Unfortunately, the commander of the Petrolite did not say whether the attack was made without warning or whether the tank steamer had endeavored to escape.

The official interpretation placed upon the text of the Blakely message is that the Petrolite did manage to escape, or, at least, was not sunk, as sufficient time had elapsed for the master of the Petrolite to receive and send wireless messages from and to the commander of the Des Moines.

The Petrolite is one of about twenty-five tank steamers that were bought by the Standard Oil Company and transferred to American registry after the outbreak of the war in Europe. These vessels formerly belonged to the Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum-Gesellschaft of Germany and flew the German flag. The Petrolite received provisional American registry on Dec. 7, 1914, and permanent American registry on April 14, 1915.

Communipaw May Have Sent "S O S."

It was suggested tonight that the Communipaw might be the previously unidentified American ship which on Dec. 3 sent an "S O S" message to Athens, saying it was being fired on by a submarien. A dispatch from Garrett Droppers, American Minister at Athens, received yesterday, said he had been informed by the Greek Government that a Greek wireless station had picked up on Dec. 3 the following radiogram from an American steamer:

"Being fired on by submarine; position 33 degrees 20 minutes north and 24 degrees east."

The name of the steamer was unintelligible in this message. The Greek Government has sent a steamer to investigate.

The position given in this dispatch is different from that given as the position of the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite, which was attacked by an Austrian submarine, as reported by the commander of the Des Moines to the Navy Department today. The position of the Petrolite when attacked was 32 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 26 degrees 8 minutes west longitude. Furthermore, the message from Minister Droppers said that the unidentified vessel to which his message related was attacked on Dec. 3. The message from the commander of the Des Moines quoted the master of the Petrolite as saying the latter vessel was attacked on Sunday, Dec. 5. From this it would appear that the message from Minister Droppers related to a different steamer than the one reported by the Des Moines's commander as having been attacked, as there is sufficient margin of difference in the dates of attack and positions of the vessels to indicate that two vessels were concerned.

Oil Fuel Is Contraband.

Oil fuel is on the contraband list of all the belligerents in Europe, and would therefore be subject to capture and condemnation. Aside from this fact, however, this Government has insisted from the beginning that the lives of noncombatants on vessels, even those which carry contraband, must be respected, and that before capturing vessels, much less destroying them, the commanders of belligerent vessels must make provision for the safety of passengers and crews. In the case of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye, the most that could be contended by the German Government was that conditional contraband, not absolute contraband, was being carried, and in that case the United States Government made vigorous protest to the German Government, although the question of loss of lives was not involved.

OWNERS HAVE NO NEWS.

Both Standard Oil Boats Were Formerly Under the German Flag.

The Petrolite sailed from New York on Nov. 6 with bulk oil for Alexandria under the command of Captain Thompson, and, after discharging her cargo, she left that port for her return trip on Dec. 5. She was formerly the German tanker Excelsior and was built at Stettin by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company in 1894.

David T. Warden, head of the Standard Oil Steamship Company of New Jersey, owner of the Petrolite, said yesterday that he did not know anything about the vessel having been fired upon or chased by a German submarine and did not expect to hear from the Captain until the vessel reached a cable station, which would probably be Gibraltar.

The Petrolite is 339 feet 2 inches long, 43 feet 7 inches beam, and of 3,710 gross tonnage.

When Mr. Warden was informed by THE TIMES over the telephone of the sinking of the Communipaw in the Mediterranean, he said:

"That is too bad. I have been worrying ever since I read the report on Saturday of an American steamer sending out 'S O S' calls for assistance, whether it could be the Communipaw, as I knew that was about her position at the time. She sailed from New York on Oct. 27 with 5,000 tons of oil for Alexandria, via Genoa, Savona, and Portici, Italy, at which last port she was held for some days, but was allowed to leave on Nov. 30 and proceed to Egypt. The steamer was commanded by Captain Nordstrom, and carried a crew of thirty-nine men."

No news had been received by Mr. Warden up till a late hour last night regarding either the Petrolite or the Communipaw.

The Communipaw was formerly the German tank steamer Deutschland, built at Stettin in 1893, and was a three-masted steel vessel of 3,710 gross tonnage. She was 339 feet 1 inch long, 43 feet 7 inches beam, and 29 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

Both the Petrolite and the Communipaw were owned by the German Petroleum Steamship Company before the war.

The crew of the Communipaw numbers thirty-nine. Captain Nodstrom is a naturalized American, Mr. Warden said, and the four engineers are also Americans. He knew nothing of the nationality of the other men aboard, although they were picked up in this vicinity, and probably several of them at least were citizens of the United States.

STEAMER COMMODORE SUNK.

All but the Cook on British Vessel Are Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Admiralty announces that the British steamer Commodore has been sunk. All the members of the crew, excepting the cook, were saved.

There are several steamers named Commodore, but the one in question probably is a vessel of 5,858 tons gross, which was owned in Liverpool. Her latest movements are not given in shipping records.

BRITISH SEIZE WINNEBAGO.

American Steamer Was Last Heard Of at Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 7.—Word has been received here that a British cruiser has captured the steamer Winnebago.

It is also reported that a British cruiser has captured on the high seas on board the steamer Vauban a German officer who, it is alleged, was involved in certain affairs in the United States, from which country he made his escape.

The Winnebago is one of the eleven steamers belonging to the American Transatlantic Company, which has been at Buenos Aires since Nov. 6, ready to sail for New York with a cargo of quebracho wood, consigned to the Stamford Manufacturing Company. Richard G. Wagner, President of the steamship company, sent a protest to Washington a week ago against the British waiting to seize his vessel when she left the River Plate, and asked the protection on a United States warship to escort her to New York. This was refused by the State Department.

The Stamford Manufacturing Company threatened to sue the American Transatlantic Steamship Company last week if the wood was not delivered, and on Thursday Mr. Wagner cabled to the Captain of the Winnebago to leave port and keep within the three-mile limit to Rio Janeiro. Another steamer, the Manitowoc, is also held in Buenos Aires.

DECLARE GERMANS STARVE PRISONERS

Released Britons Make Charge —Say Detention Caused Typhoid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—A Daily Chronicle correspondent, who traveled from Rosendaal to Flushing with a party of British prisoners just released from German internment camps says that some twenty came from Wittenberg, on the conditions of which camp the American Ambassador reported. These released men declared that the conditions were appalling until last July. The crowds of Russians and the British camp were left almost alone in filth and practically without food, causing typhoid, which carried off 500 Russians and eighty-two British. They had no soap for six months, and a change of clothes was impossible.

Many deaths were the result of virtual starvation. The food was often only hot water, into which bad margarine was melted.

The present party were the first to be allowed to leave Wittenberg. They were brought to Achen in filthy clothes, which they changed there, the old ones being sent back to the camp.

Hearing of the typhoid ravages, Majors Iry and Priestly, Captains Vidal, Sutcliffe, and Field, and Lieutenant Lauder volunteered, and were allowed to go there from another camp to attend the men. All those now living owe their lives to these six officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Three of the doctors themselves caught the disease and died.

The correspondent saw two men without feet. Both said their loss was caused by lack of attention at Wittenberg.

SECOND WAR COUNCIL HELD.

All Allies, Including Japan, Represented at Meeting.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The second general war council of the Entente Allies was held at the general headquarters today.

General Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French forces, presided, and General Gilinsky of the Russian Army, Field Marshal French and Lieut. Gen. Sir James W. Murray, Chief of the British General Staff; General Porro of the Italian General Staff, Colonel Stepanovitch of the Serbian Army, the Chief of the Belgian General Staff, and a representative of the Japanese Army were present.

CITIZENS OF GORIZIA NOW CAVE DWELLERS

Nothing Habitable Above Ground —Cellars House About 3,000 Persons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

GORIZIA, Dec. 7.—Only a few hundred persons remain above ground in this city, formerly of thirty thousand. The old Gorizia no longer exists; nevertheless its former inhabitants are slowly returning. Daily fresh shells fall on the city, and daily more people come back. They are no longer inhabitants of the old Gorizia, for they have founded a new city underground. Its inhabitants now number three thousand. They do not live in houses, but in cellars and in catacombs like the early Christians, where a pathetic primitive communism binds them together.

Not only the citizens, but the whole of official Gorizia as well, has crawled underground. The entire city Government has retired into the cellars. Here is a whole row of subterranean offices. Entering, you almost fall over a writing table and a straw seat. That is the Bureau of Finance. A straw stack lies nearby. That is where the Finance Director sleeps.

Immediately adjoining is the Police Headquarters—table, stool, wash basin, robes, everything, in a space two yards square. To the right is another table. That is the Division of Sanitation. Here sits the chief municipal medical officer and the City School Inspector. Another table is the Municipal Building and Tenement Department. A smaller table is the Department of Charity and Census Bureau. Nearby is a real treasure, a typewriter and behind a female stenogra, the only one on the premises.

Then follow the mail, bookkeeping, cashier's offices, and kitchen, for a well-regulated city government must have its own kitchen.

A straw mattress belongs to the inventory of every "office." Officials are not only working and eating, but sleeping here.

Gorizia has burrowed underground, but the cellar life has quickly developed a humor of its own. As I asked after a certain office, the official said that it had been burned down, but unfortunately the fire could be very quickly put out, so that many useless records were saved.

ITALIANS' CARSO GAINS.

Austrian Gas Machine and Other War Material Captured.

ROME, Dec. 7, (via London.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

> There has been intense artillery action on both sides, especially in the Giudicaria Valley, the Concei Valley, and Carniola district. Vigorous action by our infantry in the Carso enabled us to capture some war material, including a gas-producing machine, two trench mortars, rifles, and munitions.

VIENNA, Dec. 7, (via London.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

> Italian Front.—The situation is unchanged, no fighting of importance having taken place.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Chairman of a large English manufacturing company of 30 years' standing and widely known because of its successful advertising methods, who is presently visiting this country, seeks to represent some well-known American manufacturers who wish to make their wares known by large publicity. For some articles times are as auspicious as ever. Highest American banking references furnished. Box M 268 Times Downtown.

DISCUSS MEASURES TO CHEAPEN FOOD

Ministers Attacked in Reichstag Committee—Rioting Over Butter Admitted.

SOME RELIEF IS PROMISED

Imported Butter May Be Sold at Higher Prices Than Domestic—Plan to Reduce Price of Cattle.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via London.)—Vigorous and unrestrained discussion of the problem of food regulation continues in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag.

Full reports of the debate are not appearing in the newspapers, but the accounts which are published indicate that one aspect of the discussion consists of controversial attempts to lay the blame for various alleged failings on the shoulders of producers, dealers, consumers, or representatives of different Ministries. Both the Minister of the Interior, Clemens Delbrück, and the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Schorlemer, have come under fire.

One Radical speaker directed his criticism against producers for desiring higher maximum prices. He pointed out that the German tariff system in times of peace had been directed for years toward strengthening German agriculture for its tack in war time. Every slice of bread and every pound of meat had been burdened with a tax for this purpose. Farmers should, therefore, be contented with small profits at present.

The regulations already put into force for the distribution of food products are being discussed at length. Some of the members contend that the Federal Council delayed its action too long. A Conservative member maintained, on the other hand, that high prices were necessary in order to spur productive effort to the maximum, and defended Minister Schorlemer for his efforts to maintain production at a high point. A speaker from the Centre deplored efforts to sow strife between the towns and the country, consumers and producers. Two Socialists voiced the complaints of their electors upon this matter.

The butter problem engaged the attention of most of the speakers, many persons, as one critic put it, being more concerned with the question whether they should have butter on their bread than whether they should have bread on which to spread the butter.

It is a fact, according to reports from all sides, that more criticism has been stirred up among the poorer classes by the recent difficulties in obtaining butter, oleomargarine, lard and other substitutes than by almost any other Government measure.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, presented to the committee elaborate statistics designed to prove that prices of the necessaries of life had arisen to a much greater extent in countries at war with Germany than in this country. This was especially true, the Secretary said, of bread and potatoes.

Herr Delbrück said he regarded it as necessary to regulate the distribution of lard and other fats. Margarine made from expropriated materials would be placed at the disposal of the municipal authorities for sale to the poorer classes at 35 cents a pound.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—"The German prohibition upon the transit of live cattle from Denmark and the Scandinavian countries to Austria, reported late last week, is now proved to have been inspired by an organized effort to reduce prices," says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen.

"The monopolization of the Danish market by three buyers, backed by the German Reichs Centraleinkauf, has already resulted in a reduction of $25 a head in the price of live cattle, and it is believed that the present elimination of competition and Germany's sole possession of the field will ultimately result in the 35 per cent. reduction which the Germans planned to cover the fall in the exchange value of German money.

"It is expected that the Centraleinkauf's activities will soon be extended to all foodstuffs."

Ordinance Cuts Off Neutral Butter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—It appears from a new butter ordinance just promulgated that the fixing of minimum prices for butter had the effect of automatically cutting off the butter supply from neutral sources, which had been selling to German dealers at higher prices than the legally fixed maximum retail price, resulting in an immediate shortage.

In future "neutral butter" may be sold at prices higher than the legal maximum, and, as a result, it is believed Berlin's butter troubles will soon be over. There is a movement on foot to reserve the cheap domestic supply exclusively for the middle and poorer classes, making the well-to-do buy the more expensive neutral butter.

At a meeting of the Reichstag Committee on the "People's Food Supply," Minister Delbrück declared that to solve the butter question had necessitated the co-operation of the civil and military authorities.

War has produced another interesting novelty in rice, bean and pea cards, which will be distributed, beginning tomorrow, to the poor who are receiving aid from the Department of Charity, as well as those who are receiving special war aid.

A cheerful not is supplied by the announcement that Christmas trees this year will be cheap and plentiful. They will be chopped down mainly by women.

Several more interesting measures have been promulgated affecting the nation's food supply.

Today's batch includes the fixing of maximum prices for vegetables, maximum prices for fresh-water fish averaging 35 cents a pound, and maximum prices for sausage, ranging from 25 to 40 cents a pound.

CANNOT GET MORE BREAD.

Plea of Russian Red Cross Sisters for Prisoners Refused.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Three Russian Red Cross Sisters, who officially visited the Russian prisoners' camps in Germany, have ended their mission, and are highly satisfied with the treatment accorded to the prisoners," says the Overseas News Agency.

"The Sisters expressed admiration for the splendid hospitals, where the Russians received absolutely the same treatment as the German wounded.

"A wish expressed by the Sisters that the bread ration of the prisoners be increased could not be granted, as prisoners must share the same reduction in bread rations as the German population."

DINNER TO BRAND WHITLOCK

Myron T. Herrick and Henry Lane Wilson Among the Guests.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 7.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, who arrived at his home yesterday, was the guest of honor at a dinner tonight at which the guests included the representatives of Belgium Relief Commissions of neighboring States and representatives of the National Commission.

The dinner was given by E. D. Libbey, President of the Ohio Commission for the Relief of European War Sufferers.

Besides Mr. Whitlock, the guests included Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, ex-Ambassador to France, and Henry Lane Wilson, Indianapolis, ex-Ambassador to Mexico and also ex-Minister to Belgium.

HINDENBURG AMENDS HIS FAMOUS MOTTO

Says It Is Not Merely "Hold Out," but "Hold Out and Win."

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—In his report of a conversation with Field Marshal von Hindenburg at his headquarters on the Russian front, Paul Goldmann, a correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, records among others of the German commander's views on the progress of the war, his assertion that the Russian defeats have not been due to lack of ammunition, but to a falling off in the quality of the Czar's troops.

The correspondent sat at von Hindenburg's left at supper at his headquarters. More than twenty officers were assembled about the great round table, and the conversation was unconstrained and lively. The Field Marshal gave the tone to the conversation by his simple and live manner and the native humor with which he participated in it.

"Yes, the war agrees with me like a Summer trip to a bathing resort," he said. "Today was an especially beautiful day, with a pheasant hunt, but now I must remain for days cooped up in my workroom, which is particularly bad when a painter comes, and you have to sit for him. And so many painters come!"

This turned the conversation to von Hindenburg's popularity, and he said:

"People are very good to me. I'm very thankful to them; but, after all, I've only done my duty."

After the Field Marshal had expressed his belief that the enemy would take some beating yet, some one asked:

"Then the watchword is now, as before, 'Durchhalten, ('Hold out')?"

"No," answered von Hindenburg. "It is not merely 'hold out,' but 'win.' That's also my Chief of Staff's motto."

After commenting upon the deterioration of the Russian troops opposed to his forces the Field Marshal said:

"The Russians seek to excuse their defeats by pleading a shortage of ammunition. In the great battles of July and August they may occasionally have been a little hard up for ammunition, but on the important points of the front they always had more than sufficient ammunition at their disposal. In Kovno we found whole mountains of it, and just there it was manifest that the demoralization of the army alone was to blame for their giving up such a position. It doesn't look as if the morale of the Russian Army had been very much raised since then."

The Field Marshal praised the work of the Austro-Hungarian Army, which, he said, was again putting up a splendid fight in defending the southwestern front, and would assuredly continue victorious against the Italians.

After dinner the conversation was continued in an adjoining smoking room, von Hindenburg himself smoking cigarettes. The talk again turned to peace, and the visitor was surprised to hear how everything had been weighed, down to the smallest details, and reasoned out to the remotest consequences; how well the officers were posted on politics, and how they had even formed judgments on complicated problems of finance.

GERMANS TO SWAY AMERICA.

View of H. P. Runkel of Chicago, Now in the Fatherland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—The Morning Post says German newspapers are publishing a statement made in Berlin by Henry P. Runkel, who is described as Director of the German-Austrian-Hungarian Relief Society of Chicago, and who announces that he has gone to Germany as the representative of "German-Americans in America."

In this statement Mr. Runkel declared that America must develop out of itself and for itself, and that in this process of development the German element would be the determining factor. He remarked that "the mother country" had been surprised by the force and vigor of German-Americanism as revealed in the course of the war. Mere honesty compelled him to confess that "a very large portion of this German-American success must be ascribed to Irish-American co-operation."

Mr. Runkel asserted that the alliance between the German-Americans and the Irish-Americans is the most significant event that has occurred in the history of the United States for many decades, and continued that the union of forces of men of German and Irish descent will restore to the United States the dignity and independence which it lost while it was under English influence during the world war.

Mr. Runkel informed the Germans that "German-Americans and Irish-Americans have succeeded in getting American claims against England put forward, and will not rest until these claims are met in a satisfactory manner."

344 Refugees on the Des Moines.

CANEA, Crete, Dec. 7, (via Paris.)—The United States cruiser Des Moines has arrived here with 344 refugees, who were expelled from Syria. This number is made up of 266 French, 69 Russians and 9 Greeks.

POPE SAYS VATICAN SUFFERS BY WAR

Envoys Accredited to the Holy See Departed to Protect Themselves.

UNNECESSARY, SAYS ITALY

Representatives of the Central Empires Were Assured of Safety, but Insisted on Going.

ROME, Dec. 7.—Pope Benedict in his allocution delivered before the secret Consistory yesterday dwelt upon the misfortunes which the war has brought upon the Holy See, and referred to his previous complaint that the Pontiff had been deprived of the liberty necessary for the government of the Church. He said that some of the Ambassadors and Ministers, by reason of such a state of affairs, had left the vatican "in order to protect their personal dignity and the prerogatives of their office."

"Certainly those who govern Italy are not wanting in good intentions to eliminate the inconveniences," said the Pontiff, "but this of itself clearly demonstrates that the position of the Pontiff is dependent upon the civil authorities, and that with a change of men and circumstances the position itself might change for the worse.

"No reasonable man can assert that a position so uncertain, so dependent upon the arbitrary power of others, can be that which properly becomes the Apostolic See.

"Moreover, it was impossible to avoid, on account of the force of circumstances, a number of inconveniences of a serious nature. Not to speak of others, we shall limit ourselves to observing that some of the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to us by their sovereigns were constrained to depart in order to protect their personal dignity and the prerogatives of their office. This means the curtailing of the inherent rights of the Holy See and a weakening of the necessary guarantees which she needs in her dealings with foreign Governments."

The Pope protested against what he termed the suspicion that had arisen that, by the very force of circumstances, the Holy See had been regulated and guided in its treatment of the affairs of the contending nations by suggestions on the part of those who had access to the Vatican.

"The increased difficulty of communication between ourselves and the Catholic world," said the Pontiff, "rendered it very difficult to form a complete and exact judgment of events. It seems to us that what we have thus far said is sufficient to show that our sorrow increases day by day, whether on account of the frightful increase of this slaughter, which is scarcely worthy of centuries of barbarism, or because the position of the Holy See becomes worse."

Pope Benedict concluded by saying that he knew that his sorrow was shared by the Sacred College and the whole of the Christian people. He added that the people must not be dismayed, as Christ had promised that His assistance would never be lacking to the Church. He urged the people to pray with confidence and to accompany their prayers with deeds of charity and penance.

The following semi-official communication has been published by the Italian Government respecting the Pope's allocution:

> The words of the Pontiff concerning Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Holy See being obliged to leave in order to protect their personal dignity must come from inexact information given to his Holiness.
>
> The truth is, the representatives of the central empires, despite the most explicit and precise assurances from the Italian Government concerning the protection of their personal safety, rights, and privileges granted by law, insisted upon leaving Rome of their own free will.

The Journal d'Italia says of the situation:

"Cardinals and prelates of all nations, whether belligerent or not, came with tranquillity to Rome to participate in the Consistory, and without molestation or incident. Only the Austrian Cardinals remained away. If they had come they would have enjoyed the same treatment as their colleagues.

"Their absence was due to internal reasons, or more probably to a desire not to offer the Italian people the chance to show Europe their tolerance and the respect with which they surround the absolute independence of the Sacred College and the Pontiff."

Signor Orlando, the Minister of Justice, took the opportunity in the course of the discussion of the budget of the Department of Justice in the Chamber of Deputies today to make a statement in answer to the Papal allocution. The Minister said that all the Italian Governments since 1870 had followed the same policy of liberty toward the Church, considering the Law of Guarantees regulating the status of the Pontiff and the Papacy in Rome as a national law not having any contractual character.

AUSTRIANS SINK MUNITIONS FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

water. She had six torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was twenty-four men.

BULGARS START DRIVE IN FORCE ON FRENCH

German Army Hurrying to Join in Attack Before Allies Are Fully Ready.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Along the Vardar-Cerna-Karasu front in Serbia the Bulgarians have already commenced an attack in force against the Anglo-French, and it is reported that the German Army of General von Gallwitz has been reorganized and reinforced and is marching south to take part in the operations.

It is evidently the intention of the Germans to strike hard before the Allies, who continue to land troops at Saloniki, have completed their preparations. It is reported that the Germans have 40,000 men available. There is no indication of the Bulgarian or Anglo-French strength, but one report says that five Allied divisions, (nearly 100,000 men,) have been landed thus far. The battle therefore will be one of the greatest importance.

According to the French, all the Bulgarian attacks have been repulsed, but the Germans claim that the French were compelled to give up their positions at the junction of the Vardar and Cerna Rivers to avoid being enveloped.

The Times says today there should be no surprise if reports of the retreat of the Entente allied forces in Serbia from Krivolak and the fortified camps at Kavadar prove correct. The newspaper says the German occupation of Monastir evidently made itself felt on the Vardar, and that the Allies have withdrawn to strong positions in the Demar Kapou Pass, a great gorge in the hills through which runs the Saloniki-Uskub Railway, twenty miles north of the Greek frontier. Only a narrow path was offered the Entente forces, together with a precarious line of communications, and with the Teutonic allies overrunning the country to the west of the line the need of the retirement of the Entente Allies is obvious.

Situation Complicated by Greece.

The situation for the Allies is complicated by the attitude of the Greek Government. The negotiations at Athens have not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion, and, although the Greek King has reaffirmed his neutrality and repeated his assurances that Greek troops will never attack the Allies, the situation still causes great anxiety.

The Austrians continue their offensive against the Montenegrins and Serbians and are following the Serbs into Albania, where the retreat is rendered extremely difficult, owing to the cold weather and the bad roads. There are said to be 100,000 Serbian troops and 20,000 refugees in Albania, and it is reported that the Serbians are taking with them 40,000 Austrian prisoners who were captured during previous campaigns.

The position of the Serbians is rendered even more serious by the success of the Austrian cruiser Novara and destroyers in sinking steamers which had arrived at San Giovanni di Medua with supplies and war material for them.

As to Montenegro, the drive against the Western front progresses steadily, the Austrians having taken the City of Ipek, fifteen miles from the Serbian border, and the Bulgarians having occupied Djakova, a frontier town further south.

Vienna yesterday issued the following report of the operations:

> South of Plevlje we repulsed Montenegrin attacks. In the frontier section, north of Berane, our troops are attacking the Montenegrin main positions. Yesterday at noon we stormed the intrenchments north of Suhodol. South of Novibazar we captured another 1,300 prisoners.
>
> The district east of Ipek was the scene yesterday of further severe fighting, the enemy being everywhere repulsed and losing six guns. Early today we penetrated into Ipek, and the Bulgarians occupied Djakova.

Bulgars Now Hold Monastir.

A more detailed account was issued by the Bulgarian Headquarters staff at Sofia as follows:

> The division which was destined to cut off the retreat of the Serbian Monastir garrison was sent by way of Smilewy toward the Monastir-Resna road. This division, advancing, compelled the Serbians to evacuate Monastir on the third. Today we occupied the town. Other divisions are advancing toward Ochrida and Dibra.
>
> West of Prisrend the advance toward Djakova proceeded. About noon a division of our troops crossed the White Drin, and the evening of the fourth occupied Djakova.
>
> According to the latest advices our troops are operating near Prisrend. It is stated that the defeat of Serbians near Kulaluma had the character of a catastrophe. During the flight from Prisrend to Kulaluma the Serbians lost all their artillery, automobiles, the royal carriage, 320 omnibuses, and a considerable quantity of munitions of all sorts. At every step we find guns abandoned on the road which are in position. This shows the panic of the Serbian Army.
>
> The Albanians, who have been oppressed for two or three years by the Serbians, are revolting and are fighting against the Serbian bands wandering through the Albanian mountains.

Berlin confined itself to the following brief announcement:

> The City of Ipek has been reached. Some 1,250 prisoners were brought in.
>
> On account of a threatened envelopment of their positions in the Cerna-Karasu-Vardar salient the French have been compelled to give up their positions there.

The Montenegrin Consul General in Paris received the following official communication yesterday:

> On the 5th the enemy attacked our advanced posts year Tchelritch and in the direction of Plevlje. Our weak detachments by stubborn fighting held out the whole day and then retired on their principal lines of defense. The general situation has compelled us to evacute the Djajesuva district. There is no change on the other fronts.
>
> On the 6th two Austrian aeroplanes dropped eight bombs on Cettinje, causing insignificant damage.

DISCUSSES SERBIA'S FATE.

Austrian Writer Thinks She May Still Be Allowed to Exist.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (Via London.)—Serbia's future status, which is the subject of much speculation not only in Austria, but in Germany, is discussed today in a noteworthy article in the Vossische Zeitung by the well-known Viennese political writer, Dr. Friedjung.

Dr. Friedjung regards it as a settled matter, in view of the utterances of Bulgarian statesmen, that Bulgaria will retain not only eastern Serbia, including Nish and Pirot, which have predominantly Bulgarian populations, but also Macedonia and a strip of the Danube giving a common frontier to Hungary and Bulgaria.

Moreover, the writer says, Austria will be unable to renounce certain frontier regulations. The Austrian military authorities, he says, demand the retention of Belgrade as a bridgehead in order to avoid another bloody crossing of the Danube in any future war, but that it is uncertain what attitude the Vienna Government will take.

The general opinion in responsible political circles, according to Dr. Friedjung, before the war was averse to territorial acquisitions, the conviction being that Austria had enough for her own good, but that political considerations now will be the determining factor. The view predominates in Hungary, the writer says, that it would be inexpedient to annex Serbia, because this would increase dangerously the strength of the Slavs in the dual monarchy.

Dr. Friedjung, while admitting that radical views are more strongly represented in Austria, regards the Government as inclined to a moderate solution of Serbia's fate. The Government, he says, probably prefers to give Serbia continued existence, but a reduced territory, and probably is disposed to make easier terms if the Karageorgevich dynasty is previously dethroned.

Nevertheless, Dr. Friedjung says, the settlement of Serbia's fate must depend upon what her conquerors regard as expedient from their standpoint. Whether independent or not, Serbia will have to adopt a straightforward and honest policy of friendly relations with the central powers. The best solution probably would be absorption by Austria, but proposals in that direction can only procede from Serbia itself.

Dr. Friedjung thinks such proposals will be possible after the passions of war have subsided. He regards as significant the fact that two former prime ministers under the Obrenovitch dynasty, and Professor Zivojin Perio of Belgrade University, who always have advocated good relations between Serbia and Austria, have not fled the country with the Government and the leading men, but have stayed at home during the occupation of the kingdom by the Teutonic allies.

Dr. Friedjung intimates that the decision of the central powers regarding Poland will influence Austria's decision concerning Serbia, since he says an increased Slav population in the north would render a second increase in the south undesirable.

RUMANIANS FOR DELAY.

Sympathize with French, but Fear for Their Own Country.

GENEVA, Dec. 7.—During the past two months there has been a considerable veering of public opinion in Rumania in favor of the neutrality policy of Premier Bratiano, says the correspondent at Bucharest of the Journal de Genève. The writer adds:

"This has been largely due to the Austro-German invasion of Serbia and to the fear of Rumanians of undergoing the lot of the Belgians and Serbians. A majority of the ruling classes sympathizes with France and hopes that she will be victorious, many Rumanians conciliating this sentiment with admiration of the strength and force of her resistance to Germany.

"A greater number detests Russia and has no confidence in her army. All Rumanians, however, agree in desiring national unity. In a word, the majority of Rumanians thinks Premier Bratiano has done well to wait, for it is believed the war will be a long one, and that the small country has not the strength or means of resistance that the great powers have.

"All are convinced that Premier Bratiano will join the Quadruple Entente, but only when he can oppose to the 800,000 Austro-Hungarians, Germans, Bulgarians, and Turks an army of equal or superior strength.

"Rumania's intervention will be dependent upon the entry of the Russians into Bulgaria. Italian intervention in the Balkans is regarded with skepticism."

KIEV, Russia, Dec. 7.—Among prisoners from the Austrian ranks that have arrived here were sixteen Rumanians. These prisoners, according to Russian officials, declared that Rumanian subjects in Austro-Hungary had been outlawed by the Government and were regarded as spies, and that even native Austrians bearing Rumanian surnames were subjected to repression, suspects being court-martialed on small provocation.

SAYS GREECE IS FALSE.

Playing for Time, French Observer Avers, and Urges Blockade.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Matin in a dispatch relative to the attitude of Greece toward the Entente Powers says:

"The Government is simply playing for time, hoping that the Entente Allies will be forced to the sea by the Austro-Germans and Bulgars. It will be found in a week or so that an agreement between the Greek and the allied staffs cannot be reached and that the Government will declare that, notwithstanding Greece's traditional good-will toward the Entente powers, it cannot accede to their demands."

The correspondent affirms that the only effective course is to apply a blockade to Greece, and adds:

"It will be all the more fruitful in results since popular discontent with the royal policy is growing perceptibly. If the elections had been held three weeks ago the Venizelos party would have been beaten, but now, notwithstanding the extraordinary conditions under which they will be held, he is likely to get a majority. A blockade not only would starve the population, but would ruin the mercantile marine, Greece's sole source of wealth. Consequently the general public is deeply agitated and business circles are anxious."

BULGAR MUTINY RUMOR.

300 Men Shot of Regiment Which Refused to Join Turks.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—An unconfirmed report of the mutiny of a Bulgarian infantry regiment, received in Amsterdam from Frankfort, was forwarded today by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

This report is to the effect that the regiment was ordered to proceed to the Gallipoli Peninsula to fight with the Turks, and that when it refused to obey the command 300 of the mutineers were shot.

Passenger Trains to Turks' Capital.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (via London.)—A schedule for through passenger service to Constantinople, effective Jan. 1, has been arranged at the conference of representatives of interested States which has been in progress at Temesvar, Hungary. Two express trains will be run in each direction each week between Berlin and Constantinople, and two between Munich and Constantinople.

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DISCORD IN GERMANY OVER PEACE TERMS

Leaders at Odds on Question of the Final Foe, Russia or England?

DEMANDS FOR TERRITORY

George Bernhard Voices the Popular Desire for Clear Exposition of War Aims.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—George Bernhard comments as follows in the Vossische Zeitung on Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's forthcoming speech in the Reichstag:

"Grave danger lies in discussion of peace conditions on our part. Quite stupid persons abroad, who can be persuaded that Germany is already beaten, will see in every German inclination to peace a confession of weakness, while shrewder heads from whom our present splendid military position cannot be concealed, will interpret every German word about peace as a sign of German fear for what the future may have in store. Nevertheless the Chancellor will be unable to sidestep a question about peace, for not only the Socialists but wide circles of the German people would like to have the Chancellor at last open up a vista into the future for them.

"It appears quite immaterial whether the Chancellor believes we should receive a war indemnity or how much he will demand, or whether he intends to annex lands or refuse annexation. Either principally or in individual cases what above all is necessary is a clear exposition of our political war aims from the angle of world politics. We entered this war without any program or intentions. But by this time some ideas must have entered the heads of our leading personages as to what they have to get out of this war.

"The only thing that will matter in the future conclusions of peace is to find a way out to an international policy which will allow us to go our way to a clear goal with as little friction as possible and a minimum of risk."

Bernard intimates that the great object to be achieved by the conclusion of peace should be rapprochement with Russia and insuring for the future close and good relations with Germany's Eastern neighbor. The Vossische thereby clutches one thorn of Germany's curious international dilemma, for to understand much of the peace news emanating from here the American reader must bear in mind that leading personages and those in a position to mold public opinion as sharply divided as to who Germany's ultimate enemy is or ought to be, one party championing a resumption of traditional friendship with Russia and war to the end on England, the other side believing England and Germany are logical friends and should stand together as a bulwark against the Slavic menace and the yellow peril.

Following the lead of the Catholic Centre and National Liberal parties, the Central Committee of the People's Progressive Party has come out for such annexation as may be necessary to security in a resolution which reads:

"With pride and thankfulness the Central Committee of the People's Party views the great successes which Germany with its allies has achieved in the world war, and, conscious of the strength and self-sacrificing spirit of the German people and army, gives expression to a firm conviction that it will be possible in the near future to bring about the peace it longs for. We are convinced that peace terms will not be, as our enemies still write them, at best a return to the status before the war, but rather a permanent protection against foreign attacks and an enduring increase of the German Empire's might, welfare, and also territory so far as security may seem to make it desirable.

"The Central Committee further believes that in connection with the conclusion of peace the relations between the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy ought to be regulated, looking toward a far-reaching and enduring rapprochement of both empires along political, military, and economic lines, and that thereby the possibility ought to be created of joining the Balkan lands and Turkey to the Central Powers."

Increasingly liberal political censorship further permits papers to print a long speech by a Progressive Reichstag member before the Central Committee on war aims and peace questions. An interesting passage reads:

"Time will show that neither lust for conquest nor love of war on Germany's part stands in the way of peace if it is desired by the other side or by us. There is no military party or party of conquest which would seek to prevent peace for the sake of war, but our enemies do not give us a chance to do anything else but wait till they have seen their true position. To speak specifically of peace conditions is bootless, but one thing in general can be said: Things must not be after peace as they were before. We are not so modest as to be content with a return to our previous status, and after what we have sacrificed and accomplished we at least should have a peace which will secure us in future against hostile aggression. What this will necessitate will be discussed when the time comes.'"

The political situation is intensifying the interest in Thursday's session of the Reichstag, when the Chancellor is scheduled to deliver his address before the Deputies. It is regarded as almost certain that he will touch upon the delicate theme of peace conditions in answer to the announced interpellation on the subject by the Social Democratic faction, and as a result the German press this morning bristles with warlike talk about peace—chiefly politics—for and against the proposition that the basis of future peace shall be publicly discussed now or in the near future.

A frank and specific statement by the Chancellor of Germany's future policy, and particularly her war aims, would be the most popular move that Bethmann-Hollweg could possibly make. It would be hailed with satisfaction not only by the Socialists, but by all the so-called "Bürgerliche" or people's parties as well.

The Chancellor's speech is likely to have immediate consequences of far-reaching importance; for if he touches on peace conditions the censor will have difficulty in sitting on the lid and preventing free press discussion of the basis for peace, which is now forbidden under the military "Burgfrieden" law.

Already some interesting undercurrents of public opinion are coming to the surface. Thus, the Tägliche Rundschau says:

"In Germany there has recently been much—too much—peace talk, quite apart from those aestheties, literati, and 'intellectual' circles for whom war after sixteen months is still inconceivable and who are conducting a campaign to enlist sympathy for the 'chivalrous' King Albert or marvel at the French for having found such a splendid ally in England, and flatter England for having kept up its end in the world war so well. All this is not considered so harmful by the censorship as the discussion of the one theme burning in every German's soul—the question as to the aims and prizes of all their sacrifices.

"But even more harmful is that sort of peace talk which fosters the idea in Germany that we could have peace any day if we wanted it, while nourishing the idea abroad that we lie exhausted on the ground, imploring each of our enemies to stretch out a hand in peace. No person in Germany desires a continuation of the war for war's sake. Every one would gladly agree to an honorable security, bringing a peace consistent with our sacrifices and victories.

"But talk will not bring us such peace, but only the continued success of our arms and the announced determination of those at home to hold out to a successful ending. The Reichstag, too, in its Christmas session will unfortunately busy itself with peace. The Chancellor's answer to the Socialist interpellation may be of great importance, possibly because it will deliver the popular parties from the great reticence which they have so far observed."

PAVING WAY FOR NEUTRALS.

Peace Talks in Reichstag Viewed as Official Finesse.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—It would be a mistake to believe that a discussion of peace conditions in the Reichstag will be instituted against the will of the German Government, according to trustworthy information from Germany, says the special correspondent of The Times at Berne.

"It must not be forgotten," the correspondent writes, "that the interpellator is the Socialist member, Philipp Scheidemann, well known to be in harmony with the Government, and violently opposed to the small group of opposition Socialists, of which Dr. Karl Liebknecht is the leader. The Social Democrats seek by means of the interpellation to prevent this minority from voicing a contention that it is inducing the Government to express itself publicly on the question of peace, and they are endeavoring at the same time to facilitate indirectly the propaganda of certain groups of Socialist pacifists in allied countries.

"On his side, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is satisfied to have an occasion to explain himself regarding conditions of peace, making it appear that he was being forced to the expression by the popular will. The Government thus could not be reproached with having taken the initiative in this matter."

The Chancellor, the correspondent asserts, also counts on certain neutral influences, particularly the Vatican and the White House, taking notice of the program which he will set forth and making efforts to have it accepted.

"Thus," says the dispatch, "the scenario is well prepared for the use of neutrals."

DISAGREE ON POPE'S MEANING.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The passage in Pope Benedict's allocution alluding to a peace "not advantageous to one alone of the belligerent parties" is generally commented upon by the Italian press as ambiguous, says a Havas dispatch from Rome.

Some of the comments express the view that the Pope meant by his words to condemn annexationist ambitions of Germany and Austria growing out of their military successes, while others, on the contrary, think that he wished to plead in behalf of those powers, since he must regard their defeat as certain, the dispatch adds.

TURKS CAPTURE VESSELS ON TIGRIS

Also Set Fire to a Monitor and Seize Food Wagons, Endangering British Retreat.

TAKE 8 OFFICERS, 520 MEN

British Now Intrenched at Kut-el-Amara, Having Been Driven from the North Bank of the River.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7, (via London, Wednesday, Dec. 8.)—An official statement issued by the War Office today says:

On the Irak front on Dec. 4 our troops approached Kut-el-Amara. The same night strong detachments reconnoitered on the right bank of the Tigris, and, assisted by sudden firing, attacked the enemy position.

On the 5th our artillery bombarded the enemy positions and the neighborhood of Kut-el-Amara. Our columns, which had separately advanced east of Kut-el-Amara, directed their fire against three transport vessels and two monitors.

One monitor was set afire, and two vessels were captured, besides two more freight vessels.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Advices received here from the front in Mesopotamia are to the effect that the Turks are continuing to operate vigorously against the British expedition along the Tigris River. They have driven the troops routed from the region of Bagdad within entrenchments at Kut-el-Amara and have also expelled them from the north bank of the Tigris at that point.

The Turks, it is asserted, continue to capture the transport wagons attached to the expedition, a large number of which were unable to reach the advanced base at Kut-el-Amara. Much ammunition was captured just above Kut-el-Amara.

The losses in transport, it is said, will not only prevent a renewal of the British advance against Bagdad, but will endanger the further retreat of the expedition in case it should be driven from Kut-el-Amara.

BERLIN, Dec. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Turkish headquarters report of Dec. 5, received today from Constantinople and made public by the Overseas News Agency, says:

On the Irak (Mesopotamia) front the Turkish troops continue to prosecute their offensive against the defeated British troops. On Dec. 2 the Turkish troops covered 25 kilometers (about 15½ miles) in one day. Baghela, west of Kut-el-Amara, was occupied.

During one week eight officers and 520 soldiers were made prisoners.

NOT A "RASH ADVENTURE."

Lord Crewe Replies to Criticisms in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Referring to the criticism as to the inadequacy of the force detailed to advance on Bagdad, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said in the House of Lords this afternoon that this was due to a misapprehension. The force at the disposal of General Townshend, he said, was considerably larger than a division, and was believed by competent authorities to be sufficient for the task assigned to it.

It was also a misapprehension to say that this was a rash military adventure, continued Lord Crewe, as it was clear to everybody that the early capture of Bagdad, if it could be effected, would have great results on the war—not only military results.

The force set apart for the purpose was by universal and competent military opinion considered large enough. It was evident that the troops behaved splendidly, but the task proved bigger than was anticipated.

Lord Sydenham thought the one bright spot in this "very dark picture" was the manner in which General Townshend's forces fought at Ctesiphon. Their stand against greatly superior forces and the capture of 1,600 prisoners, he declared, was a very fine feat.

Lord Sydenham emphasized the fact that the force consisted largely of Indian troops, and eulogized General Townshend, who, he said, was wise in retiring when he found overwhelming forces against him in order to save his own men from a very great disaster.

DERBY WON'T ALLOW A TIME EXTENSION

Liberal Papers Wanted It, but His Recruiting Report Goes In on Saturday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Fearing for the success of the Earl of Derby's voluntary enlistment scheme, the Liberal newspapers are advocating an extension of the time limit for the scheme until the end of December, instead of to Dec. 11, as had already been fixed.

Lord Derby, however, announces that there will be no extension of the time, and that, "for good or ill," he will on Saturday present to the Government his report as a basis for future action.

TWENTY SAILING TO JOIN FORD

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line announced last night that the Frederik VIII. would leave New York at 2 o'clock today for Christiania and Copenhagen with 800 passengers of all classes. Of these twenty are peace pilgrims going to join Henry Ford.

It was stated that sixty persons applied for passages at Mr. Ford's expense, but only one-third of the number received passage tickets. Some of those chosen are: David Bruce, Yale University; Miss Helen Heberling, State University of Iowa; D. Ernest Hudson, Harvard; P. Monroe Smock, representing the Governor of Idaho; the Rev. W. M. Wright, representing the Governor of Arkansas; Miss Roberta Dobose of Vanderbilt University, John N. Cambless of Vanderbilt, H. A. Steel of Topeka, and F. O. Van Galder of Rock Island, Ill.

Ledoux Not Manager.

Charles H. Livermore, Acting Chief Director and Manager of the World Peace Foundation during the illness of Edwin D. Mead, said yesterday that Urban J. Ledoux, who tried to swim out to the Ford peace ship, the Oscar II., after she had left her pier on Saturday, was not manager of the foundation, but that he had merely been employed by the foundation for a short time about four years ago.

ASSAILS CONSUL HIGGINS.

New York Woman Says He Is Unpopular at Stuttgart.

Edward Higgins, the United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, is derelict in his duties and is pro-Ally in his sympathies, according to Mrs. A. Lorenz, who recently returned from Germany. Mrs. Lorenz has spent the last year in that city.

"It is a shame that such a man fills the post of Consul in Stuttgart," declared Mrs. Lorenz yesterday at her home, 208 East Seventy-fourth Street. "He has constantly advised American citizens who have come to him that it is unsafe for them to remain in Germany. Instead of quieting the timid, he increases their fears. Nor has he helped his countrymen when he should. We in Stuttgart must help ourselves. A Henry Jaeger, who was born in America but lives in Stuttgart, hired a special train and assisted some tourists to get into Holland, so they might return to America, when Consul Higgins would not help. When asked his reason, Higgins replied: 'Oh, I wish the whole crowd had stayed home, so I could have peace!'

"Mr. Higgins has been pro-German when with the citizens of Stuttgart and pro-Ally when with his friends. He has made himself very unpopular with the American colony, whose sympathies are with Germany. Professor Carl Sherwin will bear me out in what I say. He was a student for a time in the University of Württemberg, and is now a professor in Fordham University. In a letter to an American friend he wrote: 'I have since the outbreak of the war spoken with many people in Germany, and I have found only one man of all the Americans in Germany who does not sympathize with Germany. He is an Englishman in everything except his nationality, and unfortunately at present is the American Consul in Stuttgart.'"

When seen in Fordham University Medical School yesterday Professor Carl Sherwin admitted that Consul Higgins had made it rather unpleasant for the students and other members of the American colony because of his pro-Ally utterances. He admitted writing the letter which Mrs. Lorenz mentioned, but said he had written it in a moment of anger occasioned by Higgins's actions. Professor Sherwin said that he did not believe the Consul was derelict in his duties in any way, but was simply too outspoken and indiscreet.

CLASSIFIED.

Mackensen Calls the Deity "the Great Ally of Prussianism."

Answering a telegram of greeting from the District Synod of Hohensalza, Field Marshal von Mackensen definitely classifies the Deity as "the great ally of Prussianism," according to a report from Posen published in the Vossiche Zeitung. Von Mackensen's message said:

"A year ago today I was preparing in Czenstochowa to lead the army, which had just been put under my command, toward Hohensalza. Since that time the great ally of Prussianism, our Lord God, has not only conducted this undertaking to the wished-for success, but He has plainly been with me in Galicia and on the Bug and now again on the Danube.

"Wloclawek, Gorlice, and Belgrade mark the beginnings of the operations in pursuit of a great object, the success of which in the first two instances was far felt, and with the help of God I shall reach the ultimate goal and overcome the greatest difficulties, with the troops intrusted to my command. To them, next to God, is due praise and thanks. With such help, a leader does not shrink before the most daring resolutions."

LANSING REFUSES RECALL REASONS

Continued from Page 1.

terrevolution in Mexico, to be headed by General Huerta. Attorney General Gregory said today, however, that no new information on the subject had been called to his attention recently.

Secretary Lansing was silent today when questioned as to the Boy-Ed and von Papen cases. In a semi-official quarter, however, it was learned that no specific reply had been received from Germany to the request for the immediate recall of the Attachés. Aside from the dispatch which came yesterday from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, making a confidential report regarding the way in which the request for the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen had been received at the Berlin Foreign Office, the only communication dealing with the incident from the German point of view was the personal note which Count von Bernstorff sent to Secretary Lansing on Sunday.

This note was written in English, because it was to be delivered to Secretary Lansing on a day when the State Department was closed, and to have written it in German would have necessitated a translation of the note at the Department. The note was informal. But it was informal only in the sense that it took a personal form, and not informal in the sense that it was not an official communication. As a matter of fact, the note was written by the German Ambassador after he had received confidential instructions from the Berlin Government.

Persons visiting the German Embassy today went away with the impression that Count von Bernstorff was in a more optimistic frame of mind over the situation than yesterday. This inspired the belief that tension was being removed. It was learned, however, that the Embassy was not yet in a position to state the attitude of the German Government.

GERMANY WILL COMPLY.

But Meanwhile Wants to Know Why Attaches' Recall Is Asked.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Statements were made here today that the request for the recall of Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, Military and Naval Attachés, respectively, of the German Embassy at Washington, undoubtedly would be complied with, in accordance with diplomatic usage, but that Germany meanwhile would try to ascertain the grounds on which the United States Government bases the undesirability of the attachés.

News of the request for the recall has not been published as yet by the German press.

READY TO SEIZE ATTACHES.

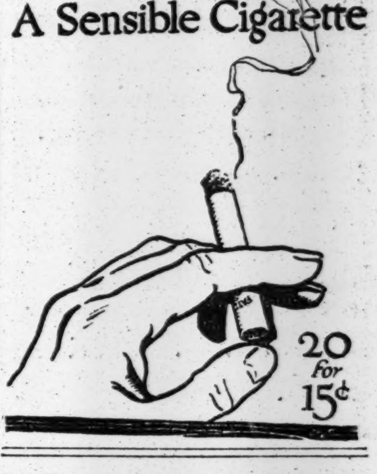
U. S. Request for Safe Conduct Alone Will Save Them, London Says

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Unless the American Government requests the British authorities to give safe conduct to Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the German attachés whose recall Washington has requested, it seems unlikely that those officials will be able to get back home through the English patrol. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed tonight that thus far no word had been received from Washington intimating a desire to know if a safe conduct could be arranged for; indeed, none is expected until after Washington has heard officially from Berlin that the attachés actually have been recalled.

If Germany acquiesces in America's request, it is expected here that, irrespective of any present contention that the United States is under obligations to guarantee a safe conduct both for the dismissed attachés and their successors, Germany will ask America to obtain a guarantee of a safe conduct home for the two officials, in which event the British authorities undoubtedly will grant it. But if any hitch arises and it is found that America does not feel bound to make such a request, the British authorities, it is believed, will not take such a generous attitude. The mere request of the German Government through the American Government for a safe conduct will not be deemed sufficient unless backed up with Washington's indorsement.

If the two German officials should try to get home through British waters without a safe conduct and if they should be seized by the British authorities it is quite likely that they would be detained for the duration of the war.



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BRITISH IMPORTS GROW.

November's Records Show an Increase of $80,645,000.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Board of Trade figures for November show increases of imports to the amount of $80,645,000. Exports, which were larger than in any other month since the outbreak of the war, increased $55,165,000.

The chief increases in imports were $10,000,000 in food and $37,500,000 in raw material, including $25,000,000 in cotton. The increase in exports was mainly in manufactured articles, of which $6,250,000 were cotton and $11,250,000 woolen textiles.

UNCOVER THE PLOT TO EMBROIL US

Continued from Page 1.

hatched to embroil their country in war, and the whole secret service force of the Carranzistas in this country was out to work to get at the bottom of the plot. These Mexican agents found that von Rintelen was being assisted in his scheming by two well-known Mexican women, who were in New York last Summer. One of the agents won the confidence of General Huerta, who was then living at the Hotel Ansonia, and was present at a conference held in a Fifth Avenue hotel at which the plot, backed by Germany, was gone over and means to bring about the revolution were discussed.

Subsequent to this conference, it is alleged, Huerta conferred with Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché. Both von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché, according to one Mexican version of the story, were sent West several months ago to look into the border details of the conspiracy.

Both von Rintelen and Huerta are now in jail. Huerta is a Federal prisoner at El Paso, Texas, and is soon to be brought to trial in the United States Court at San Antonio on a charge of attempting to violate the neutrality of the United States. Von Rintelen is a prisoner of war in the Tower of London.

At the same time that he was trying to bring to a successful completion the German scheme to embroil this country and Mexico, von Rintelen was busy directing another plot, the purpose of which was to "purchase strikes," as United States District Attorney Marshall has described it, to tie up American factories and plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. One of the first men he met in connection with that part of the conspiracy was David Lamar, known as "the Wolf of Wall Street." It is alleged by the Federal authorities that von Rintelen turned over to Lamar a fund destined for certain labor leaders that totaled between $250,000 and $300,000.

The organization known as Labor's National Peace Council, of which Congressman Frank Buchanan was at one time the President, was financed by von Rintelen, acting trough Lamar, according to the statement issued by District Attorney Marshall Monday afternoon. This organization is now being investigated by the Federal Grand Jury here.

A press dispatch from Pittsfield yesterday said Lamar was there but refused to discuss the charges made against him.

Ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, the general counsel of Labor's National Peace Council, who is at the Hotel Knickerbocker, appeared incensed yesterday at District Attorney Marshall's statement that the Peace Council had been financed by von Rintelen through Lamar. He called up Mr. Marshall on the telephone and demanded to know if he had been correctly reported in the newspapers. Mr. Marshall replied in the affirmative. Later in the day Mr. Fowler wrote a letter to Mr. Marshall demanding a public retraction of the statement. Mr. Marshall will get the letter this morning. Mr. Fowler last night issued this statement:

"Having carefully read the statement of H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, as quoted in the morning papers, and, speaking as general counsel for Labor's National Peace Council, I must confess that such conduct is amazing, to say the least. A public prosecutor is required by all precedents of courts and the high and responsible duties of his office to preserve in secrecy all inquiries before a Grand Jury held for the investigation of violations of the law. It is his duty to enjoin upon all witnesses and the members of the Grand Jury not to divulge to any one the testimony which they have given before such Grand Jury. But here is a public prosecutor breaking all precedents and throwing to the wind through the public press a mass of slanderous and unsupported charges against Labor's National Peace Council.

"If he knows anything about the action of Labor's National Peace Council, he knows that every word of his statement is false, libelous, and slanderous. He cannot claim that this is a privileged statement, made under the sanction of a public prosecutor in court, and that he was compelled to make it in the discharge of a duty. For he stands before the public in this statement as a private citizen, amenable to the law, the same as any other private citizen.

"It is highly reprehensible for a public official to use the cloak of a public office for the purpose of discrediting his fellow men. He who does such must be classed with the disreputable and dishonorable; such men are wholly disqualified for the discharge of the high and important duties of a public office.

"Labor's National Peace Council has at no time violated or sanctioned the violation of any law. But its entire action has been for enforcing the law—advocating the high principles of universal brotherhood, peace, and good-will to all mankind. The private citizen is at the mercy of the public official, and, therefore, it is all the more incumbent on him to see that his every act is guided by those rules of high and wholesome conduct in the discharge of his public duty, so that the rights of the private citizen will not suffer. Out of common decency the District Attorney ought to hand in his resignation at once. We have made the following demand on him for retraction:

New York, Dec. 7, 1915.

H. Snowden Marshall, Federal Court Building, New York.

Sir: Your statement as published in the New York morning papers of Dec. 7, 1915, particularly in The New York World and THE NEW YORK TIMES, is a libel and public slander against the good name of Labor's National Peace Council and every member thereof. I therefore, as general counsel for Labor's National Peace Council, demand of you a public retraction in all the newspapers in which said statement of yours has appeared. Very truly yours,

H. ROBERT FOWLER,
General Counsel for Labor's National Peace Council.

A copy of the letter written to him by Mr. Fowler was read to District Attorney Marshall last night.

"That fellow is too ethical," was the smiling comment of the Federal prosecutor. Fowler said he saw no reason why he should divulge the source of the funds used in financing Labor's National Peace Council. He refused to discuss that phase of the matter.

"My name has been mentioned alongside that of David Lamar, who has been convicted of a crime, and that is scandalous and libellous," said Mr. Fowler, later.

"Did you ever meet Lamar?" he was asked.

"I have seen him once, but I never met him," he replied. In answer to a question Mr. Fowler admitted that the Peace Council had sent cablegrams to labor organizations in England, France, and other belligerent countries. He said the council had information that these foreign labor organizations desired peace, and the council was anxious to get their co-operation in working for the end of the war.

"What brought you to New York?" Mr. Fowler was asked.

"I am here," he replied, "to aid Henry Ford in his peace proposition. I conferred with Mr. Ford about the peace ship in Detroit before coming to New York."

"What prominent men were identified with Labor's National Peace Council?" Mr. Fowler was asked.

"Ex-Attorney General Frank Monett of Ohio is one and Ernst Boehm of the American Federation of Labor is another," he replied.

"Did William Jennings Bryan ever address or advise the council?"

"He never did."

"Did United States Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska ever express approval of the organization?"

"So far as I know, he did not."

There was a rumor in the Federal Building yesterday that stenographers, clerks, and other persons employed in a Consulate General in New York were examined by representatives of the District Attorney's office and agents of the Secret Service a few nights ago. The quizzing lasted until an early hour in the morning, and took place in the Federal Building.

WATSON WARNED GOMPERS.

Detroit Delegate Took Notes at "Peace Council's" Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—Details of the organization of "Labor's National Peace Council," which has been described by ice investigators, and United States District Attorney Marshall of New York as an insidious German scheme to foment strikes in American munitions plants, were turned over to the Department of Justice here today by Harvey E. Watson, whom Government investigators have been seeking for some time.

Watson is business agent of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 58, and is one of the two men whose investigations led to the "Peace Council's" downfall. H. G. Garber, special agent of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, with headquarters in Chicago, says that the information given by Watson is of the highest importance to the Government.

Watson and the other Detroit delegate to the "Peace Council," James J. McCracken of the Hoisting Engineers' Union, Local 324, will be subpoenaed to attend the New York investigation and to give their information to the Government. This, both men say, they are willing to do.

"I was suspicious of the thing from the start," said Watson to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "and as soon as we arrived in Washington we went to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. It was our idea that we could get the inside facts on this 'Peace Council,' though, like everybody else, the idea of getting President Wilson to stop the war appealed to us.

"In the absence of Mr. Gompers we conferred with Frank Morrison, Secretary of the federation, and in his office, on the morning of Saturday, July 31, the plan was laid so that labor forces throughout the country could be accurately informed as to whether the movement was on the square or not.

"Morrison told us that he had his doubts about it, and that both he and Mr. Gompers had talked it over, and were trying to find out who were behind the whole thing. We didn't know as to the propriety of going to their meeting at all after we got in Washington, for those people had a lot of money, and the only thing that reminded me of the labor end of it was the name. There was one man whose name was mentioned repeatedly in the lobby talk around the New Willard Hotel, where the sessions were held. That was the man Lamar, who, I see, is being discussed now in New York.

"Those on the inside were always talking about Lamar, and one man was pointed out to me as Lamar. The thing that made me remember him most was the fancy silk shirt he wore. Laboring people can't afford that kind of shirt. There were farmers' delegates there from granges, farmers' unions, and other organizations, but I believe that I could count the bona-fide union delegates there in that hall on the fingers of my two hands.

"Mr. Morrison agreed that it would be best for us to attend, and we did so—at all their meetings, both public and secret. For they hadn't gone very far before some big German from Cincinnati, who, by the way, isn't a laboring man, got up and yelled that the reporters should go out, and so they put 'em out.

"Then the speeches began. Out of the 200-odd people there, most of them were friends of Bryan—the farmers, I mean; others were friends of labor, or at least they said they were; nearly all of them seemed to be great friends of Germany, and the real labor people were very few—less than a dozen. These were, beside McCracken and myself, two men from New York, Delegate Bimm of the Central Labor body there, and one other; two from Chicago, J. J. Cundiff, and one other; two or three from Baltimore, and that was about all. Cleveland had promised to send delegates, but didn't, and so did Philadelphia.

"I noticed, too, that the Vice President of the Peace Council, Milton Snelling, who is Vice President of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, wasn't even in the hall where they held the meeting. He later quit the whole business and denounced them. Neither was Frank Buchanan there, though I thought that was funny, because he was supposed to be one of the organizers. Buchanan and Snelling were never inside so far as I could find out.

"Those speeches were the worst sort of talk for a labor meeting, where they were supposed to get peace. Those Germans—for many of them were so German [illegible] all over them—were for peace as long as they could fight some one to get it. They were all for Germany. They made lots of speeches, and former Congressman Fowler of Illinois was another whose line of talk never ran out. They roasted American manufacturers and said they were going after President Wilson.

"I thought at first there was only politics back of it, but soon located the real reason. It was Germany, German money backing it and German agents boosting it, and as far as labor was concerned, it was evident that Bryan had been used to get the support of some of the farmers' organizations. But when they found out that Bryan wasn't running for President again, and that the Germans were the ones hollering for help, they got quiet again."

Throughout the sessions the two Detroit men were busy taking notes of the proceedings, and these notes, later in the hands of Messrs. Gompers and Morrison, led to the denunciation of foreign influences by Mr. Gompers which first drew attention to the character and the extent of the whole scheme.

DENIES AID FROM EMBASSY.

Labor's Peace Council Not Organized as Pro-German, Taylor Says.

Jacob C. Taylor, President of Labor's National Peace Council, denied yesterday at his home, 208 Grove Street, East Orange, that Franz von Rintelen, David Lamar, or Herman Schulteis had made contributions to the society.

"The organization is financed by voluntary contributions from individuals interested in maintaining the nation's peace," he told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "The books, which are in the hands of the Treasurer, Ernest Behm, at 210 East Fifth Street, New York, are open to any one, and the source of all the organization's revenues may be learned from them."

Mr. Taylor specifically denied that the council had received contributions from persons attached to the German Embassy.

"The council was not organized as a pro-German society," he said. "Its aim was and is to establish universal peace. This work has been carried on chiefly through its Secretary in Chicago, the executive officer. The council was as much interested in avoiding war with Mexico as with Germany. The insistence in some quarters that this nation break with Germany after the sinking of the Lusitania had much to do with the establishing of the council. The council does not countenance the sinking of the Lusitania, but the feeling is that the vessel was a part of the British Navy and that those on board were simply taking a chance."

The officers of the council, Mr. Taylor said, will hold a meeting soon in this city to take up the recent developments. The present difficulties, he added, were due to the activity of interests profiting from the war. He said that a pamphlet recently issued by the organization, in which the country's banking interests were attacked for their part in the loan to the Allies, probably had more to do with the matter than any other one thing.

MENTE HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Three Friends of Alleged Bomb Plotter Questioned by Police.

John P. Kovacks, Philip Ovary, and and colaborers in the Crocker-Wheeler plant at Ampere, N. J., with Anton F. Mente, who was arrested on Monday at 508 East Seventy-eighth Street, where he is alleged to have manufactured high explosives and chlorine gas, came to New York yesterday at the suggestion of William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, and were closeted with him for more than three hours.

After the Chief had questioned the three Hungarian munitions makers he telephoned to Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull at Police Headquarters, and the latter sent Detective Barnitz to interrogate them. The detective was closeted with the men up to a late hour at night.

The action of Chief Flynn in calling in the New York police officials was taken to mean that Mente was to be prosecuted in the State courts here and that the State authorities were working with the Federal authorities to stamp out the activities of bomb plotters.

When Mente was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday Magistrate Frothingham held him without bail for further examination tomorrow at the request of Assistant District Attorney Spies. Mr. Spies told the court that numerous arrests and many important developments were expected.

The police assert they have "reasonable cause to believe that Mente was implicated in placing liquid bombs on board the steamship Kirkoswald on May 2, 1915." He is charged also with having explosives in his possession in violation of the tenement house law.

The prisoner denied that he had ever received any financial assistance from any foreign Government. In explanation of a formula for making high explosives found in his notebook. Mente said that he had discovered it in a book in the Public Library and had jotted it down. The same notebook contained a code which the prisoner refused to explain except to say that he had made it for his own use.

The three friends of Mente, it was learned, told Detective Barnitz that they never had heard Mente say the Crocker-Wheeler plant would be destroyed by fire or explosion or that he would do it himself. They admitted that they were his friends, and often had visited his laboratory in East Seventy-eighth Street. The detective had earlier in the day made an affidavit that Mente had said he owned the chemicals and explosives found in his laboratory.

Chief Flynn visited United States District Attorney Marshall and together with the latter and his assistants. Roger Wood and John C. Knox, went over the Mente case. It was concluded that there was no offense against the Federal laws with which Mente could be charged at this time.

Stephen Bircher of 34 Park Row, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Metal Workers, told Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad, that he (Bircher) wished to look after Mente's interests and asked permission to interview the prisoner. This courtesy was denied.

Bircher declared that Mente's arrest grew out of jealousy and spite on the part of the prisoner's fellow-workers in the Crocker-Wheeler plant.

Neighbors in the vicinity of 150 Court Street, Newark, Mente's residence, said yesterday that a young man known as a student had suddenly left the house on Sunday. Another boarder in that house was heard to telephone to New York: "I got to get out of here quick."

A third man of soldierly appearance and Hungarian by birth, disappeared several days ago, the neighbors said. He was known as a "Mr. Shoemaker." He told acquaintances, before going, that his destination was either Chicago, Canada, or New York. This man never worked, but apparently had plenty of money, the neighbors said.

TO ARRAIGN FAY ON MONDAY.

Alleged Plotters Will Then Plead to New Indictments.

"Lieutenant" Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, and Engelbert Bronkhorst, alleged German bomb plotters, will be arraigned next Monday to plead to the new indictments charging them with

Paul Daeche, the other alleged conspirator, has appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the order of Judge Haight directing that he be removed from New Jersey to this jurisdiction for trial under the first indictments charging conspiracy to despoil ships bearing munitions to the Allies. The appeal may delay the trial of Fay and his alleged fellow conspirators.

conspiracy to commit murder through the destruction of ships carrying munitions on the high seas, according to the announcement yesterday of John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney.

DENIES DEAL WITH HUERTA.

German Official in Mexico City Gives Story of Transaction.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7.—Hugo Hahn, General Manager of the German-American Bank in Mexico City, today made a statement relative to the money transactions with the former Mexican Government to buy arms and ammunition. Mr. Hahn denies that the German Government or German institutions tried in any way to bring about difficulties between the United States and Mexico. He explains the transfer of $815,000 for the purchase of arms and ammunition at Valparaiso as follows:

"During the administration of General Huerta a German named Adolph Marx was authorized to buy 40,000,000 cartridges from the Chilean Government.

"The only thing the Deutsch Su-Amerikanische Bank of Mexico had to do with the money transaction was to transfer the $815,000 in American currency for account of the National Bank of Mexico, and by order of the Huerta Government to Valparaiso, as the German bank was the only one in Mexico having a correspondent in the Chilean city.

"This money the Huerta administration claimed was detained for the purchase of ammunition, but later, and shortly after the downfall of the so-called Huerta Government, the manager of the Deutsch Sudamerikanische Bank discovered the whole transaction was a deception and immediately stopped the payment of the money in the interest of the Carranza Government, thus saving nearly all of it for the Mexican nation."

It has been learned that Marx went to Valparaiso and actually bought 37,000,000 cartridges from the Chilean Government through a German firm, Vorwerk & Co. The American Ambassador got wind of the deal and protested, and the Chilean Government refused delivery.

Vorwerk and Marx are now suing to obtain possession of the money in the courts of Hamburg. The local German bank promises to return the entire sum to the Carranza Government.

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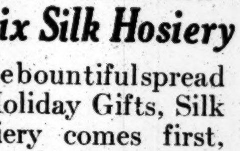

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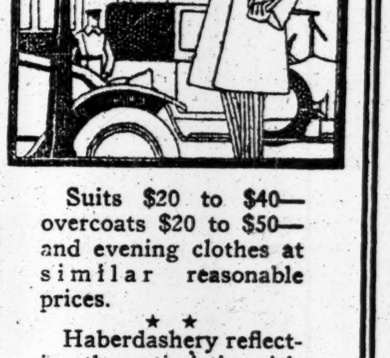

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ASKS FOR LAW TO END PLOTS

Proclaims Our Strict Adherence to Policy of Independence for All America.

OUTLINES DEFENSE PLANS

Indorses Plans for Increase of the Army and Navy—Suggests Revenue Measures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The full text of the President's address to Congress follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the States of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the Government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a rôle without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but instead of full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, North and South.

For Liberty in all America.

Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the States of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our Government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the Governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and Government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set, and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, which in the great days in which our Government was set up was everywhere among us accepted as the creed of free men.

That doctrine is, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community"; that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico, and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her, and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

Not Hostile Rivals.

The moral is, that the States of America are not hostile rivals but cooperating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the City of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this Government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent States of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your perusal the reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical co-operation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist—of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice.

No Outside Domination.

We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the Governments which they have set up to serve them. In our Constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the Government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their Government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great rôle in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

The Army Increase.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the Department of War for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told, all services, rank, and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all-important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting, and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the Quartermaster Corps, the Hospital Corps, the Ordnance Department, and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the Isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time through an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted, and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

Appeals to Patriotism.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would, in fact, enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

At least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The program which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the Committees on Naval Affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two Houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the Congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency, and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon.

The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, and one hospital ship; the second year, two battleships, one scout cruiser, ten destroyers, four fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, and one fuel oil ship; the third year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines, and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year, two battleships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one ammunition ship, and one fuel oil ship; and the fifth year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, and one repair ship.

Effective Navy in 1921.

The Secretary of the Navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917, and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to; and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the Aviation Corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the General Board of the department, an effective navy consisting of twenty-seven battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, twenty-five battleships of the second line, ten armored cruisers, thirteen scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, 108 destroyers, eighteen fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, six monitors, twenty gunboats, four supply ships, fifteen fuel ships, four transports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

Need of Merchant Ships.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more; creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence, and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for Americans.

An Immediate Need.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task among us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence, and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase, and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop.

Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run—especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened; and it is evident that only the Government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels, the Government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps, and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon side tracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign shipowners and foreign Governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present Congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the Government similar to those made to the last Congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. That need was then foreseen; it is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting, but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency. In this matter, as in all others, a spirit of common counsel should prevail, and out of it should come an early solution of this pressing problem.

Philippine Policy.

There is another matter which seems to me to be very intimately associated with the question of national safety and preparation for defense. That is our policy toward the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude toward us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting a free hand to perform those duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment; and there is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. Bills for the alteration and reform of the Government of the Philippines and for rendering fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico were submitted to the sixty-third Congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend them to your early adoption with the sincere conviction that there are few measures you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good-will and economic and political freedom.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the Government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue, to call the attention of the Congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the Congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the Treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On June 30 last there was an available balance in the general fund of the Treasury of $104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last Congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, Dec. 31, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after May 1, 1916, will be $670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of $774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal, $12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations, and $50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be $753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the Treasury will be reduced to $20,644,605.78. The Emergency Revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about $41,000,000. The duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about $15,000,000. These two sums, amounting together to $56,000,000, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the Treasury at the end of the year an available balance of $76,644,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, $93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes imposed by the Emergency Revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only $20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panma Canal will again be about $25,000,000, and that the additional expenditures for the army and navy are authorized by the Congress, the deficit in the general fund of the Treasury on June 30, 1917, will be nearly $235,000,000. To this sum at least $50,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the Treasury, and $12,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some $297,000,000.

The Apparent Deficit.

If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the Treasury of some $76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some $50,000,000, or, reckoning in $62,000,000 for deficiency appropriations and a safe Treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some $112,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine ourselves to the problem of providing $112,000,000 of new revenue rather than $297,000,000.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the Treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama Canal; and it is true that bonds to the amount of approximately $222,000,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 $134,631,980 of these bonds had actually been sold to recoup the expenditures at the Isthmus; and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I, for one, do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is short-sighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for.

The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

Tax Suggestions.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the House of Representatives are expected under the Constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern Governments if we were to draw the greater part, or even the whole of the revenues we need, from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A tax of 1 per cent. per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, $10,000,000; a tax of fifty cents per horse power on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank cheques, probably $18,000,000; a tax of twenty-five cents per ton on pig iron, $10,000,000; a tax of twenty-five cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial rôle in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other Governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be.

Poison of Disloyalty.

I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers.

America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the Government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate Federal laws to deal with it.

I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

Blames Some Americans.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the Governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possesion and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind, and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law. It comes, of course, from her people, their energy, their success in their undertakings, their free opportunity to use the natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement, and for assistance in their develpment; from the organization and freedom and vitality of our economic life. The domestic questions which engaged the attention of the last Congress are more vital to the nation in this its time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all-important fields of domestic action.

To Mobilize Resources.

A matter which it seems to me we should have very much at heart is the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country, and, therefore, competent to advise how they may be co-ordinated when the need arises, those who can suggest the best way in which to bring about prompt co-operation among the manufacturers of the country, should it be necessary, and those who could assist to bring the technical skill of the country to the aid of the Government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory body the Congress would be willing to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

What is more important is that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperatively necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done: that we should give intelligent Federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligently, as was sought to be done in the admirable bills submitted to the last Congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into early operation some provision for rural credits which will add to the extensive borrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the Reserve Bank act adequate instrumentalities by which long credits may be obtained on land mortgages; and that we should study more carefully than they have hitherto been studied the right adaptation of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

The Railroad Problem.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of Federal legislation.

No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by Federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we undo? It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty, and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans, but heralds and prophets of a new age.

WALL STREET LIKES MESSAGE.

Financiers Generally Support Taxation Proposals and Other Ideas.

Bankers and business men of the financial district who commented on the President's address yesterday were generally in favor of the suggestions made as to methods of raising additional funds for Governmental purposes. It was pointed out that Congress would probably alter in many respects the ideas presented by the President, and that for this reason any criticism of the broad proposals outlined in the address would not be justified. Nevertheless, considerable criticism was heard of the recommendations for a tax on both pig iron and steel.

"The President's plan for paying as we go on preparing for more adequate national defense," said Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, "seems to me to be entirely desirable. It is not altogether pleasant to think that we must prepare against attack, but since we must, it should be done on a sound business basis."

Another leading banker said that he was entirely in favor of taxing automobiles.

Bankers were pleased with the recommendations relative to new methods of regulating the railroads. It was thought that in the President's suggestions lay means to bring about a plan considered by railroad officials for some time for the division of the country into zones, each of which would come under a regulative body of its own. This would do away with the present conflict between State and Federal regulation, and lead to more peaceful times for the carriers, according to railroad men.

In the adverse criticism of the proposed iron and steel taxes, it was said that the impost on steel practically would amount to double taxation. This would result from the payment of a tax on pig iron, first, and then on the steel made from that iron. Steel men were puzzled at the suggestion that the tax be laid on "fabricated" steel, inasmuch as this would limit the law to plates, forms, &c., bolted together in the construction of buildings and bridges. It would leave rails, castings, and other sorts of finished steel free from tax.

"Iron and steel taxes," said the head of a leading company, "are the only features of the message that I feel doubtful about. This is not because I am opposed to a special tax on the steel industry for the furtherance of the plans for preparedness, but because of the specific measures outlined in the message. It looks like double taxation. However, it must be remembered that Congress will take up the proposals in detail, and that debate will probably produce a number of changes."

The stock market displayed considerable strength after the President's address was read in the Street, although there was nothing in the way of urgent buying. Under the leadership of United States Steel, which showed in the early afternoon a gain of more than a point for the day, leading railroad and industrial shares scored fractional advances. Strictly speaking, the address seemed only to make stronger the earlier condition of the market, as buying had been sufficient in the morning to lift quotations from 1 to 3 points in numerous issues.

The last hour of business brought a distinct change of tone. Stocks turned weak all around, most of them ending the day with substantial losses. Dispatches from Washington saying that tension had arisen over Germany's attitude toward the dismissal of the German and Austrian Attachés was an influence in forcing prices downward.

WALL STREET'S EARLY NEWS

Text of President's Address Shows Traders Had Advance Knowledge.

The text of President Wilson's address, which he read yesterday to Congress, shows that the advance knowledge of its contents which Wall Street professed to have as early as Dec. 1 was accurate. THE TIMES on Dec. 2 and 3 told about the gossip current in the street. It was then declared that many traders sold stock on what they understood was to be in the address, and which its delivery proves was there.

These reports were never traced more specifically to their source than that they had come by telephone from Washington, but they were at that time reckoned as a sufficiently accurate to prompt a good deal of selling of steel stocks. United States Steel, for instance, between Dec. 1 and 2 dropped from 87⅝ to 84½, and other steel shares also declined sharply.

The fact was commented on that if the message actually contained recommendations which justified the decline which occurred in prices on Dec. 1 and 2, those who received this advance information obviously had a great market advantage over the holder of stocks generally. It was said then that this was by no means the first time that Wall Street had learned the contents of a Presidential message before it had been communicated to the public.

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CONGRESS IN LINE FOR DEFENSE PLAN

Members of Both Parties Generally Approve This Part of President's Address.

OBJECTIONS TO TAX SCHEME

Republicans Criticise Revenue Suggestions and Revert to the Tariff Issue.

MEXICAN POLICY ASSAILED

Senators Weeks of Massachusetts and Smith of Michigan the Chief Fault Finders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senators of both parties indicated this afternoon that they had listened to the President's address with mixed feelings. Republicans and Democrats alike seemed for the most part to approve of his preparedness program and the way in which he presented it. But even the President's supporters found passages in the address which puzzled them. And there was some disappointment apparently even at his references to the national defense, that he had not set forth the details at length instead of giving a broad review of the policy of increased preparation.

No one seemed to gather from hearing the President's address just what he meant to convey on the subject of railroads. A careful reading of the passage did not disclose it, but it was assumed that he meant to hint at legislation that would in some measure relax the more drastic of the regulations now in force.

So warm a supporter of the Administration as Mr. Walsh of Montana, a leading Democratic lawyer of the Senate, confessed that he was puzzled as to the prominence the President gave to his mention of Pan-Americanism. The same passage was the subject of a bitter attack by Senator Smith of Michigan, a Republican who presided over a special committee appointed three years ago to study the Mexican problem. The welcome the President expressed for the southern republics into a new equality with the United States came as a surprise to some Senators who recalled that the President would ask the Senate at this session to ratify treaties with Nicaragua and Haiti establishing protectorates over those countries.

Denounces Steel Tax.

One prominent Republican, who did not wish his name to be used, said that the President's fiscal recommendations were in the main wise and well selected. The proposed increase of the income tax, he said, was not too great, considering the extraordinary circumstances of the present. The proposed tax on gasoline, automobiles, and explosion engines, he said, would probably raise an outcry from affected interests, but they would receive popular support. But the proposed levy on pig iron and steel he denounced as a fiscal folly. It would be a tax on production, not on profits, he said, and the burden would amount to an embargo on industry.

From Democratic sources it was learned that this tax on iron and steel was the outcome of a fruitless effort to devise a means for taxing war profits. The difficulty of defining war supplies so that the term would not be too wide and defining even explosives so that dynamite for mine blasting would not be included, as well as the difficulty of devising a tax that would stand judicial construction, led to the abandonment of the proposed tax on munitions. This abandonment came as a distinct disappointment to some Democrats, like Senators Walsh and Hitchcock.

The President is generally credited with favoring Government ownership along broad lines. If this view is correct, his recommendations for the national defense ignored an opportunity to which many of his supporters had been looking forward for providing Government plants for the manufacture of war munitions. Mr. Walsh, Mr. Hitchcock, and Mr. Tillman, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, all allowed themselves to be quoted this afternoon as favoring the establishment of such plants.

Tillman's Approval.

Senator Tillman said:

"I can give my hearty approval to the message, but I wish the President had put the same fire all through it that he did in those portions relating to the acts of citizens of foreign birth who have enjoyed the advantages of our country through naturalization. I am confident that what the President said on that subject will find a responsive note throughout the country.

"So far as the preparedness program is concerned, the President has outlined it well and brought the necessity for prompt action home to the American people. The naval program will find the committee standing solidly behind him. I shall uphold the President with all the force of which I am capable, and I am only sorry that I have not the force to deal with this subject that I enjoyed when I first came to the Senate.

"If I had my way I would relieve the Government from the oppression of the armor trust. I would appropriate funds for an armor plate factory and I would build the greatest arsenal in the country in the Middle West, where it would be remote from any danger from invading forces. We need greatly enlarged arsenal facilities if we are to be able to build the guns the President's program will demand."

Stirring, Says Martine.

Senator James E. Martine, Democrat, of New Jersey, said:

"The message was written in a stirring strain that will appeal to every American citizen. His preparedness program will be indorsed by every red-blooded citizen of the country, and I am confident that Congress will adopt it without any serious opposition."

Senator Kerr of Indiana, the Democratic floor leader, said:

"I have listened to the reading of the message with great interest, as I always have listened to what the President says on public questions. His preparedness program involves very large appropriations and will be carefully considered by the committees having these matters in charge. As in other matters, this will be settled by mutual giving and taking, but in the end the program as suggested by the President, I believe, will be agreed to in all its essential features. The President did not ask Congress to yield its independence on this subject. Whatever the result is I think it will be satisfactory both to the President and to the country."

The sharpest criticism of the message made by a Senator came from Mr. Smith of Michigan, Republican, who said:

"As a work of art the message is unexcelled. In style and polish and rhetoric it is superb, but I did not understand how he can assert that the Government of the United States had no intention of imposing itself on the people of Mexico, when in one breath he condemns and denounces the de facto President, General Huerta, and in the next comforts and encourages the banditti of Villa and Carranza, even going to the extent of bending the neutral laws and supplying both bandits with arms. Finally, as the contest between them was prolonged, he was forced to relinquish his favorite bandit, Villa, and recognize one who had insulted our Government and its officials and in every way prejudiced his followers against the sincerity of the American position.

"No Government in Mexico."

"At the same moment he was holding in bondage Mexico's chief soldier under the flimsy pretext that he was conspiring against the Government of Mexico. Yet everybody knew that at the moment he was placed under restraint there was no government in Mexico, and there is not now a constitutional government. If this is disinterested altruism it is pure rhetoric only.

"His treatment of the military unpreparedness of the United States comes with poor grace from one whose lips are still moist with his vehement denunciation of military preparedness two years ago, when we only asked that the program of the two previous Congresses should be carried out. And he denounced those who sought preparedness, following a modest program as treading on dangerous ground, and the preparedness propaganda was denounced as purely academic.

"His denunciation of hyphenated Americans, which he intended as his chief climax, will probably lead to some drastic legislation by his followers, but whether he was aiming a 24-inch gun at the pro-Germans or the pro-Britishers was not easily discernible from what he said.

"It was well to subordinate the deplorable condition of the Federal Treasury to this warlike propaganda, because the showing which he grudgingly admitted brought no credit to his party management and was a sad rebuke to the thoughtlessness of his free trade followers, who opened the way for national deficits by opening the way to unrestricted competition in our domestic trade. He hinted strongly at a return to a few practical principles of Government which he frantically cast aside in his message of two years ago. His reference to sugar and a few other articles, which were placed on the free list against our protest, indicates that there is a great difference between preaching and practice."

"It was not necessary to revert to inquisitorial and extraordinary taxes to build the Panama Canal, and it is not necessary to do so now to pay expenses of its management. As a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the ambitious program outlined by the President will be given careful scrutiny by me.

"There can be no mistaking the fact that so far as the President is concerned he is setting his house in order to appeal to the electorate next year on questions far removed from their domestic concern, and dealing with a situation arising out of his unwillingness to admit that the fiscal policies of his Administration have been a complete failure."

His Ablest Address.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said: "It was a virile deliverance, probably one of the ablest the President has made. It deals with questions of great immediate interest to the American people, and deals with them in the right way."

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, said:

"I was pleased with the President's message. It was characteristically strong. I was a little surprised as he gave so much prominence to the Pan-American idea. Every one has been gratified at the growth and cordiality between the United States and Latin-America. The war seems to have brought us closer together, and perhaps the troubles in Mexico induce the same result. The President doubtless has good reason for his extensive reference to the subject.

"I favor raising a large part of the extra revenues by taxes on munitions of war. The President recommends a production tax on iron ore and fabrications of iron. Gunpowder and other explosives would be quite as appropriate. France, Englnad, and Germany are all taking steps whereby those industries which thrive on war should bear a considerable portion of its burden. I do not understand why this would not be a wise policy for us. The appropriateness of taxes of this character will eventually impress itself on Congress."

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, said:

"I was particularly pleased at the President's advice to pay as we go instead of issuing bonds. I believe in preparedness and agree with his policies, but I couple a greater preparedness with a suggestion that we should nationalize our war manufacturers. The profit should be eliminated so as to remove all suspicion of ulterior motive. The message was interesting and a good exposition of the President's view."

Weeks Is Critical.

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican candidate for President, criticised the President's plans for a continental army, his expressions regarding the Monroe Doctrine and his suggestions for raising additional revenue. Mr. Weeks favors a military reserve of not fewer than 500,000 trained and equipped men. He does not think the proposed continental army will come up to the nation's requirements.

"I approve of the President's suggestion that it is necessary to have suitable laws to ferret out and prosecute conspiracies against the Government," said Mr. Weeks, "but I do not approve of the general contention which he makes relating to the application of the Monroe Doctrine. I do not think that doctrine was ever intended to bring us into a position which would make it necessary to defend or protect any Central or South American country unless such action on our part had to do with our own defense, and we should be extremely cautious about making alliances with the people of any country which will, as a result, drag us into their difficulties.

"I am not in favor of the President's method of raising revenue. The Underwood Tariff bill is the greatest failure as a revenue producer that we have had on the statute books in recent times. The way to raise additional revenue, in my judgment, is to increase duties on our imports. They average about 11 per cent. It would impose no hardship if duties were increased sufficiently to produce the additional revenue which the Government needs, and if this were done it would prevent or at least modify the deluge of goods which will come into this country at the end of the war. I view with a great deal of concern the industrial condition which I think is sure to result after the war is over, and the only practical way to protect ourselves is with a suitable tariff which would at the same time produce the revenue which the Government now needs."

VIEWS OF HOUSE MEMBERS.

President's Revenue Program May Strike a Snag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Influential members of the House were not inclined to comment in detail on the President's message, although there were the customary expressions of approval from Democrats. Not even Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, seemed to have a definite idea as to when the House would get down to consideration of the revenue legislation proposed by the President. Mr. Kitchin declined to comment upon the message except to say that it was "a strong document."

That the Ways and Means Committee might not follow the specific suggestions of the President concerning the raising of revenue was reported about the House today. There also was the report, which members declined to discuss for publication, that the President's course in virtually telling the House how it ought to go about raising revenue did not meet with approval in all quarters.

House members are inclined to be jealous of the revenue-raising functions belonging peculiarly to that body, and do not always relish suggestions, even from high sources, regarding methods of procedure.

It is known that there is sharp division, for instance, on the proposal to tax gasoline. Western members from the farming sections said privately today that such a tax would be exceedingly unpopular, and probably unwise from a political standpoint. There is also a division of opinion as to the wisdom of a tax on bank checks and an increase in the income tax rates, and a fight on these items impends, not only in the Democratic membership of the Ways and Means Committee, but in the party caucus.

Mr. Kitchin is understood to believe that a stamp tax on bank checks would be a constant reminder to the taxpayer of what amounts to direct taxation. The majority leader is also said to have his doubts about the equity of a tax per horse power on automobiles, and to prefer, if automobiles are to be taxed, a levy on the selling price of the cars. When the War Revenue bill was enacted a year ago the proposition to tax gasoline was advanced, and lacked sufficient support

That the Ways and Means Committee will soon report a bill re-enacting the War Revenue bill, with extensions, is regarded as certain. It is now assumed the Democrats undoubtedly will retain a duty on sugar.

The President's message, so far as could be ascertained, did not convert any of the "small army and navy" advocates Representative Saunders of Virgina, who will be a lieutenant of Mr. Kitchin in opposing the defense program, said.

"I find no reason in the message for an increase in the army. It is admitted that there is no pressing peril, and I see no reason why we should not wait until the end of the European war to determine upon a policy on the defense matter The estimates call for an outlay of $93,000,000 now, but this is just a start, and there must be appropriated many millions in addition."

Representative Warren Worth Bailey, a Pennsylvania Democrat, said:

"I was looking for the President to furnish good reasons for stronger armament. I fail to find them. I am more determined than ever to oppose additional tax burdens."

Representative Buchanan, a Democratic member of the Naval Afafirs Committee, expressed similar views.

Regarding the revenue question, Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, said:

"My only comment on the message now is: To me, being of a practical turn of mind, the feature of the message of most interest was the admission that without additional burdens of taxation the Treasury faces a deficit of $297,000,000. This shows that the Democratic Party is totally incapable of administering the affairs of the Government."

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee approved the President's recommendations concerning development of the relations between the Americas.

"The message will bring about relations between the American countries that will be beneficial to all of us," said Mr. Flood, who pledged his support to any legislation needed to promote Pan-Americanism.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "I think the idea concerning the independence of the Central and South American republics was forcibly presented. We are not exercising, and do not intend to exercise, suzerainty over them. They are our equals, and it is to the mutual advantage of all that we work in harmony and co-operation."

There was scarcity of comment regarding the President's reference to plotters against the neutrality and peace of the United States and against her industries.

Representative Lobeck of Nebraska said there was considerable feeling in his district over the wholesale shipments of munitions to the Allies, but he had no disloyal Americans among his constituents. Concerning preparedness he said:

"Our preparedness ought to be such that American inspection of cargoes for neutral nations will be accepted by all nations. That is the sort of preparedness we need."

Mr. Lobeck said he made this statement in view of his understanding that British Consular officers were checking and inspecting cargoes at American ports which were destined for neutral countries.

Speaker Champ Clark withheld comment on the message until he could study it.

Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee said the document was an excellent one and spoke for itself.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon said:

"My only suggestion about the message is that the newspapers print today's message in one column, that in a second column they print the message of a year ago, and in a third column print the Indianapolis speech of Mr. Wilson."

Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which will handle any railroad legislation of the session, said he could not forecast the action of Congress on the proposal to create a board to study the transportation problem.

"On the whole, I heartily approve of the message," said Mr. Adamson, who is expected to support the Administration's suggestion.

Comment of Today's Newspapers on President Wilson's Address to Congress.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Test of Patriotism.

From The New York World.

No other part of that address was so momentous as those paragraphs in which the President asserted that "the gravest threats against our peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders."

To deal with this issue of sedition is at the beginning of national defense. Neither armies nor navies can offer security to a nation if its own population is honeycombed with disloyalty and if allegiance to the Constitution is a lying and fraudulent allegiance.

The attitude of foreign Governments toward the United States is bound to be influenced mightily by this session of Congress. As a people, can we still stand together in a great crisis? Can we still work together? Can we subordinate political and partisan jealousies to the common good and the general welfare? All Europe will be watching that.

In all this controversy with Germany over submarine warfare and the Lusitania massacre, the Administration has been heavily handicapped by Berlin's confidence in the potency of the German-American conspiracy on American soil. The belief is still held in high German offcial circles that the strength of these disloyal elements is such that the Government of the United States is powerless to override their veto. A partisan conflict in Congress at this time over the issues of national defense can only strengthen this German assurance of a divided America. It can only propagate a general conviction throughout Europe that the United States is so drunk with wealth and prosperity that the American people are losing their genius for self-government.

Unless this session of Congress is alive with the inspiration of "America first," unless it is willing to subordinate everything else to that cardinal principle of patriotism, the future of this Republic is darker than it has been at any time since the Confederacy reached its high tide on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg.

Need of a Real Army.

From The New York Tribune.

The chief interest in President Wilson's message to Congress lies in the evidence or lack of evidence it offers of progress and education on his part. A year ago he dismissed with impatience the notion that there was any urgent need of putting the country into a condition of genuine military preparedness. * * * A year ago the President rigidly refused to sanction any increase of the regular army.

To square himself in 1915 with his careless generalizations of 1914 he has submitted to Congress a plan of army reorganization repugnant to sound military principles. The Continental Army is a political device—a half measure or quarter measure of preparation intended to conceal the absence of real preparation.

Congress should not be led astray by the President's manoeuvering for position. It can ignore the message of 1914, if he cannot do so. It is his duty to take the President's preparedness recommendations for what they are worth and to go ahead on its own responsibility reshaping our military system, so that we shall get a real army, adequately officered, for the uses to which we may in the near future have to put a real army. If war comes we should find 250,000 first line troops, fully organized and equipped, more valuable than 750,000 Continentals, trained only according to the militia model.

According to some interpreters, Mr. Wilson yesterday recast the Monroe Doctrine. We cannot see it that way. To our mind he merely obscured it a little by his remarks about the new Pan-Americanism. The Monroe Doctrine is not a Pan-American doctrine. It is a doctrine enunciated and upheld by the United States. It has, moreover, a very direct bearing on the question of our military preparedness.

What the President said about the hyphenates who are now disturbing our peace is sound in itself. We must prepare to meet their menace by action, and prompt action. But it must be remembered that their disloyal activities are only a symptom—a reflection here of the ill-will in which this country is held by the Governments which inspire such bushwhacking. While disciplining the hyphenates we must prepare to meet the far greater peril of future European attempts to appropriate American soil and break down the American system.

Yesteryear and Yesterday.

From The New York Sun.

Only twelve months back President Wilson told the Congress that there was no new need to discuss the subject of preparedness. Even with the new light that has come to his discerning vision, even with the consciousness of an approaching Presidential election in which an obstinate resistance to the will of the people would mean certain political disaster, it cannot have been an easy thing for Mr. Wilson to have written the admirable paragraphs urging provision for a more adequate defense. Let the great credit that is his just due for this manly retraction be awarded to the President.

Scarcely less important, although perhaps not quite so clearly defined, is the change from last December's attitude toward business. A year ago the President told the Congress that the road at last lay clear and firm before business; substantially, that chapter of legislative experiment in the matter of the regulation of private business had come to a successful termination.

Yesterday, with equal candor and intrepidity, Mr. Wilson informed the Congress that many conditions affecting commerce and industry "about which we have repeatedly legislated" were changing so rapidly and radically that he might ask the privilege of addressing the Legislature more at length on this important matter a little later.

Surely it is long since there has been a more encouraging admission from the White House. Such a retraction in such a quarter must mean for the cramped and oppressed railroads more than a rainbow's prismatic illusion; it must mean something like the dawn of hope that precedes the morning light.

Clearly Recognized and Boldly Met.

From The New York Herald.

In his address to Congress President Wilson admirably presents for the consideration of that body and of the American people the conditions that make preparedness the vital and immediate necessity of the nation. The rôle which destiny has determined the United States must play in the affairs of this hemisphere, the right of this great self-governing people to fulfill that destiny undisturbed and at the same to measure up to the responsibilities inhering in a determination to sustain and protect not only our own interest, but also the interests of those with whom we have made common cause should these be placed in jeopardy—these form, must form, the foundations of national policy.

Mr. Wilson applies to the situation which circumstances have forced to the forefront for the solemn consideration of the American people a broad vision and understanding. With his presentation of the nation's needs there can be no differing.

A Notable Performance.

From The New York Press.

President Wilson's message to Congress, while in part academic, vague, and nebulous, is on the whole a notable performance, which will receive the ringing approval of the American people.

He is at his worst when he devotes so much of his long State paper to a distinctly sentimental discussion of the distinctly practical problem of Mexico and when he makes so many very graceful flourishes, without one single effective stroke, around the whole question of Pan-Americanism.

Mr. Wilson is far from his best when he takes up the subject, naturally abhorrent to him, of national preparedness. He still recites some of his old peace saws, which, in the face of all the hideous things that war has brought to this world in the last sixteen months, are preposterous. Nevertheless, he does admit frankly that we must do something to make our "free citizens" sufficiently familiar with affairs military to know how to carry a gun, load it, and perhaps even shoot straight.

He is much better when, still persisting in his request for Government cargo ships, he discusses our need of a merchant marine.

Mr. Wilson, in the same interest of our commerce, foreign and domestic, makes a wise and a necessary suggestion about help to our transportation systems.

And he is at his very best when he gives our hyphenated and foreign breeders of sedition such a passionate tongue-lashing as no other man has given them since their crimes and infamies began to disgrace the name of civilization and to threaten the welfare of this country.

ALBANY.

Predicts Increased Friction.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

Placating none of the several factions into which House and Senate are divided, it seems likely that those policies which the Administration has decided to make its own will have as their main consequence the emphasizing of the friction which the Presidential year is bound to create. So far as the plans for defense go they will command popular favor. A Government-owned merchant marine is vicious and indefensible.

BUFFALO.

No Dual Allegiance.

From The Buffalo Courier.

It is to be hoped that what the President has so strongly said of these classes of citizens (hyphenates) will have a sobering effect, and will make all-pervading the sentiment of America first. There can be no such thing as dual allegiance, and there should be no toleration of criminal acts, intrigues, and conspiracies within our borders in the interest of this, that or the other belligerent. Right-thinking Americans will applaud the President for his courage and patriotic declarations.

BOSTON.

Safe Middle Course.

From The Boston Herald.

The President's message is in the main an able and comprehensive document, taking in most respects that "safe middle course," and everywhere doing this with measurable sanity and invaryIng good temper. In his desire to avoid the bond issue he is undeniably sound.

Reassures Latin-Americans.

From The Boston Globe.

Since the United States has reachod the limit of its imperial ambitions, as President Wilson points out, the Latin-American nations need not hold back in fear of future absorption by us. Being in the same boat upon troubled waters, Mr. Wilson merely urges that we pull together with harmony, instead of drifting aimlessly into the whirlpool of world politics.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

One Outstanding Feature.

From The Springfield Republican.

The terrific denunciation of what has come to be loosely known as hyphenated Americanism may easily stand out as the one sensational feature of the President's utterances. The attentive reader will quickly discern the fact that the Presidents blows are not struck at one side alone among war sympathizers. He excoriates the "creature of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy," who have sought to destroy our industries, debase our politics to uses of foreign intrigue, and have plotted against the neutrality of their own Government. But another type of American who has gone to extremes in championing the cause of the Entente powers in the war is unmistakably held up to patriotic scorn. The President was well advised to make his denunciation even-handed.

HARTFORD.

Hits at Philippines Reform.

From The Hartford Courant.

Reform of the government of the Philippines is advocated and is certainly needed, but the indications are that the Administration "reform" and the reform really needed are not much alike. The demoralization over there, which so many returned Americans testify to, has come about through the Bryan-Wilson notion of Philippine self-government.

PHILADELPHIA.

No Claim of Authority.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The President very wisely continues his practice of concentrating public attention upon a few great points, leaving secondary matters to subsequent communications or to the departmental reports. And he does well to open his message to the Congress with a disclaimer of any aspirations or assumptions on the part of the United States to the suzerainty of the Western Hemisphere.

Denunciation Too Late.

From The Public Ledger.

If the President had always displayed the same energy and earnestness in action as he does in his demand upon the Congress to take measures to crush "such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy," the country would have had a different feeling toward the Federal Administration, a greater confidence in its zeal against treasonable conspirators. Their offenses have been open and long continued.

Seebs Afraid of Convictions.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The President has decided convictions, but he seems to be afraid of them. He would seem to be trying to convert the peace-at-any-price contingent to his way of thinking, a thoroughly hopeless task, without offering the advocates of real preparedness anything more than half a loaf when they are calling for a whole one. The effort to carry water on both shoulders was long ago pronounced to be a failure.

BALTIMORE.

Alive to Nation's Needs.

From The Baltimore American.

The Republican Party sees in the absence of specific treatment of domestic issues the fact that the head of the nation is not proud of his record, or at least does not feel the confidence in it to be dogmatic in his indorsement of what the years of his incumbency of the White House have produced. The message leaves the way open for Republican activity in any given direction, and it is believed that the activity of this party will count much in making the substance of the message (mainly preparedness) fruitful.

Ringing Appeal to Patriotism.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The message as a whole is a ringing appeal to the patriotism and good sense of our people. It shows without cant that this nation is governed by decent ideals in its relation with other nations. It shows the utter peurility of the charge that the President's defense proposals have about them the slightest taint of militarism. It shows that we have a clear-minded and right-thinking man in the White House, and it will increase the confidence with which all good Americans, in a time of unprecedented trouble, face the future.

WASHINGTON.

Opposes New Taxes.

From The Washington Post.

One portion of the President's message is certain to be contested with great vigor, and, in our opinion, it fails to express the general will of the people. This is the proposal to increase the taxes instead of issuing bonds to meet the heavy expenditures that are in sight The people applaud the President's recommendation for national defense, closer pan-American relations, a merchant marine, the suppression of conspirators, and the suggestion for increasing the efficiency of the transportation systems. But we do not believe they will approve of the suggestion that the nation should not draw upon its own enormous resources of credit to meet an extraordinary and unprecedented national need.

PITTSBURGH.

Monroe Doctrine Modernized.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The message, which will live in history as a State paper of the first importance, vitalizes and modernizes the historic Monroe Doctrine. We are warned to prepare to protect, not a traditional theory, but a living principle. The Monroe Doctrine of yesterday is become the American doctrine of today and tomorrow.

CLEVELAND.

All Speed Desirable.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Coming simultaneously with the banishment of the German Attachés, President Wilson's denunciation of treasonable practices in the United States takes on special significance, becoming easily the noteworthy feature of his address to Congress. It is not to be doubted that the nation is prepared to indorse treatment as heroic as may be necessary. But, since consultation must precede the purging and all speed is desirable, it seems a pity the president has not seen fit to suggest a prescription.

CHICAGO.

Must Purge the Republic.

From The Chicago Herald.

The President of the United States has sounded a trumpet of challenge. Who are not on America's side? Let them stand up and be counted—if they dare! They will not dare; that is certain. That is not the way of such individuals. Yet because they are "infinitely malignant," as their deeds prove, they must be pursued and driven forth. For such citizens America has no room, no place, no use! The Republic must be purged of them and their corrupt distempers.

More Light on Business Wanted.

From The Chicago Tribune.

No mention is made of modifications of the law affecting business except a cryptic paragraph respecting the railroads. It is a pity that Mr. Wilson, with his great command of felicitous expression, does not permit himself plain speech at this point. He asserts what has been painfully evident to us all for some time that "the transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country."

LOUISVILLE.

Applauds Wilson's Bravery.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

We may differ among ourselves as to the measure of military preparation which we may need, and as to the methods by which it should be provided and paid for. We may differ as to the best method of promoting a merchant marine, facilitating the solution of the transportation problem, and all such questions with which the President deals, but all true Americans will applaud his bravery and vigor in the assertion of our nationalism and the condemnation and defiance of those by whom it is insulted and threatened.

MEMPHIS.

Appeals Along Sane Lines.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

There is no spirit of imperialism in the President's appeal for larger armaments. It is a plea of a Democrat to the citizens of the Republic, who are lovers of liberty, to set the house in order. The suggestions are along lines yhich are held to be sane.

ST. LOUIS.

Appeals to Spirit of '76.

From The St. Louis Republic.

We are sure that the President's recommendation of a citizen army is in harmony with the tradition in which this nation was born and received its first baptism of fire. It is the spirit of '76 to which Woodrow Wilson appeals in this hour of decision, and the spirit of '76 will answer to his words.

MILWAUKEE.

Who Are the Disloyal?

From The Wilwaukee Free Press.

Who are these purveyors of "disloyalty" and of what does their "disloyalty" consist? In what way and by whom has "the authority and good name of our Government" been brought into "contempt"? And what does President Wilson mean by "our Government"—his Administration or the nation and its well-being? What Americans have sought "to destroy our industries or to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue"? Unless his supporters are willing to admit that President Wilson is a desperate mountebank intent on bolstering up his tottering Administration by an appeal to race prejudice and music hall patriotism, they must have an answer to these questions.

PORTLAND, ORE.

"No Room for Criticism."

(From The Portland Oregonian.)

There is no room for criticism in the exalted sentiments and high purposes expressed in President Wilson's address to Congress. A literary product it is among his best. It breathes throughout a lofty spirit of patriotism which reaches its noblest heights in the denunciation of those men who abuse their privilege of citizenship. We do not believe, however, that the people will approve the President's modification of the Monroe Doctrine to take other American republics into partnership for its maintenance.

SEATTLE.

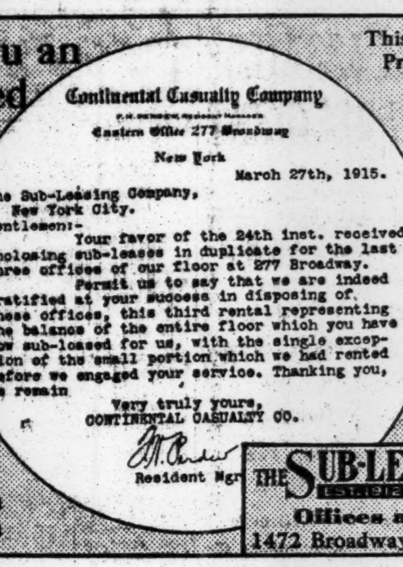
Two Strong Points.

From The Seattle Post Intelligencer.

The strength of the address is in its recognition of the need of military preparedness, the clear and sure note it strikes on the criminal activities of this country, under cover of acquired citizenship or protection, of conspirators who would distract the people of the Republic and cripple its industries.

Have You an Unexpired Lease on Your Hands?

This Letter from a Prominent Client Indicates What We Can Do for YOU Also



Continental Casualty Company
Eastern Office 277 Broadway
New York March 27th, 1915.

The Sub-Leasing Company,
New York City.
Gentlemen:-

Your favor of the 24th inst. received, enclosing sub-leases in duplicate for the last three offices of our floor at 277 Broadway.

Permit us to say that we are indeed gratified at your success in disposing of these offices, this third rental representing the balance of the entire floor which you have now sub-leased for us, with the single exception of the small portion which we had rented before we engaged your service. Thanking you, we remain

Very truly yours,
CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO.
Resident Mgr

No Charge Until We Rent Your Space

Any Part of City—Uptown or Downtown

THE SUB-LEASING Co.
EST. 1912 — INC. 1915
Offices and Lofts
1472 Broadway, Cor. 42nd St.

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Important Sales
of
Luxurious Furs
For Gift Purposes or Personal Use

FUR COATS—at $145, $195, $245, $295, $495
(formerly $195 to $575)

FUR SETS—at $75, $95, $145, $195, $395, $650
(formerly $75 to $900)

—ALSO—

Suits — At $45—$65—$95. Usually $65 to $125. Handsomely fur-trimmed

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Clearance of Millinery
$5, $10 and $15
Ostrich Trimmed Hats
Formerly $35 to $45—at $20

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Announce for To-day, Wednesday, an Unusually Important Sale of

High Grade Furs and Fur Garments

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT EXCEPTIONAL PRICE ECONOMIES

Included are Fur and Fur-lined Garments, Muffs, Neckpieces and Separate Skins, very appropriate for Christmas gifts.

Details of this event appeared in last evening's papers.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How the Women of Greater New York Can Assist the Young Women of France

In order to provide further employments for the girls of the North and East of France, Mlle. Renee Bennett is in New York, at the Vanderbilt Hotel, with 100 gowns, blouses, petticoats, &c., made by these girls during the past two months.

It is necessary for Mlle. Renee Bennett to sell these gowns, blouses, petticoats, &c., immediately, so that she may return to Paris and continue this much needed employment.

The women of New York are requested to call at the Hotel Vanderbilt and view this unique assortment of creations. A purchase from Mlle. Bennett will be a substantial assistance to a large section of the young women of France.

Telephone 7100 Murray Hill.

If You Seek

remunerative returns on money awaiting permanent employment, we would like to confer with you regarding our Certificates of Deposit, which are payable after a term of months and which produce, from day of issue to redemption, a higher rate of interest than is obtainable on funds subject to demand.

On this, or any phase of banking, we are yours to command.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
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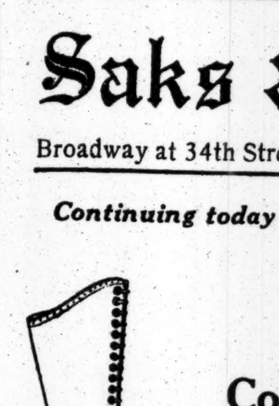
Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

Continuing today & tomorrow, the Extraordinary

Sale of WOMEN'S
Extra-High Cut
Colored Kidskin Boots
12½ in. high
At the very special price of
$4.95



Colored Kidskin Boots are in high favor, and very difficult to obtain, even at regular prices. This is therefore a most unusual and timely offering.

The model is very graceful, 12½ inches high, on well arched last, with two-inch leather Spanish heels and light weight welted soles. Made of glace kidskin in

Havana Brown Tobacco Brown Black Also in White Nubuck

No Mail Orders, C. O. D. or Approvals.

ROOSEVELT ASSAILS 'WAIL' OF PRESIDENT

Calls His Preparedness Plans Inadequate and Some of His Statements "Absurdities."

SEES NO AID TO INDUSTRY

Declares Mr. Wilson's Policy of "Milk and Water" Put Premium on Anarchy Here.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made the following statement last night on President Wilson's address to Congress:

"Oyster Bay, Dec. 7, 1915.

"At the outset President Wilson, speaking of the war, says: 'We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so.' Further on he says: 'We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it alo for others.' Later he says: 'We regard war as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression,' and continues: 'We are fiercely jealous * * * of aggression from without.'

"What does Mr. Wilson mean when in one line he says that we have 'stood apart, studiously neutral,' because 'it was our manifest duty to do so,' and a couple of paragraphs later says that 'we demand security in prosecuting their self-chosen lines of national development for others'? He can take either of the two positions, but he cannot take both. Did or did not Mr. Wilson 'demand security' for Belgium to 'prosecute its self-chosen lines of national development'? He knows he did not. Then what does he mean by saying that 'we demand this security also for others'? Again he says that he regards war as a 'means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression,' and yet he says that it was our duty to remain studiously neutral when Belgium asserted the rights of her people by war against the aggression of Germany.

"How does he reconcile these two statements? He cannot do so. He is using words to cover a policy of dishonorable inaction. Again, he says that we are 'fiercely jealous of aggression from without.' How did he show his 'fierce jealousy' as regards the aggressions on the Lusitania and Ancona, which resulted in the loss of several scores and the jeopardy of hundreds of American lives?

"How has he shown his 'fierce jealousy' as regards the sixty or seventy soldiers wearing the American uniform, not to speak of the women and children and civilians, killed or wounded on American soil by Mexican bullets? One symptom of his 'fierce jealousy' to prevent 'aggression from without' was the issuing of an order that our men should not fire back when fired upon. Does Mr. Wilson regard that order as 'fierce jealousy'? It does not strike any other human being as such.

"Three years ago Mr. Wilson said he believed in the policy of 'pitiless publicity.' We have never had as secretive an Administration. The exact numbers of the soldiers of the United States Army who have been killed or wounded by Mexicans cannot be told, because Mr. Wilson won't permit the figures to be made public. Neither is it possible to ascertain the exact numbers of the American men, women, and children who have been killed or outraged in person or property in Mexico, because Mr. Wilson for three years has hindered all publicity, pitiless or pitiful, about these outrages in Mexico. Mr. Wilson's elocution and Mr. Wilson's action are in flat contradiction. His elocution is that of a Byzantine logothete—and Byzantine logothetes were not men of action.

Derides Mexican Policy.

"President Wilson says that we have been put to the test in the case of Mexico and have' stood the test,' and that we have supplied a 'heroic principle to the case of Mexico.' Of all possible adjectives that could be found in the English language by the most minute search on the part of the most subtle dialectician it would not be possible to find one more inappropriate to the Administration's course in Mexico than the adjective 'heroic.' Nearly three years ago Mr. Wilson refused to recognize Huerta on the ground that we were never to recognize a Government founded on violence. He then tentatively supported Villa, who represented the embodiment of violence; it being meanwhile asserted on behalf of the Administration that under no circumstances would we deal with Carranza, whose Government likewise was founded on violence.

"The President has now eaten his words and recognized Carranza, and through his private secretary he has issued a defense of and apology for the outrages committed by the Carranzistas and by the other bandits of the other factions in Mexico, outrages as infamous as ever were committed by savages anywhere under thr sun.

"Mr. Wilson refused to employ the power of the United States to protect the lives of American men and the honor of American women or to save those wearing the United States uniform from death or from insult. He took no steps to save Mexican and foreign women, including nuns, married women, and unmarried women—when they were subjected to outrages and infamies which make the white slave traffic seem trivial by comparison. But he now uses the power of the United States to help one set of the bandits responsible for these infamies against another set. This is Mr. Wilson's definition of 'heroic' conduct. It is his conception of 'standing the test.' Such definitions and conceptions are interesting only from the standpoint of adroit dialectics.

"In his present message President Wilson advocates as necessary certain propositions for putting this country in a state of preparedness to defend itself against foreign aggression. In his message one year ago he said such propositions were hysterical and improper. I am glad that he has changed his mind, but I am sorry that he has not taken the trouble to study the subject so as to make his proposals reasonably adequate to the country's need. His proposed enlargement of the regular army is utterly inadequate. With certain of his statements it is almost impossible to deal, simply because it seems incredible that their apparent and obvious meaning can be their real meaning.

"For example, he says: 'We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are necessary in time of peace as in time of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continually needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us.' What this means I have no idea, and I am certain that no one else has any idea, including the President himself. What 'necessary use' have our forts and our coast guns 'in time of peace'? How is our field artillery 'continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us'? I ask these questions seriously. I defy any man to give me a serious answer which shall not show that the statements are absurdities.

Assails Continental Army.

"The proposed 'continental' army cannot produce good results. It is a proposal that a few of the young men of the country shall for two months every year abandon their work and in the interest of the common defense train themselves to defend their successful business rivals who decline to abandon their work in the interest of the common defense. The average young man of the right type cannot and ought not to put himself at a disadvantage by abandoning his work, or, if an employer, by permitting his employes to abandon their work, when no such burden is imposed upon his less patriotic competitors. This is not a square deal.

"It is not in accordance with the democratic ideal. We ought to demand from all alike the same service and not ask people who are high-minded and patriotic to volunteer at their own personal cost and to their own detriment; for such action is to the profit of the less high-minded and less patriotic who won't volunteer. The President's proposal is merely to create an inefficient rival of the National Guard. It will damage the National Guard without achieving any useful purpose whatever.

"It is the duty of this nation in time of peace to prepare for war; and it is no less the duty of this Administration now in time of war to prepare for the industrial struggles that will follow upon peace. The Administration has done neither and is doing neither. The proposal to purchase ships by the National Government is a proposal to prevent private business undertaking the permanent revival of the American shipping trade. As regards the tariff, we need a nonpartisan tariff commission of experts, who shall treat the tariff as a business proposition in the interests of the business of the country as a whole and of all our fellow-citizens, so as both to secure and adequately to distribute prosperity

"The message does not make clear what it is—if anything—which the President proposes in the way of industrial legislation or action. He states that the transportation problem lies at the very bottom of our efficiency as a people. This statement could be more appropriately made of the whole business problem, of which the transportation problem is only one side, although a very important side. He seems to stand, and in one sentence clearly does stand, for the regulation of the railways of the country. There is an even greater need of the encouragement, and incidentally the regulation, of industry. We need efficiency in railroading; but if there are no goods to carry there is no use in having carriers, and therefore the fundamental thing is efficiency in business.

"The trouble with our business in this country today is that it must be transacted at loose ends, largely because our business men, whose first desire is to obey the law, have been and are in jeopardy lest some governmental official, national or State, may decide that they have disobeyed the laws, these laws themselves being often in hopeless conflict with one another. The honest business man of great capacity, whose great capacity should be at the service of the country, is often unable to find out how his business can be transacted legally on anything that approximates a large scale, and that is in keeping with modern economic conditions and requirements.

"In short, the President fails to make a single constructive recommendation as regards industry. Our utter lack of preparedness to meet foreign aggression is no greater than our utter lack of preparedness to meet the industrial crisis that will be upon us when this war is over. The two questions should be treated together, and the President treats with utter inadequacy of one and not at all of the other.

"A Policy of Milk and Water."

"The most noteworthy part of the President's message is that in which he says that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety come from citizens of the United States born under other flags who have been disloyal and who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt and to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purpose. In this he is entirely correct. But the remedy lies in action such as Andrew Jackson took about nullification, such as Grover Cleveland took about anarchy in Chicago.

"He states that we are without adequate Federal laws to deal with the situation. He says that such laws are necessary in order to 'save the honor and self-respect of this nation'; he says that it is possible to deal with the disloyalty, murderous anarchy, and conspiracies of which he speaks, 'very effectually'; but he adds that he 'need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.'

"The duty of a leader is to lead. If President Wilson has not adequate power, he should tell us exactly what he wishes in order to get the adequate power. He should demand that the National Legislature give him the power. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson is himself responsible for most of the conditions of which he complains.

"He has met a policy of blood and iron with a policy of milk and water. Indecision, and the treatment of conversation as a substitute for action, and, above all, the making of threats which are not carried into effect, put a premium upon exactly the form of anarchy and conspiracy of which the President complains. Nine-tenths of wisdom consists in being wise in time.

"The President now wails to Congress that he is unable to control anarchy and would like them to supply what is lacking by passing laws, the nature of which he does not indicate. There would be no need for this wail if ten months ago, when he wrote his note to Germany, stating that he would hold her to 'strict accountability' for outrages against us, he had meant what he said, and had made it evident that he meant what he said. Such action would not provoke war It would prevent the cumulative outrages which lay the foundation for war.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

CALLS ON GERMANS TO REBUKE WILSON

New Yorker Herold Says the President Disputes Their Honor Before the Nation.

The Staats-Zeitung says this morning:

"In the course of the President's message he passes judgment on the "citizens of the United States born under other flags." He calls them guilty of treason because they spilled "the poison of disloyalty in the veins of our national life," as he says, because they have concocted plots constantly, and because they have attempted to gain an insight into the private affairs of the Government.

"Of the plots every one has heard much in the papers. None of these has been proven yet in court. Only in one instance, that of Robert Fay, has a formal accusation been made. What's the hitch there? The President tells it. We have no law under which this pretended unnamed "conspirator" can be found guilty. And this is the President's message. A document undignified as this should not have place in the annals of American history."

The New Yorker Herold yesterday printed the following comment on the President's denunciation of disloyal Americans in his address to Congress:

"The attack made today upon German-Americans through the highest official of the nation must be strongly and decisively repulsed. German-Americans, defend your most sacred possessions! Your honor, your good name is being disputed before the entire country and your loyalty is being questioned.

"A brilliant composition, which will bring flattering compliments to Professor Wilson from all sides, cannot conceal the fact that President Wilson has given a message to Congress today that, for animosity toward a substantial part of the American population, stands alone among all the messages of American Presidents. By his unseasonable attacks the President is sowing hate and strife among the American people.

"The President has discovered that within the boundaries of the country the most wicked threats have been made against the peace of the nation and its security. Mr. Wilson does not say by whom. Did he have the overzealous friends of Great Britain in his mind as he spoke of citizens who made him blush with shame? So far as we know the President, he is not inclined to cause pain to any British heart. From previous expressions by the President we certainly must draw the unpleasant deduction that it is the German-Americans to whom Mr. Wilson throws down the gauntlet in his message; that it is their loyalty that he denies, thus trying to deprive them of their most priceless possession, their honor.

"Mr. Wilson's accusation is a serious one. It is to be hoped that he will lay all the details and the evidence for his assertions before Congress. We are convinced that Congress will refuse to take the same view of the matter as the President. It is more likely that the answer will come from different parts of the Capitol that the present Administration's mistaken policy in the munitions-embargo question and its inactivity regarding British agressions have contributed not a little toward creating the division which, unfortunately, is now to be found in our people.

"Why these continual charges of conspiracies against American industries? Where is the evidence for such accusations? Why does not the Government lay the evidence before the courts? There is really nothing behind all this clatter about conspiracies, because if there were the machinery of the courts would function in quite a different manner.

"If more laws are needed to make activities against the security of the country impossible, we say: Come on with such laws! We are not afraid of them. We shall not be affected by them, as it would be necessary to enact exceptional laws against the German-Americans in order to suppress their press and their liberty of expressing their opinion. We do not believe that Congress can be used for that sort of thing."

Mr. Wilson Threatens.

From the Philadelphia Tageblatt.

The most interesting passage of President Wilson's message for the German-Americans is the one directed against them. Mr. Wilson does not name them, but he means them. He calls them creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy, and threatens them with special legislation, but Congress will pour lots of water into this soup. As far as Mr. Wilson mentions illegal acts, destroying of property, &c., there are laws enough in this country to meet such cases if guilt can be proved, but what Mr. Wilson really has in view is to strike at the critics of his policy. Instead of disproving their arguments he goes after them with the policeman's club. That's very easy, but Americans cannot be had to indorse such methods. They remember their experiences with alien and sedition laws too well.

Notwithstanding the threats of the President we shall continue to protest against the unneutral action of the Administration, the debauching of the morality of the country in the interest of one of the belligerent parties. This is not only our right, but our foremost duty as well. We must also deny most emphatically that the German-Americans wish to make the United States subservient to the interests of Germany. This is not true, they ask only for real neutrality, not only in highfaluting words, but also in actions.

No Word Against England.

From The Cincinnati Volksblatt.

The message of the President has for its object to inform the Congress of matters affecting the interest and the honor of the United States. For a year past English cruisers have confiscated American goods, have insulted the American flag, and inflicted damage, running into billions of dollars, and all classes of American producers and manufacturers, but all these injuries and outrages are not mentioned. The President jumps on our citizens of German extraction with both his feet branding them as outlaws, destroyers of property, conspirators, and what not. The President is within his rights in demanding measures against conspirators, but it is unworthy of a Chief Executive to cast suspicion on a whole class of citizens by lumping them as criminals. It strikes us that the President when he preaches fairness, self control, and the duties of good citizenship has himself a good lesson to learn.

CHRISTMAS AT REED & BARTON'S

At our store, in a single visit, you can choose more than half your Christmas gifts. And by doing so you can not only conserve your own strength but also be sure that your gifts will be permanently valued. Flowers wither, candy is consumed, and even books are scarcely read more than once; but all the good things here, wear a long time and some of them will endure forever.

Not everything is magnificent and costly. There are many charming things which are very inexpensive. Taste, not wealth, is the touchstone for Reed & Barton customers.

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Mr. JAMES B. REGAN Announces

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LUBOWSKA

Impressionistic Character Dancer

FLORENZ & MIZZI

Classic and Pantomimic Dances

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In Special Exhibitions at the

Dinner and Supper Dances

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Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon

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FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Special Sales of Women's Marvex Gloves Betalph Silk Hosiery and Balta Evening Slippers

have been prepared for to-day (Wednesday), affording a favorable occasion to acquire these celebrated dress essentials at prices which present unequalled values.

The offerings will consist of

Marvex Gloves

(glace) in black, tan, gray and white:

Three Clasp
per pair $1.65
One-clasp, pique sewn,
per pair $1.75
Mousquetaire, eight-button length,
per pair $2.25
Mousquetaire, twelve-button length,
per pair $2.50
Mousquetaire, sixteen-button length,
per pair $2.85
Also Mousquetaire, twenty-button length,
in black, light tan and white,
per pair $4.00

Women's Betalph Silk Hosiery

of lustrous qualities.

Women's Betalph Silk Hose, medium weight; in black only . . . per pair $1.35
Women's Betalph Silk Hose, of a superior quality; in black only . . per pair $1.95

Women's Balta Hand-made Evening Slippers

of patent or bronze kidskin, at the exceptionally special price of . per pair $4.75

These attractive Slippers are made of carefully selected materials, and the Balta last has been particularly commended for its graceful lines and arch.

Hand-smocked Dresses
FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

will be on special sale to-day in a fascinating group, comprising styles of daintiness and distinction. The price advantages will be found decidedly worth while.

Semi-Empire Models of fine lawn (sizes 1 to 4 years) $1.65
Waist Models of sheer voile (sizes 2 to 5 years) $2.90
Empire Models of washable challis with dotted design (sizes 2 to 5 years) $3.50

Attractive Aprons

An opportune Sale arranged for to-day will be held in the Department on the Second Floor, at the very reasonable prices quoted:

Tea Aprons, trimmed with embroidery, at . . . . . . 28c. & 50c.
Fancy Aprons, trimmed with embroidery; with straps or bibs and straps, at 50c., 65c., 85c., $1.10
Novelty Aprons, in princess style, at 85c., $1.10, 1.35

A Sale of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

to be held to-day (Wednesday) will comprise interesting assortments, particularly appropriate for gifts. The prices are unusually attractive:

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Initialed . . per dozen $2.35 & 2.50
Plain, hemstitched, doz. $2.50, 3.50 & 4.85
With tape border . . per dozen 2.00
Men's fancy colored silk Handkerchiefs per dozen $3.00

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Initialed . . . per dozen $1.50 & 1.90
Plain, hemstitched, per doz. $1.35 & 1.85
Hemstitched, with embroidered corner, per box of six . . $1.10 & 2.10
With hand-embroidered scalloped edge and fancy corner . . . each 38c.
With princess lace (in holiday folder) each . . . . . 42c.

An Exceptional Sale of Silk Umbrellas

has been arranged for to-day. Superior qualities and unusually smart and attractive mountings may be obtained at interesting concessions in price.

Women's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, mounted with handsome sterling silver handles, in etched or engraved designs . at $4.85

Taffeta Silk Umbrellas (styles for men and women) will be offered in a number of attractive mountings, including those decidedly novel in design . . at $3.00

A Sale of Men's Furnishings

has been arranged for to-day, and will afford very exceptional values in Silk Shirts, Neckwear and Knitted Silk Dress Scarfs, at prices considerably lower than those usually asked for similar qualities.

Negligee Shirts of heavy Habutai silk, in an extensive variety of new and smart patterns and colors; also in all white . $4.65

Negligee Shirts of a fine quality crepe de Chine, in a large assortment of handsome patterns; also in all white . . $5.85

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TELLS HUNGARIANS TO BE LOYAL HERE

Alexander Konta Warns Them Conspiracy Against Law and Order in America Is Treason.

CALLS ENGLAND OUR FOE

Banker Says Great Britain Proposed Intervention When We Were at War with Spain.

Alexander Konta, the banker, in an address under the auspices of the Hungarian Relief Society at the Yorkville Branch of the New York Public Library last night said that it was England and not Germany which proposed that Europe interfere in the Spanish-American War.

"The story America heard," he said, "was that Germany proposed intervention by the European powers. The fact is that England proposed it, through Lord Pauncefote, at a secret meeting of the Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, and Russia, called by him at Washington. The proposal was cabled in cipher by these gentlemen to their governments and was vetoed in Berlin and Petrograd. England immediately became officially most enthusiastically pro-American, but Americans who were in England at the time could not fail to see the outburst of popular hatred beneath the surface."

Mr. Konta attacked pro-Ally sentiment in this country as a manufactured product.

"The other side," he said, "claims that it is fighting for civilization and democracy, with savages from India and Africa in the West, with savages from inner Asia on the East, with Calabrians against Tyrolese and Sicilians against Hungarians in the south. The benefit to civilization is unmistakable. Every Senegalese carries in his knapsack a copy of the "Rights of Man.' Every Sepoy knows the Declaration of Independence by heart.

"England claims that she went into this war for the sake of the neutrality of Belgium. But she has been threatening Holland since the beginning because that country has declared its determination of remaining neutral. And today England and her French ally not only break the neutrality of Greece, but threaten her with annihilation if she does not join them. This is militrism of the most brutal type.

"And looking at the fate of Belgium and Serbia, which England deserted, Greece has wisely decided to keep out of it. But will those noble defenders of small nations permit it? Oh, no! Fight or be ruined, says liberal England.

"So much nonsense has been written about this war that it would be comical were it not tragic. Atrocities in Belgium and Serbia have been invented by the English press bureaus and obligingly printed far and wide in this country. But never a word about the real atrocities in Galicia, East Prussia, and the Hungarian plain. Never a word about Russian massacres of her own subjects, never a word about Senegalese and Turkos and Gurkhas who are sent out upon the battlefields to gouge out the eyes of the wounded, cut off their ears, and split their throats. And yet we are told that Hungary and Austria and Germany are the savages—that Serbia, Portugal, Sicily, Calabria, French Africa, and British India are fine flowers of civilization.

"I talk to you as American citizens. They say Americans should be for England because the institutions of this country are English. That is not true. The institutions of this country are American. The basic material on which they have been developed are largely English, it is true, but they are also Dutch and Roman and Greek.

"Then there is the claim that American spirit is nothing except the English spirit transplanted. It is not true. The American spirit was born in the log houses and settlements of the pioneers of this country. It came of age in 1776. It has never had anything in common with the England of lordly privilege and industrial exploitation.

"The true story of what England has done to this country, of its malignant hatred, its atrocities, its contempt for American rights and the laws of humanity, has never been told in popular histories. Whenever she has thought that she saw an opportunity to harm this country, to arrest its development, to cripple its growing prosperity and power, she has grasped it.

"No naturalized American who studies the true history of his country can believe in this theory of England's goodwill toward it. That is one of the strange American beliefs which the naturalized citizen never comes to understand."

After picturing a twenty-year press campaign by Britain to win American sympathies, Mr. Konta referred to the sinking of the Lusitania, as "worse than an atrocity; it was a blunder committed with a total lack of understanding of the American spirit."

"Must an American of Hungarian ancestry side with Russia, because Russia is England's ally?" he asked. "Must an American Jew become the champion of the Czar for the same reason. America first, always first! But if some of us place second England, or France, or Italy, there is no reason why others should not place Hungary there.

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CONGRESS CHEERS WILSON'S ADDRESS

Continued from Page 1.

House, when he entered with the other members of the Senate. Democratic and Republican Congressmen gave him a wildly enthusiastic round of cheering.

As soon as the Senators were seated Speaker Clark and Senator Clarke appointed committees of Representatives and Senators to escort President Wilson to the joint session. A minute or two later the President entered the Hall of the House by a door in the rear of the Speaker's rostrum. There was handclapping and some of the enthusiastic members of the House indulged in sharp yells of the "yip-yip" and "wahhoo" variety. The President wore a black frock coat and trousers of a black and gray striped material. Looking down on him from the "President's pew" in one of the galleries on the left side of the chamber were his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt; her mother, Mrs. Bolling; Mrs. Alexander Hunter Galt, sister of Mrs. Norman Galt, and Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter. With them was Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, and Joseph Wilson of Baltimore, the President's brother.

Audience Under a Spell.

President Wilson wasted no time in beginning the delivery of his address. He read from short, narrow, typewritten sheets, each containing not more than one hundred words. The President's voice was not as clear or far-reaching as it had been on the eight previous occasions when he addressed the Senate and the House, and to this lack of vigor some of those who heard the address attributed the rather general failure of the audience to become enthused. Throughout the delivery the closest attention was given to the President, and it was apparent that his audience was under the spell of the foreknowledge that a momentous public policy was about to be enunciated.

The theme of the address was National defense. From beginning to end the President emphasized that this thing was foremost in his mind, and that he would touch only on matters which pertained to it. Even in his reference to rural credit legislation, and to the desire to give more liberal treatment to the peoples of the Philippines and Porto Rico, he argued that these subjects had a bearing on the great topic of military preparedness.

The first applause the President received came when he declared that "all the Governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence." There was more applause when he said: "We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her." The hand-clapping was slightly more vigorous when he asserted that the United States had made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea and has deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be. America had been set aside as a whole, he declared, for the uses of independent nations and practical freemen.

In some quarters this part of the President's address is regarded as the most important of the entire document. It is construed as a warning that if militarism wins out in the great European struggle the Americas will be prepared to resist any effort to exploit American teritory from chancelleries on the other side of the Atlantic. In other words, it was an answer to the frequent suggestion that the United States might be obliged to fight the victor of the European war. What the President said was also interpreted as an amplification of the Monroe Doctrine to the extent of including all the other American republics as equal partners with the United States in physical and moral support of that principle.

The President spoke of the economic and other conditions following the European conflict which would produce changes that could not be foreseen with certainty or predicted with confidence, and said that he might ask the privilege of addressing the Congress more at length on this important matter a little later in the session.

According to the understanding in official circles the President has in mind proposing to Congress the enactment of an immense anti-dumping law to prevent European countries from swamping the United States with their products at cutthroat rates when peace has produced a resumption of industry.

His Plans for Defense.

Senate, House and galleries listened in silence while the President made his plea for support of his program for a more adequate national defense. He told of the contemplated increase of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 men, or 141,843 officers and men all told, through the formation of additional organizations of coast and field artillery, engineers, infantry, and aero squadrons, besides 750 officers and 792 noncommissioned officers to train a citizen force of 400,000 men, which it is proposed to form. This citizen force would be raised in increments of 133,000 men a year through a period of three years, as the President explained the plan, and its members would serve the colors if called upon during an additional three years. In the first three years they would undergo intensive training for not exceeding two months each year.

The naval program, to be carried out in five years, provides for the construction of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel-oil ships, and one repair ship. The Secretary of the Navy, the President said, would ask also for provision for 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines, an increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy by at least 300, and authority to appoint graduates of engineering colleges for engineering duties, and men from civil life for the aviation corps. When this program was completed, said the President, "this would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions."

A Modified Ship Bill.

When the President declared that it was high time the United States resumed commercial independence on the seas there was handclapping, and there were ripples of applause throughout his references to renewing the effort to enact a law providing for a Government-owned merchant marine. Some of the general sentiments uttered by the President on this subject were applauded by Republican members, but only a few Democrats, apparently, joined in the approval of his announcement that he would recommend a modified Ship Purchase measure. The President argued that the need for an American merchant marine was immediate, and as capital "cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden," the Government should undertake it and assume the initial financial risk. Then, when the risk had passed and private capital could be utilized, he said, the Government might withdraw. It was evident from what was said by the President that the new Ship Purchase bill of the Administration would be modified considerably.

The two houses only once gave great expression of their feelings when the President came to describe the condition of the finances. That was when, in recommending that bonds should not be issued to overcome a deficit in the Treasury, he said he did not believe the people of the country approved of postponing the payment of their bills. This brought applause.

The President made a straightforward statement of the condition of the Treasury without attempting any excuse or explanation of the financial difficulties of the Government. He showed that if the Emergency Revenue act was not reenacted and sugar was permitted to go on the free list on May 1, 1916, as provided by the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, there would be a deficit in the Treasury at the end of the next fiscal year of about $297,000,000. But if the emergency revenue taxes were continued and sugar remained dutiable at 1 cent a pound the deficit would be only $112,000,000.

In figuring a prospective deficit the President included $93,800,000 to be required for carrying out the national defense programme during the next fiscal year. As to means of overcoming the prospective deficit of about $112,000,000, including the cost of national defense, the President suggested reducing the amounts of exemption on individual and corporate incomes, an increase in the surtax on incomes by reducing from $20,000 the amount at which the surtax shall begin to be operative, a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and naphtha, a tax of 50 cents per horse-power on automobiles and internal explosion engines, a stamp tax on bank checks, a tax of 25 cents a ton on pig iron, and a tax of 25 cents a ton on fabricated iron and steel. Outside of the increased income taxes, these various items of new direct taxation suggested by the President would bring $63,000,000 in the revenues, according to the President's estimates.

Great interest was shown in the President's notice of intention to call into consultation with army and navy experts leading citizens familiar with transportation facilities, manufactures and technical employments with a view to co-ordinating these facilities for the benefit of the nation should the need arise.

The President's suggestion meant that he was in favor of strengthening his national preparedness program by devising plans in advance for the transportation of troops and supplies and the manufacture of materials to outfit the army and the navy in the event of war, as well as to keep the people of the country supplied with food and clothing during the progress of hostilities. The President indicated that he would ask Congress for a small sum of money to organize the administrative machinery for such a body of advisers.

Great interest was shown also in the President's suggestion at the very end of his address that "it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the [railroad] problem."

The President spoke of the fear that the railroads would not much longer be able to cope with the transportation problem successfully as they are at present equipped and co-ordinated. He thought a commission of inquiry could ascertain what the trouble was in order that all sides of the matter might be known before Federal legislation was undertaken. The President would not take any backward step in this connection. In his opinion the regulation of the railways of the country by Federal commission has had admirable results and fully justified hopes and expectations of those who originally proposed the policy of regulation.

Remarks made by the President on this subject are understood in informed quarters to be intended as a hint to Congress that in the present condition of railroad affairs in this country it would not be wise to attempt any radical legislation affecting common carriers. His statement on the subject is expected to have a good effect on business conditions.

BRITISH COMMENTS ON WILSON ADDRESS

Continued from Page 1.

ously disappointing that in addressing Congress he utters no word in condemnation of Germany's infamous breaches of international law in her brutal invasion of Belgium and the venal manner of her fighting. Reference to the revival of the Ship Purchase bill is ominous. If President Wilson has in mind some scheme for the acquirement of the German ships now interned in American harbors, our Government should not lose a moment in intimating in the friendliest spirit that the Allies cannot consent to any transaction which would enrich the German coffers and undo the work of our navy."

The Standard thinks the President shows "a determination which pro-German conspirators will be wise not to ignore," and that "it is very doubtful whether the mass of Americans until recently have grasped the true character of the abominations wrought in the name of German culture."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Every one will be glad that President Wilson should speak out with such admirable frankness of German intrigues. Nothing less was expected from the head of a Republic which prides itself on its independence and its neutrality."

BRITISH HINT TO WILSON.

Suggestion That Thanks Are Due to England for Protection at Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Under the heading "A Hint to Mr. Wilson," The Daily Mail prints a question by Commander Bellairs and Sir Edward Grey's in the House of Commons yesterday. Commander Bellairs asked Sir Edward, in view of the fact that none of the neutral Governments had made public any protests to Germany concerning her reckless policy of strewing mines on routes followed by noncombatant shipping, whether he could say if any appreciation had been addressed to his Majesty's Government by any neutral powers concerning the services rendered them by the British seafaring professions in clearing the seas of these mines, so that commerce between America and Europe could be continued without loss of life.

"No, Sir," answered the Foreign Secretary, "so far as I am aware, no such appreciation has been received, and the facts are as stated in the last part of the question."

Bad Ventilation Ends Court Session

Judge Malone in Part 6 of General Sessions yesterday adjourned court because the room in which he presided was rendered unfit for use by lack of ventilation. "I don't propose to take any chances of the jurors getting pneumonia, or of any one becoming ill because of the condition of this room," said Judge Malone. Personally I lay the blame for this on the Sinking Fund Commissioners. They were requested a year ago to provide another court room for Part 6."

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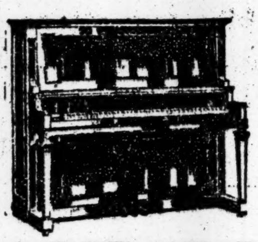

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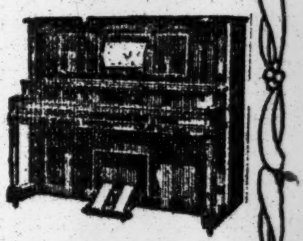

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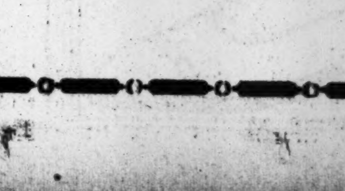

THOMPSON WOULD PROSECUTE WOOD

Senator Says Commissioner's Case Should Go to the District Attorney.

WON'T ACCEPT RESIGNATION

E. E. McCall to Get Removal Order Today — Reticent as to Plans for Future.

While Edward E. McCall, who was removed by Governor Whitman on Monday as Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, completed preparations yesterday to leave the department, Oliver C. Semple, assistant counsel to the commission, who is slated for appointment, denied before the Thompson Committee, continuing its investigations at 165 Broadway, that he was responsible for the opinion filed by Commissioner George V. S. Williams in the Kings County Lighting Company rate case.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, is vigorously opposed to Mr. Semple's appointment, and in a message to Governor Whitman yesterday he advised against its being made. He said he believed the appointment would be highly improper. The Chairman, however, strongly advised that Commissioner William Hayward be designated Chairman of the commission. Mr. Hayward had not received notice of his designation at yesterday's meeting of the commission, and J. Sergeant Cram, ranking senior member, presided.

Mr. McCall said he had not received the official order of his removal from the Governor, and would make no comment on it.

Commissioner Robert C. Wood, against whom charges are now being prepared, denied a rumor that he is on the point of resigning. Earlier in the day Senator Thompson said that some one who asserted that he represented Mr. Wood called him on the telephone and said he wanted to offer Mr. Wood's resignation. He said his informant told him he could have Mr. Wood's resignation any time he wanted it.

"I answered," said Senator Thompson, "that I was not prepared to accept it, because I think the case ought to go to the District Attorney, and it will go to him if I can have my way."

When Commissioner Wood was told of the telephone message, he said: "There is absolutely no truth in the statement that I am going to resign. You can make it as strong as you like. I do not intend to resign and have given authority to no one to say that I will."

Charles A. Hickey, secretary to Mr. McCall, was served last night with the order for Mr. McCall's removal. It was brought from Albany by a special messenger. Mr. Hickey said he would not give the order to Mr. McCall until today. When Mr. McCall arrived at his office in the Public Service Commission suite he was asked if he had any comment to make upon the Governor's action.

"None whatever," he said.

"Will you have anything to say later?"

"I don't know. If, after reading the Governor's memorandum, I deem it necessary to make a statement, it is my present intention to make one."

"Have you any plans for the future?"

"That's my business."

"Will you return to the practice of law?"

"That's my business."

"Will you test the validity of your removal?"

"I can't say as to that now."

Thompson Congratulates Whitman.

As soon as the committee met yesterday Chairman Thompson sent his message to Governor Whitman, protesting against the appointment of Mr. Semple. He explained that it was on Mr. Semple's report to Commissioner Williams that the latter wrote an opinion allowing the Kings County Lighting Company to continue to charge 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas while the other Brooklyn gas companies charged only 80 cents. His message read:

Your action in the McCall case must receive universal approval. Congratulations are due upon your clear-cut opinion demanding observance of the true spirit and intent of the statute. I feel it my duty to call your attention particularly to the care you should at this time exercise in choosing a successor. The principal criticism here has been of the Public Service Commission as a whole. Investigation discloses its weakness as a body. The appointment of Colonel Hayward has been an improvement, and his experience, both in investigating and as a member, in my judgment creates an inexorable demand that he be designated as Chairman of the commission. The same considerations also make it imperative that you should continue to select new men from outside the public service organization.

In the light of published suggestions that you are considering names of subordinates for promotion to the office of Commissioner, I am led to urge you against this course at this time. One name mentioned is that of counsel who tried a gas rate case now under investigation. His recognition now would, I believe, be highly improper. Knowing that your interest is solely for a better administration of the law and protection of the people, I am sure you will receive this in the true friendship and public spirit in which it is sent.

The first witness yesterday was Ashley T. Cole, of counsel for the Kings County Lighting Company. He said that William F. Sheehan, as a partner in the firm of Hatch & Sheehan, attorneys for the company, is custodian of certain books and papers of the concern. Mr. Sheehan was thereupon subpoenaed to bring before the committee all the books and records of the lighting company. The committee wanted to find out how much money was invested in the organization. Mr. Sheehan said he did not think he had the records bearing upon this, but would produce all the papers in his possession.

Commissioner Williams was then called. He was asked what part of his opinion regarding the Kings County Lighting Company's rate case was written from the report of Mr. Semple. Mr. Williams said he took four points into consideration when preparing his opinion: First, the going valve, for which he allowed nothing; second, a return of 7½ per cent. on the appraisal of the company's business; third, a loss of 11 per cent. for leakage, and, fourth, the high cost the company had contracted to pay for oil. The testimony shows that the company made a contract with the Standard Oil Company to pay a much higher price for oil than any other gas company, and that the contract was made at a time when the price of oil was going down. He said Mr. Semple prepared his report dealing with these four matters after he had conferred with himself and Commissioner Hayward. He said there was very little difference of opinion between himself and Commissioner Hayward on the points involved.

"I want it to go on record," said Mr. Williams, "that I considered Mr. Semple a most efficient lawyer, and that he was always on the people's side. He was heartily detested by the corporations."

Lawson Against Semple.

When Mr. Semple was called to the stand it was brought out that Senator Lawson of Brooklyn, a member of the committee, had also sent a message to Governor Whitman protesting against the appointment of either Semple or Travis Whitney, secretary to the Public Service Commission. Mr. Semple said he was not altogether in accord with Commissioner Williams's figures in the rate case. He was reticent about giving his opinion of the case on the ground that it might offend the members of the commission. He said he never felt it within his province to force his opinions on the Commissioners. He said he had never seen the opinion Commissioner Williams had written. He merely submitted certain memoranda to the commission to be used as it was thought necessary.

Mr. Semple said he had talked with Commissioner Hayward recently regarding the oil contract, but could not remember much about the conversation. He said he thought 7 per cent. was enough to allow on an appraisal of the lighting company's plant, and that Commissioner Williams's estimate of 7½ per cent. was too high.

Commissioner Hayward then took the stand and told of his connection with the Kings County Lighting Company's rate case. He took charge of the case after Commissioner Maltbie resigned, but owing to pressure of work he had the case assigned to Commissioner Williams. He admitted he had not written his own opinion in the case until after he had seen Commissioner Williams's. He was asked about his talk with Mr. Semple regarding the oil contract, and said:

"Perhaps I ought not to say it, but Mr. Semple said my opinion to enforce eighty-cent gas was all right. I said I could not swallow the oil contract, and he said, 'You're right in that, too.' I think he said I was always sound in my decision."

He added that Mr. Semple had congratulated him because of his fearlessness in urging an eighty-cent gas rate.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

GERMANS BUYING COPPER.

But Local Authorities Doubt Large Deals in Other Products.

Many men, familiar with conditions in the wheat and produce, cotton and wool markets, expressed doubt yesterday that Germany was buying up and storing away quantities of such commodities for shipment sixty days after the war, or immediately on order, as reported by The Chicago Herald.

One of the est copper authorities, however, estimated that German representatives had recently made inquiries about and contracts for very large quantities of copper to be delivered after the war. Some of the contracts have been filled and the metal has been paid for and stored away ready for shipment as soon as German vessels can cross the Atlantic.

Estimates of the amount of copper purchases run all the way from 500,000,000 to 200,000,000 pounds, and it is said that for a large part of this metal the German representatives have paid current prices, 18 to 20 cents.

George A. Zabriskie of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company said that, as far as he could see, Germany was not buying wheat ni quantities sufficiently large to affect the market. He had heard no rumors of German secret agents placing large contracts in the United States. On the other hand, Mr. Zabriskie thought there was little likelihood that Germany would turn to America for wheat. It is reasonable to suppose, according to Mr. Zabriskie, that Russia after the war will need to realize on her wheat, and therefore may be willing to undersell the American market.

Among the provision merchants there were not a few who believed the story of ermany's large purchase of lard had much to do with yesterday's advance of 40 points in lard. One of the best informed men in this group denied there had been rumors of erman purchases, otherwise he believed it would have become generally known.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—That Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston handled the sale of approximately 50,000,000 pounds of copper to Germany will be stated by an article in The Herald tomorrow. The Herald asserts "that Germany is not through buying the metal is generally accepted as a fact, for the reason that conservative estimates of her needs as soon as peace is declared have been placed at 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds."

It goes on to say that "within the last few weeks a German brokerage firm has bought 75,000 tierces of lard, another product of which Germany is in great need. Recent purchases have been largely for May delivery.

"While there was a wide difference of opinion among bankers and traders in the various industries as to the extent of the material bought in behalf of the German Empire, it was generally believed that a buying campaign has been inaugurated which has for its purpose the gathering of all materials essential in the rehabilitation of the Fatherland immediately after peace is declared."

ORDERS 1,000,000 BALES.

Belligerent Country Would Give 20 Cents a Pound for Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Announcement was made here today before the Association of State Presidents of Farmers' Unions that an order had been received from citizens of one of the European belligerents for 1,000,000 bales of cotton at 20 cents a pound. The name of the country was not given. A committee was named to go to Washington to try to obtain protection for the shipping.

The Government whose citizens desire to make the purchase, it was said, had agreed to have a committee of Americans accompany the cotton to see that it was not used in the manufacture of war munitions.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia announced recently that he had received an offer for 1,000,000 bales of cotton at 16 cents from a German concern. Farmers' Association officials said tonight, however, that the offer had nothing to do with the present deal.

TESLA'S NEW DEVICE LIKE BOLTS OF THOR

He Seeks to Patent Wireless Engine for Destroying Navies by Pulling a Lever.

TO SHATTER ARMIES ALSO

"Impractical," He Says of Westerner's Plan to Circle Country with Electric Fire.

Nikola Tesla, the inventor, winner of the 1915 Nobel Physics Prize, has filed patent applications on the essential parts of a machine the possibilities of which test a layman's imagination and promise a parallel of Thor's shooting thunderbolts from the sky to punish those who had angered the gods. Dr. Tesla insists there is nothing sensational about it, that it is but the fruition of many years of work and study. He is not yet ready to give the details of the engine which he says will render fruitless any military expedition against a country which possesses it. Suffice it to say that the destructive invention will go through space with a speed of 300 miles a second, a manless airship without propelling engine or wings, sent by electricity to any desired point on the globe on its errand of destruction, if destruction its manipulator wishes to effect.

Ten miles or a thousand miles, it will be all the same to the machine, the inventor says. Straight to the point, on land or on sea, it will be able to go with precision, delivering a blow that will paralyze or kill, as is desired. A man in a tower on Long Isand could shield New York against ships or army by working a lever, if the inventor's anticipations become realizations.

"It is not the time," said Dr. Tesla yesterday, "to go into the details of this thing. It is founded upon a principle that means great things in peace; it can be used for great things in war. But I repeat, this is no time to talk of such things.

"It is perfectly practicable to transmit electrical energy without wires and produce destructive effects at a distance. I have already constructed a wireless transmitter which makes this possible, and have described it in my technical publications, among which I may refer to my patent 1,119,732 recently granted. With transmitters of this kind we are enabled to project electrical energy in any amount to any distance and apply it for innumerable purposes, both in peace and war. Through the universal adoption of this system, ideal conditions for the maintenance of law and order will be realized, for then the energy necessary to the enforcement of right and justice will be normally productive, yet potential, and in any moment available, for attack and defense. The power transmitted need not be necessarily destructive, for, if existence is made to depend upon it, its withdrawal or supply will bring about the same results as those now accomplished by force of arms.

"But when unavoidable, the same agent may be used to destroy property and life. The art is already so far developed that great destructive effects can be produced at any point on the globe, determined beforehand and with great accuracy. In view of this I have not thought it hazardous to predict a few years ago that the wars of the future will not be waged with explosives but with electrical means."

Dr. Tesla then said that it would be possible with his wireless mechanism to direct an ordinary aeroplane, manless, to any point, over a ship or an army, and to discharge explosives of great strength from the base of operations.

Asked to express an opinion upon the announcement last Sunday of Charles H. Harris, an electrical engineer of Los Angeles, that he would be able to surround this country with an electrical wall of fire in time of war, Dr. Tesla gave it as his opinion that Mr. Harris was not practical.

"It is hard to stamp as impossible such results as those described in the press dispatches to which you refer. Granted, however, that the project is feasible, it would take more than all the motive power obtainable in the United States to throw a wall of fire around the country. In fact, even the passage of small currents at considerable distances through air consumes a great deal of energy on account of the immense pressure required. So, for instance, in lightning discharges, energy may be delivered at the rate of billions of horsepower, though the currents are of smaller volume than those developed by electrical generators in our power houses."

GERMAN DESERTERS PLEAD TO STAY HERE

Stowaways Write The Times, Telling of Hardships from Which They Fled.

Wilhelm Knapp and Albert Ohlhof, the German Army deserters, who arrived here as stowaways last Friday on the Holland-American freighter Osterdyk from Rotterdam and were sent to Ellis Island, appealed for help yesterday to get into the country.

The immigration authorities have ordered them sent back, and they have appealed to Washington. Knapp is 43 years old and a carpet weaver. Ohlhof is a locksmith, 22 years old. Both seem intelligent, and have a good idea of the country they fought over up till Oct. 15, when they escaped into Holland, where they say there are nearly 4,000 German Army deserters.

Knapp, who pleads in German for his comrade and himself, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, tells of hardships in the trenches, with little food and many hard knocks. His story is much like that of Karl Schulz, who came here on the Noorderdyk as a stowaway on Thanksgiving Day and was afterward admitted.

"When the war began," Knapp said, "we were all fired with patriotism because we thought the Fatherland was being attacked, but afterward we found that our lives were being sacrificed for the benefit of the war lords.

"On fighting days our rations consisted of a loaf of rye bread, with water every twenty-four hours, and after fourteen days in the trenches we had to do exercises all day when we came out. It is hard to present arms, do parade steps, and look unconcerned when shells are exploding around you. I have seen officers, under warm shelter, lying in bed while wounded soldiers lay outside on straw. That is not comradeship. Many men are killed now trying to desert into Holland."

Knapp said his war experience began at Louvain, and from then on it was one battle after another, and they all looked alike to him except that it rained harder at Charleroi than during the affair at Mauberge.

When Emperor William visited the trenches the soldiers were not allowed to turn to look at him, Knapp said. With regard to the Crown Prince the deserters had nothing to say, but shrugged their shoulders.

Knapp and Ohlhof met Schulz on the Boomjes at Rotterdam a month ago, and when they told him they had deserted he ran away. Both have gained weight on the Ellis Island diet and are contented with the food and quarters, except that it is too warm for them after living in the trenches more than a year. Knapp says if he can get out and find employment he will send for his wife.

ARREST WESTERN BANKERS.

North Dakota Brothers Charged with Conspiracy After Bank Is Closed.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 7.—R. C. Kittle and William Kittle, brothers, and former President and cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank of Casselton, N. D., were arrested by United States Marshal Doyle today, charged with conspiracy in making false entries to cover an alleged embezzlement of $100,000 from the funds of the bank.

The bank closed yesterday and is in charge of a bank examiner. Both men were released on bond. They say the closing of the bank was due to slow paper and that every dollar will be paid and the bank be reopened. The bank was established in 1882.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The First National Bank of Casselton, N. D., has been closed by order of the Controller of the Currency. In the absence of definite reports from examiners, Controller Williams declined today to make a statement concerning it.

CALLS CLUBS BIG AID TO YOUNG FARMERS

Benson Tells Jewish Federation of Training for Country Boys and Girls.

TEACH SCIENCE OF TILLING

Commissioner of Markets Dillon to Speak at Annual Dinner Tonight.

The training of the younger generation in newer and more economical farming methods was the chief topic of discussion at yesterday's session of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America held in the Educational Alliance Building. Delegates from boys' and girls' agricultural clubs and from agricultural schools attended last night's meeting.

A plan of extension work was outlined by O. H. Benson, director of the boys and girls' farm school work for the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Benson advocated the organization of boys and girls in county, State, and national clubs.

The club work, Mr. Benson explained, is divided into many special activities, which are outlined with a view to covering a season of from six to nine months.

"In all of the projects the business management of the work should be based upon economic practices," he said, "and should make possible a new profit on investment of time, energy, and money. This will necessitate the careful study of instructions, making of observations, keeping careful records, making exhibits, preparing for the market, and, in it all, to illustrate what is right on the farm, in the garden, or in mother's kitchen."

Besides the clubs, there are many schools and colleges for the sons and daughters of farmers, among which are several especially for Jewish young men and young women. For Jewish young men who have no experience in farming the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School at Woodbine, N. J., offers an opportunity to get thecretical and practical knowledge of farming. In the Winter months the school also offers special courses to sons of farmers. The National Farm School at Farm School, Penn., is also conducted under Jewish auspices.

Yesterday morning's session of the convention was devoted to a discussion of co-operative marketing and purchasing. Co-operative insurance was the topic of the afternoon session. The federation is planning a co-operative insurance system for New Jersey, modeled after the systems of Sullivan and Ulster Counties, N. Y. Today's sessions will take up social and educational problems of the farm and land banks.

The federation will hold its annual dinner tonight at the Broadway Central Hotel. Among the speakers will be John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets, and John Foster Carr. Dr. Paul Abelson, Treasurer of the federation, will preside.

HEDLEY AND CORONER CLASH

Riordan's Subway Management Ideas Rouse Manager's Anger.

Frank Hedlsy, Vise President and General Manager of the Interborough, tried yesterday to convince Coroner Riordan and a jury that his company was not responsible through negligence for the subway accident of Jan. 6 last, when a woman was killed and more than 200 persons were injured in the subway fire near the Fiftieth Street station, all of which was threshed out by the Public Service Commission and the Thompson Committee long ago. But Mr. Hedley blamed a punctured cable, caused, he said, by new subway work at Times Square.

"But," insisted Coroner Riordan, "it still seems to me that there should be some method of separating low and high tension cables."

From that point on the inquest was a series of controversies between the Coroner and witness, and Mr. Hedley was plainly irritated. The Coroner made many suggestions, all of which, he said, could be easily carried out if the company engaged competent employes. This aroused Mr. Hedley's anger, and he replied:

"The company employs none but competent men, and I certainly am not accustomed to the kind of suggestions or questions which you are propounding."

The inquest was adjourned until next Monday.

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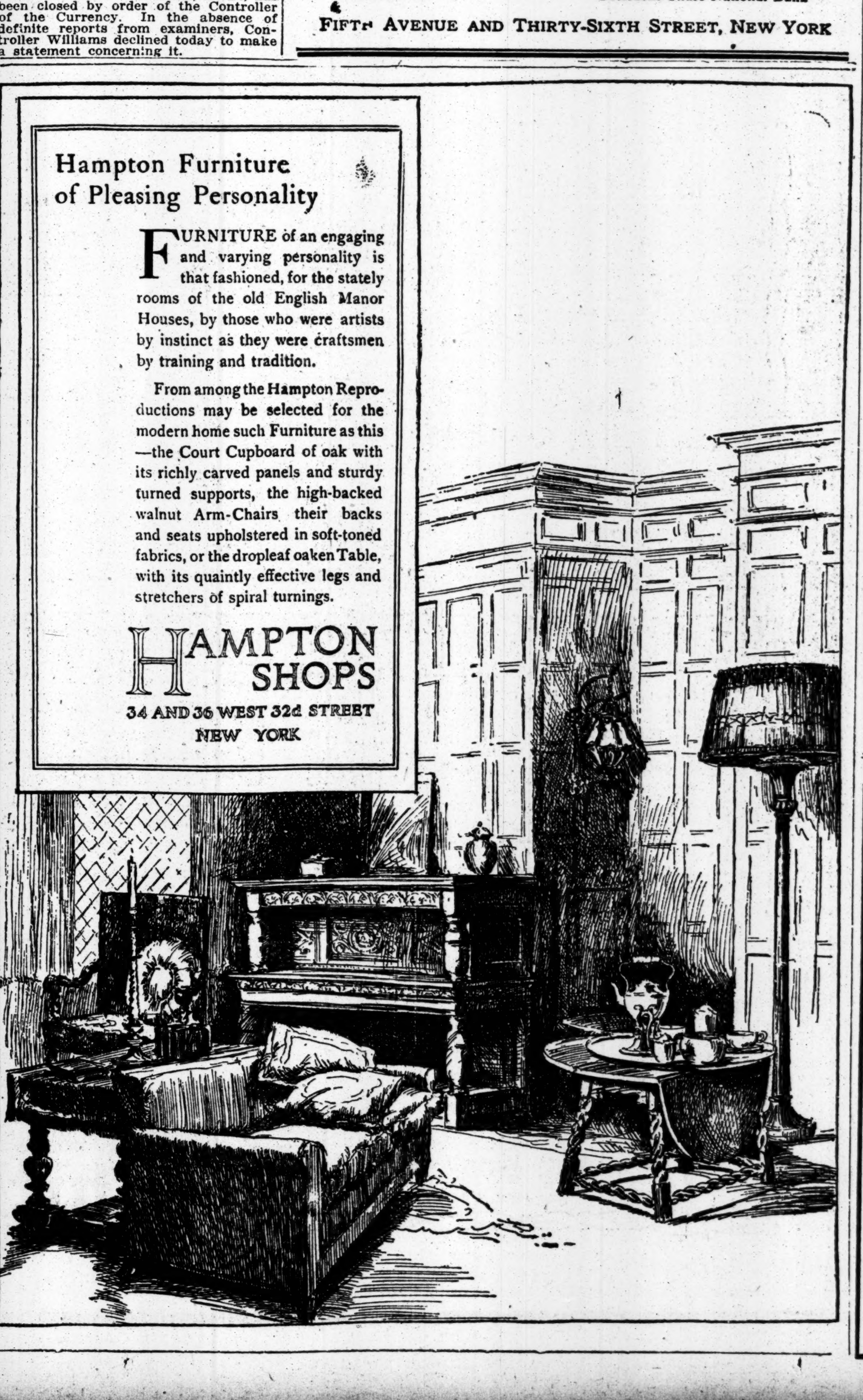

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MELLEN GOT MOODY TO APPROVE A DEAL

Says Roosevelt's Attorney General Predicted a Revolt if It Was Prevented.

READING RAILROAD BALKED

Witness Explains Alliance of New Haven and the New York Central Against the Coal Line.

The repeated resort of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad officials to the Federal authorities for their approval of its development and the sanction which the company obtained for many of its acts from the State Legislatures and commissions appeared from the evidence put in yesterday by Charles S. Mellen to be one of the main points which the defense will make in the trial of the eleven ex-Directors of the company in the Federal District Court. Mr. Mellen told how he had consulted Attorney General Moody, when he was in the Roosevelt Cabinet, concerning the acquisition of the New York & New England Railroad Company by the New Haven.

Mr. Mellen drew a picture of the early facilities of New England, when the New Haven was, as he described it, "800 pieces of railroad."

"On the map," he said, "it looks as if there were a number of parallel lines running to the coast and competing with each other. As a matter of fact, they served separate valleys, between which there was no competition. Then the New Haven built the shore line, connecting them all, and its advantage in grades was so enormous that if it had been run at cost it would have put every one of the other roads into the hands of a receiver."

Mr. Mellen argued that if the New Haven had gradually absorbed a number of lines, so also had the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. The acquisition of the New York, Providence & Boston, he declared, was merely the taking in of a natural extension of the New Haven, and the territory it served was much the better therefor. So the Old Colony Railroad, which the New Haven captured in 1893, was another natural adjunct. When Mr. Mellen was asked whether there was much traffic upon it he said:

"Yes, there were lots of people who wanted to get to New York from Boston and never go back."

The New Haven, he said, had spent $40,000,000 on the Old Colony, and the legality of its lease to the New Haven had been approved by the Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Passing to the New York & New England Railroad, the line which competed with the New Haven for freight from the West, as it possessed the gateway to New England by the Poughkeepsie Bridge, Mr. Mellen characterized it as "an utterly impossible route." It was nullified as a competitor by the action of the New Haven in forcing the New England Terminal Company out of business.

Mr. Mellen spoke of the endeavor of the Philadelphia & Reading, which controlled the business from the anthracite coal fields, to build up a great system through New England by gaining control of the Poughkeepsie Bridge gateway, and then the Boston & Maine and the New England Roads. It also made approaches to the Old Colony Railroad Company.

This led to the New York Central and the New Haven drawing up the Corsair agreement, which shut out the New York Central from taking freight for New York from any line competing with the New Haven and drove the New Haven to consider whether it could not forestall the New England in acquiring the Old Colony system.

The New Haven bought $5,000,000 of the New England Railroad's bonds and some of the stock, and immediately a complaint was lodged with W. H. Moody, United States Attorney General.

"I talked with Mr. Moody," said the witness, "and not only did he say that he saw no reason why the Department of Justice should act, but that if there was any attempt by the department to wrest the New England Road from the New Haven it would cause a revolution in the New England States."

Still further to support the effect of this approval by governmental authority, the defense submitted the annual report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, which contained a statement of the purchase of New England Railroad securities by the New Haven and certain comments which the defense considered highly favorable to itself.

R. L. Batts, counsel for the Government, objected.

The court held that, though an administrative officer had not as great authority as the Supreme Court, the fact that he had approved the actions of the New Haven must be considered as important.

Mr. Choate put in Massachusetts laws approving the lease and then the sale of the New England road to the New Haven, and the trial was adjourned until today.

WOULD CONVERT ANTIS.

All Women Must Seek Suffrage, Mrs. Brown Says.

"Convert the women and get your election district leaders to become acquainted with the election district leaders of the different parties," said Mrs. Raymond Brown, ex-President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, talking to the members of the William Lloyd Garrison Equal Rights Association at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Brown said that it had been found in the past campaign that the converting of the women was of great importance. Many men who were willing to vote for woman suffrage because they were convinced that equal franchise was true democracy would not do so when they found that the women of their families were indifferent or opposed to it.

"The ignorance of a great mass of the men voters is appalling," said Mrs. Brown. "They do not know what to do with their ballots. We know we lost many votes for this reason. A man who wants to vote 'yes' for us writes 'yes' and his vote is thrown out because he should have made a cross. If you get to know the campaign district leader you can ask him if he will not instruct these ignorant voters, and he will be glad to do it. We have found in watching at the polls that while the men said they were keeping us out of politics, we were there, and they really liked it."

BOYLE WINS IN NEWPORT.

Elected Mayor for the Sixteenth Time—Sunday Closing the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—Patrick J. Boyle was elected Mayor of Newport tonight, defeating Robert S. Burlingame, the incumbent, by a plurality of 227 votes. Boyle has served fifteen previous terms as the city's Chief Executive.

Sunday closing and the blue laws seem to have been the principal reasons for the defeat of Mayor Burlingame. As a result of a mass meeting, held last month on complaint of Rear Admiral Knight, Commandant of Narragansett Naval Station, Mayor Burlingame closed up all the drinking places on Sunday. Following this order Chief of Police Crowley stopped golf and tennis playing on the Sabbath.

Sunday golf and tennis will not be disturbed under Boyle administration.

KINGS REGISTRATION 247,282

Republican Enrollment Larger Than Last Year; Democratic Smaller.

The enrollment figures for the year 1915, made public yesterday by the Board of Elections in Brooklyn, indicate Republican gains and Democratic losses in Kings County. The Republican enrollment is 91,920, an increase of 9,634 over the figures for 1914. That of the Democrats is 124,336, a loss of 8,472. For all parties the total enrollment is 247,282, a net increase of 4,762.

Republican leaders were elated over the gain made by their party. Some of them seemed to see in the figures a promise that Kings County would eventually become Republican territory.

The Progressive enrollment is 7,696, a falling off of 2,518. The Independence League gained 474, the Socialist Party 387, and the Prohibitionists 86.

Blaze Endangers Oil Tanks.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Two large tanks of the Standard Oil Company, each containing about 25,000 gallons of oil, were threatened by fire tonight when a blaze destroyed two freight cars and a part of the freight station of the Erie Railroad here. The cars, in a long string containing much valuable freight, were removed from alongside the freighthouse by a switch engine. Two alarms were turned in. The damage was estimated at $25,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

TELESCOPE RIVALED BY NEW INVENTION

Device Enables Astro-Physicist to Tell Composition and Distance of the Stars.

USEFUL IN METALLURGY

Instrument Described by Dr. Brashear to American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

An optical device, which rivals if not surpasses the telescope in revealing the mysteries of the heavenly bodies, was exhibited last night at the opening of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The invention, called a diffracting grating, was exhibited by Dr. John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh, who in his address as retiring President called attention to the utilitarian use of pure scientific research.

"I hold in my hand an instrument called a diffracting grating," said Dr. Brashear, as he showed to the audience what looked like a rectangular piece of metal about 2 by 4 inches long that changed colors under the electric lights. "On the plane surface of this polished plate, made accurate to one-tenth of a light wave, or within one-forty-five-thousandth of an inch, are ruled more than 45,000 lines between which there is no greater error than one two-millionth of an inch. With this delicate piece of apparatus, made possible, first, by rigorous scientific research; second, by the skill of the artisan; third, by a knowledge of and vigorous care to avoid temperature changes, and, fourth, by the accuracy of the mechanism, the astrophysicist has been able to tell the composition, temperature, and distance of the stars. It also is possible for the physicist, and the chemist to tell us the purity of the material he is called to investigate; indeed, it makes itself subservient to many phases of engineering in the domain of metallurgy.

"I wish to pay a tribute to our American engineers who have developed instruments for mechanical measurements to such a high state of precision, which in their turn have been such mighty factors in the development of interchangeable machinery. I am sure all will be interested in what may be called a paradoxical statement, but is not, namely, that through the marvelous precision attained by Rowland, and later by Dr. Anderson of Johns Hopkins University, in the construction of accurate screws, we have made what must be considered a utilitarian use of pure scientific research. This utilitarian use has reacted as it were and enabled the scientific mechanician to produce this optical device that rivals the telescope."

Dr. Breshear then quoted from a letter from Dr Anderson, describing screws he made of marvelous accuracy:

"The maximum variation in pitch along the screw does not exceed one-ten millionth of an inch, pitch meaning the average value of the pitch as given by a well-fitting nut three or four inches long. The axis of the screw has a radius of curvature longer than 250 miles. The axis of each pivot or bearing coincided with the axis of the screw to within one-two hundred thousandth of an inch."

To succeed Dr. Brashear, Dr. D. S. Jacobus, Chief Engineer of the Babcock & Wilcox Company and former head of the Mechanical Engineering Department of Stevens Institute of Technology, was elected President. William B. Jackson, consulting engineer of Chicago; J. Sellers Bancroft of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and Julius Kennedy, metallurgical engineer of Pittsburgh, were elected Vice Presidents. Major William H. Wiley, head of Wiley & Sons, publishers, was elected Treasurer, and these were elected Managers: John H. Barr, special engineer and designer of the Remington Typewriter Company; John A. Stevens, consulting engineer, Lowell, Mass., and H. De B. Parsons, consulting engineer of New York City.

The sessions of the society will continue, morning, afternoon, and evening, through Friday.

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Broadway and 33d Street

Men's Full Dress or Tuxedo Suits at $25

THE festive season has begun. Parties, dinners, balls, formal and informal functions of every kind are the order of the day—and every one of these Yuletide events demands that you wear the proper garb.

The time has passed when a correct fit in "ready-to-put-on" Evening Clothes was unobtainable. Today you can be fitted PERFECTLY from stock. As to model and fabric—our description tells the story.

The material is a soft, unfinished worsted. The Dress Coat is closely fitted at the waistline, and leaves about two inches of the waistcoat showing in front.

The coat-tails hug the figure closely and reach to the bend of the knee.

The model has soft, rolling lapels, with dull finished silk on the front, and is

FULL SILK LINED

The Trousers are cut on smart lines and finished with braid. The Dinner Coat follows the same general lines.

Black Silk or White Pique Dress Vests
Are the Correct Thing for This Season.

$10 and $12 Black Silk Evening Vest at $4.50.

$5 and $6 White Pique Full Dress Vests at $2.35.

A Wonderful Special!
Men's Fur-lined, Large Beaver Collar Overcoats, $47.50
Lined throughout with Northern Muskrat. Full Beaver Collar. Dark gray or black outside shell. All sizes.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

GIMBELS—Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!
Broadway and 33d Street

EVERY fleeting hour accentuates the activities of the season at GIMBELS. The Store, tremendously busy, responds easily and smoothly to every demand.

MORE THAN SIX MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF NEW MERCHANDISE, including comprehensive stocks of specially selected:

Dolls, Toys, Books, Games, Slippers, Hosiery, Gloves, Men's and Women's Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Silverware, Toilet Articles, Leather Goods, Novelties in Notions, Blouses, Baby Wear, Lingerie, Furs, Art Needlework, Gift Furniture, Rugs, "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks, Art Wares, Fancy China, Housewares, Lamps, Pictures, Fancy Linens and Auto Robes.

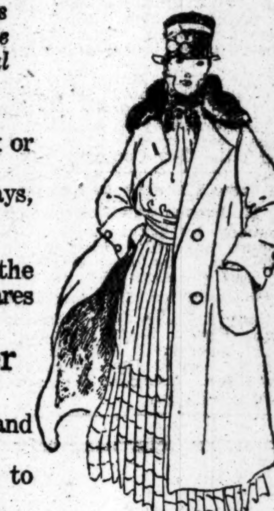
GIMBELS satisfactorily solves every Christmas problem.

Women's $40 to $50 Fur-Lined Coats at $29.50 and $37.50

As the vogue for Fur-lined Coats has greatly increased this season we are specializing them in our Annual Christmas Sale of Furs.

What Are These Coats?
Linings—Muskrat, Squirrel Lock or Hamster.
Outside—Smart Tweeds, in grays, greens and browns.
Collars—Skunk-opossum.
These coats are fashioned in the latest silhouette—that which flares below the waistline.

Coats of Selected Beaver $150 and $295
Coats of Scotch Moleskin, $85 and $115.
Arctic Coats (dyed coney), $65 to $95.
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, $95 to $145.
Natural Muskrat Coats, $85 to $125.
Furriers Since 1842.
GIMBELS—Third Floor.



$29.50

A Sale—Exclusive with GIMBELS
Gowns from a Leading Dressmaker
$29.50 *Regularly $47.50 to $55*
$37.50 *Regularly $65 to $80*

If you were to go to Madame—and order a Gown at a fabulous price you would not get a costume made of more exquisite materials or one that is finished more daintily and thoroughly than any one of the dresses in this sale.

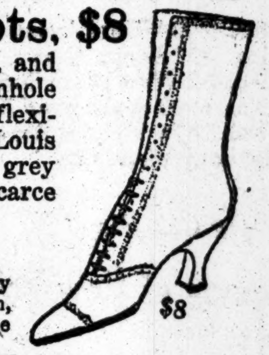
Afternoon Gowns of Chiffon Velvet, Faille Silk, Crepe Meteor and Crepe Chiffon.
Dancing Frocks of Broche Chiffon and fine Taffetas.

As the styles are the "last word" of Paris, nearly all of the gowns are trimmed with fur. For instance, one dress is trimmed with at least five yards of real skunk—this fur in the same width is now $1.95 a yard.

Unsurpassed—
Although we have had many sales which were record-breaking, we can conservatively say that today's sale surpasses them.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's "Havana" Brown Kidskin Lace Boots, $8

EXTRA high cut, with tip, vamp, and lace stay simulating small pinhole perforations. Light weight, with flexible hand welted soles and covered Louis XVI. heels. Also in dove pearl grey kidskin. Both leathers are very scarce and in great demand.



$8

A Main Floor Booth
has been devoted to the sale of Holiday Slippers for men, women and children, in addition to the ample display in the 2nd Floor Shoe Section.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Silk Stockings, 68c to $2.75 Pr.—For Gifts

SPECIAL Christmas Purchase that allows a big saving on every Pair of Stockings in this special lot.

At $1—Lustrous black thread silk stockings, with hand embroidered white clocks.
At $2.75—Hand embroidered silk stockings, in black or white; also with fancy clockings.
At $1.50—Pure thread silk stockings, in black, white and colors.
At 75c—Silk stockings with lisle tops and soles. In black, white, gray, navy blue and bronze.

Extra Special—Silk Stockings, 68c
In black and white with double lisle tops and feet. "Irregulars" of $1 quality.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Women's and Children's Holiday Handkerchiefs

6c each	9c each	15c each
Regularly 10c	*Reg. 12½c to 15c*	*Reg. 18c to 25c*

EVERY one of these 12,000 Women's Handkerchiefs is beautifully embroidered—of course, those at 15c have the most elaborate designs.

6 Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs for 50c
Think of it, pure Linen Handkerchiefs, prettily embroidered, for less than 9c each. However, we shall not sell less than a box of six, which is 50c.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Initial Nightgowns Boxed for Christmas Gifts, 1

OF a fine quality nainsook with imitation Madeira embroidered yoke; one initial letter on front of yoke; neck and sleeves daintily edged with fisheye Valenciennes lace; ribbon-run neck and ribbon bows on sleeves.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

"Victrola XI" at $100—For the Christmas Gift
GIMBEL Easy Terms—$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

"VICTROLA XI" is at present the most popular model—everybody wants it—but it is the hardest to obtain. GIMBELS have plenty ready for immediate delivery.
GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Make Dining Room Furniture Your Gift!
Could there be any more delightful Christmas present?
Prices Have Been Much Reduced
on the following suites, which we have selected as especially appropriate and especially good value.

	Was.	Now.
Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite of 10 pieces, consisting of sideboard, china closet, serving table, 54 inch top extension table, 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair	$300	$255
Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite of 12 pieces, consisting of sideboard, china closet, serving table, 8 side chairs and 1 arm chair	$335	$167.50
Adam Mahogany Dining Room Suite of 9 pieces	$368	$244
Adam Mahogany Dining Room Suite of 4 pieces	$375	$250
Adam Mahogany Dining Room Suite of 10 pieces	$450	$375
William and Mary Brown Mahogany Dining Room Suite of 10 pieces	$460	$368
Chippendale Dining Room Suite of 12 pieces. Buffet and serving tables have glass tops	$935	$750
Elizabethan Dining Room Suite of 12 pieces, consisting of 6 side chairs, 2 arm chairs, buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table	$1050	$890

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

The Christmas Rug Bazaar

A CHARACTERISTICALLY GIMBEL innovation, this great Bazaar or Exposition of Oriental and Domestic Gift Rugs has made an instantaneous "hit." Among the strong values now on sale are

Axminsters, 9x12 ft., at $25 and $30
Axminsters, 8.3x10.6 ft., $22.50 and $28.50

The assortment is a really remarkable one in beauty of design and delicacy of coloring. Among the smaller sizes in Axminster Rugs are:

6x9 ft.,	$16.50	22½x36 in.,	$1.60
6x9 ft.,	$14.50	4.6x6.6 ft.,	$8.50
36x70 in.,	$4.25	27x54 in.,	$2.35

Also Hall Runners, 2 feet 3 inches and 3 feet wide by 9, 12 and 15 feet.
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Silverware—Quadruple Plated
But in the distinctive designs that make it as effective as sterling silverware.

Tea Sets—5 pieces—$17.50 to $60
Bread Trays, $2.50 to $8.25.
Casserole Dishes, $2.75 to $8.25.
Sandwich Trays, $2.50 to $6.75.
Coffee Machines, $6.75 to $14.
Chafing Dishes, $12 to $18.
Fruit Dishes, $7.25 to $18.

Toilet Sets—3 pieces—$4.50 to $5.75
Powder Jars, $1.50 to $2.
Hair Receivers, $1.50 to $2.
Clothes Brushes, $2.
Military Brush Sets, $4.25 to $6.50.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

In spite of the fact that Raw Silk has increased 45 per cent.

Crepe de Chine

68c Yd.	95c Yd.	$1.25 Yd.
Reg. $1 *to* $1.25 36 *In. Wide.*	*Regularly* $1.50 40 *In. Wide.*	*Regularly* $2 40 *In. Wide.*

Flesh Color and White Dominate
as there is a great demand at this season for Crepe de Chine in these tones, for the making of lingerie, blouses and fancy work for gifts.
Also, the new dark shades of brown, green and gray—altogether, 4 shades and black.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

New Bathrobe Gift Blankets, $2, $2.75 & $3.75

CORDS and tassels included. Most beautiful array of designs and colorings. Always the most appropriate gift.

$5 Indian Blanket, $3.75
Exact copies of Navajo Blankets. Size 66x80. Various handsome designs. Also a large showing of wool Indian Blankets. At $5, $6.50, $9 and $12.50. Unusually handsome Navajo patterns.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

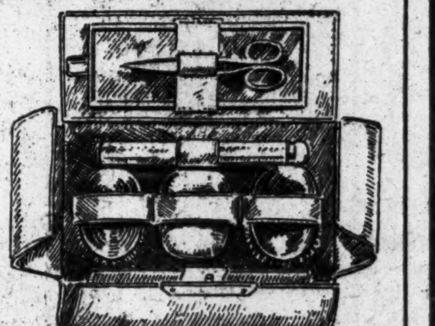
Special Christmas Purchase
1,000 Men's & Women's $3.75 to $4 Umbrellas, at $2.50

SILK and yarn dyed taffetas; tape edged.
Choice assortment of handles, etched and engraved. Many with silver or gunmetal caps.
Natural and horn handles, mounted with silver.
Buck and cape-horn hook handles; also plain and carved woods.
Other Umbrellas, $1 to $50. GIMBELS—Main Floor

Leather Specials That Make Ideal Gifts

Men's Toilet Cases, $6.50

TAN COWHIDE, complete with seven ebony-finished fittings, as illustrated.



$6.50

Black Seal Medicine Cases, $3.50
Each contains ten bottles of different sizes.

Women's Black Seal Leather Jewel Boxes, $3
Each is fitted with a tray; moire lined.
Women's Pin Seal Envelope Bags, $5.95
New strap back handles—metal capped; flowered silk lining.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

GIMBEL Christmas Gifts

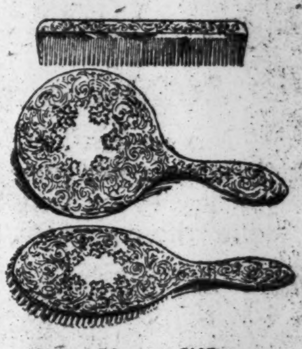
For Distinctive, yet Moderately Priced Gifts, come to GIMBELS—"The Store of a Million Gifts."

From the hundreds of beautiful gifts in the Jewelry Store we have selected these for your attention:

Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Set, $53
Queen Anne Period Set of an excellent quality of quadruple silver plate on nickel; hand-engraved border and shield. Tray included.

Sterling Silver Vases $3 to $36.75

6-in. size	$3
8-in. size	$5
9-in. size	$7.25
10-in. size	$9
12-in. size	$12
14-in. size	$16.50
16-in. size	$22.50
18-in. size	$28.75
20-in. size	$36.75



Sterling Silver Toilet Set $29.25
Mirror, brush and comb, mounted in sterling silver and beautifully hand engraved.

Mahogany Library Clock $18.50
In the artistic Tambour design—16-in. base and 9 in. high. 8-day movement. Guaranteed.

Silver-plated Casserole Dish, $5
In the new and favorite oval style, with heavy silver-plated frame, pierced in a charming design; nickel base.
Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway & 33rd Street

SELECT ST. LOUIS AS CONVENTION CITY

Democratic National Committee Picks it from Three Strong Rival Candidates.

FIXES DATE AS JUNE 14

Adopts Resolution Praising Wilson's Administration and Demanding His Renomination and Re-election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Democratic National Committee today agreed to call the Democratic National Convention to meet in St. Louis on Wednesday, June 14, 1916. At the same time the committee adopted a resolution praising President Wilson's Administration and asserting that "his masterly handling of both national and international questions demands his renomination and re-election as the trusted leader of the National Democracy in 1916."

To attract the convention St. Louis offered $100,000 to the National Committee. Similar sums had been offered by Chicago and Dallas. San Francisco, realizing the inaccessibility of the Golden Gate, offered $200,000. The last Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis was that of 1904, when Alton B. Parker of New York was nominated for the Presidency.

St. Louis easily led from the start and won on the second ballot. When the trend of the voting was seen Texas moved that the choice of St. Louis be made unanimous. Dallas was second on the first ballot, but was displaced by Chicago on the second roll call.

The result of the first ballot was: St. Louis, 25; Dallas, 14; Chicago, 13. On the second ballot the vote was St. Louis, 28; Chicago, 15; Dallas, 9. The majority for St. Louis was gained on this ballot, when John T. McGraw arose near the end of the call and changed West Virginia's vote from Chicago to St. Louis. Then the choice was made unanimous.

It has been customary heretofore for National Conventions to begin work on Tuesday. The fact that Tuesday falls on the 13th next year may or may not have had something to do with the determination of the Democratic Committee to begin the proceedings a day later. The official explanation, however, was to the effect that the convention would not require more than three or four days to complete its work, and it would not be too late in the week to start on Wednesday.

Political leaders in Washington tonight regarded it as practically certain that Chicago would be selected for the Republican Convention when the National Committee of that party meets here on next Tuesday. The date for this convention probably will be late in June.

The advocates of St. Louis supplemented their financial inducements today by a warning to the committee that the convention was needed in Missouri to keep the eighteen Electoral votes of that State in the Democratic column. The delegation from Dallas pleaded with the committee to reward the loyal Democracy of the South by sending the convention next year to a Southern State. The Texas speakers were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the members of their delegation, and the "Rebel yell" several times interrupted the proceedings. Chicago based its appeal largely on its climate and known ability to take care of convention crowds.

The National Committee was in session almost continuously from 11:30 A. M until late tonight completing details of convention arrangements, discussing financial ways and means for the coming campaign, and debating various subjects of party interest. The opening of the session had the atmosphere of a love feast when Thomas J. Pence of North Carolina, a protégé of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, was elected Secretary, and in a speech of acceptance asserted that reports of differences between himself and National Chairman W. F. McCombs were entirely without foundation.

Mr. Pence, regarded by many as a representative of the Administration, said amid cheers that he had worked harmoniously with Mr. McCombs in the past and proposed to work harmoniously with him in the future.

Chairman McCombs also arose to remark that the Democratic Committee would continue to work indefatigably for the further success of the party. He said that there was not a cloud on the Democratic horizon, and that it was the duty of the committee to see that none should gather.

The committee was confronted by two contests which threatened for a time to cause some feeling, but they were settled in a comparatively short time, and the atmosphere seemingly was cleared. Urey Woodson of Kentucky was seated in his contest with General W. B. Haldeman of Louisville, and Will R. King was seated from Oregon in a contest with W. H. Easterly.

The resolution indorsing the Wilson Administration and the Democratic members of House and Senate who have helped to carry forward his policies was adopted by a standing vote. It follows:

"We congratulate the country on the splendid Administration of Woodrow Wilson. Under the most trying circumstances in our history he has steadfastly worked for the cause of peace and has avoided war, without yielding on well-recognized principles of international law, justice, and humanity.

"He has vindicated the rights of neutrals on the sea, he has upheld the best traditions of his high office, and has discharged his trust with such signal fidelity, firmness, and efficiency that he has won the confidence and affection of the American people, regardless of political affiliations. His masterly handling of both national and international questions demands his renomination and re-election as the trusted leader of the national Democracy in 1916.

"We heartily commend the efficient service of those distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress who have tirelessly and successfully endeavored to assist the President in the work of his Administration."

It was after this resolution had been adopted that the claims of the various cities desiring the convention were taken up. The committee devoted much time to listening to the arguments, and it was not until early evening that the vote was taken.

A proposal by William D. Jelks, committeeman for Alabama, to amend the unit rule, which so long has held the votes of many States solid in conventions, aroused such heated discussion in the committee that it was quickly withdrawn.

The problem of financing the campaign caused much talk, but no comprehensive plan was devised. It was made plain to all committeemen, however, that they should solicit contributions from office-holders only as citizens and not assess them fixed amounts.

Rollo Wells of Missouri will continue to act as Treasurer of the committee. Early in the week it was said that he would resign at today's meeting.

A resolution was adopted giving control of the seating arrangements for newspaper men at the convention to the Standing Committee on Arrangements, which will be named later by Chairman McCombs.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE A DRAW.

Democratic Committee Listens to Arguments of Pros and Antis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Suffragists and anti-suffragists debated the question of votes for women for an hour today before the National Democratic Committee. The committee held a public session in a hotel ballroom to hear the women.

Six suffrage leaders told the members of the committee that the women of the nation were looking to the Democratic Party to champion a Federal suffrage amendment, either in the present Congress or in the platform of the next Democratic National Convention. Two leaders of the National Society Opposed to Suffrage argued that the party already had declared that suffrage was wholly a State question, and that, moreover, a majority of American women did not want to be enfranchised.

The committee took no action, but the members appeared to enjoy the debate thoroughly, and applauded each speaker liberally.

The hearing was arranged because the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, in session here this week, wanted to tell the committeemen that suffrage had become a national issue. When the union's request went in the National American Woman Suffrage Association asked to be heard, and then the National Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage sent word to the committee that it could not allow the assertions of the suffragists to go unchallenged.

Speaker Champ Clark was seated in the front row of the committeemen when the first suffrage delegation went to the platform. A committeeman proposed that he be escorted to a place of honor on the platform.

"Not on your life!" said Mr. Clark, and he remained on the floor.

WHERE DEMOCRATS MEET.

Coliseum Can Seat a Throng of 14,000 Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The Democratic Convention will be held in the new Coliseum, a building costing $300,000 and having an actual seating capacity of 14,000 persons. The building is said to be one of the best ventilated and lighted convention halls in America. Its acoustic properties are especially good. It is three stories in height and the arena has 50,000 square feet of floor space.

The Colisuem, which is less than a mile from the business centre of St. Louis, should not be confused with the old Exposition Hall, in which other National Conventions in St. Louis have been held.

Hotel managers said tonight that they expected to have little difficulty in caring for the convention crowds. They recalled that the convention crowd of 1904 was easily handled, despite the fact the World's Fair was in progress at the time. Since then four new hotels of the first class have been opened.

The Coliseum is of fireproof construction. It has an arena, an oval of boxes, an arena circle, and a balcony. The arena circle and the balcony are fitted with opera chairs, but the arena has movable chairs.

BAY STATE ELECTIONS.

Republicans Win Contests in Springfield and Pittsfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Republicans swept the city in the municipal election today. They succeeded in electing their four Aldermanic candidates and their three candidates for the School Committee. They also elected five out of the eight candidates for the Common Council. The city voted in favor of license by a reduced majority.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7.—George W. Faulkner, Republican, defeated Patrick J. Moore for Mayor of Pittsfield in the election today by a majority of 509 License won by 139. The Republicans control the City Council by 13 to 8.

A New Comedy of Jewish Life.

H. H. Frazee has placed in rehearsal a comedy by Clara Lipman and Sam Shipman that will be his next New York production. The play is one of Jewish life, and portrays the poetic side of Jewish character. The cast engaged for the play includes Sam Sidman, Bobby North, Henry Vogel, Dave Ferguson, Anatol Ascher, B. Milton, Arthur P. Hyman, Jean Shelby, Mana Zuca, Jean Newcombe, Rebecca Weintraub, and Beatrice Maude.

ACTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Investigator Says Second-Cabin Passengers Are Imposed Upon.

Mrs. Marian K. Clark, Chief Investigator of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration, said yesterday that railroad and steamship companies were not providing proper railroad transportation for second-cabin passengers arriving at this port, and that she had prepared charges to be placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Between the transportation companies and the New York Industrial Commission there has been a controversy for the last two years over this question. The commission has a formal complaint against roads of the Trunk Line Association, who are accused of giving third-class railroad transportation to second-cabin passengers.

Mrs. Clark said yesterday that passengers in the second cabin of steamships are compelled to take whatever transportation which the agents of the railroad companies see fit to give them.

She said that when the Christianiafjord of the Norwegian-American Line arrived last Saturday there were twenty of the second class passengers who held prepaid orders, and that sixteen of the passengers were delayed for four hours and a half in the exchanging of tickets, and thereby prevented from getting through trains for Chicago and the West. She said also that ten second class passengers who arrived last Monday on the St. Louis were arbitrarily assigned to the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, and thus lost twenty-four hours time in reaching their destination.

In the case of the Cameronia of the Anchor Line, which reached here yesterday, Mrs. Clark said several passengers who were bound for Washington, D. C., received tickets on the New York, Ontario & Western which would have taken them to Buffalo.

A Dance for Polish Relief.

An entertainment and dance in aid of the Polish war sufferers will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham this afternoon, from 3 to 7 o'clock. A sale of dolls is to be held, and there will be special dances. Mr Caruso and Mr. Paderewski are to auction off the dolls.

RICH WOMAN NOW SOCIALIST

Mrs. Lillie, Arrested for Aiding Strikers, to Work for Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Frances Crane Lillie, wife of Professor Frank R. Lillie of the University of Chicago and daughter of the late Richard T. Crane, the machinery manufacturer, and sharer in his riches, is today in revolt against society, against the church, against big business, and against the political Government which, she declares, serves it.

From now on, she says, she will devote her life, her energy, and her money to fighting for the rights of the poor.

Mrs. Lillie appeared in the squalid West Chicago Avenue Police Court today on a charge of interfering with a police officer in the performance of his duty in connection with the garment workers' strike. Isadore Skinkes, barely able to speak a few words of English, and with his nose broken, his eyes bruised and closed, and his face cut, was brought before the Magistrate with her. Girl strikers, clad in rags, or imitation finery, filled the background.

Mrs. Lillie was arrested last night while assisting the pickets of the strikers on the northwest side. She arrived in her own automobile, accompanied by her husband, her sister, Mrs. Mary Crane Russell of Lake Forest; her attorney, George W. Waterman, and Mrs. Ellen Gates Starr.

Mrs. Lillie issued a statement of her views after one day's experience with the police.

"I am now a Socialist," she said. "I had been on the verge of becoming one for some time. The incidents of the last ten days almost influenced me. The occurences of yesterday have made me one. I am willing to do all in my power to abolish the wrongs practiced against the working people. If our society can only be preserved by the connivance, corruption, and wrongs practiced against the people, then we had better abolish it."

Upon the application of counsel, a jury trial was ordered, Mrs. Lillie being released on bond.

How Much Toilet Paper Do You Get For Your Money?

You can't tell by the size of the roll, because paper can be loosely wound to look bulky. Weight is also deceiving, because coarse, thick paper weighs heaviest.

Find out how many sheets there are in the roll—that's the only square quantity test. You'll find the count printed on every label of

ScotTissue Toilet Paper

1000 sheets to the roll—10c.

Put quality first, of course. Absorbent, soft in texture and pure white, the superior qualities of ScotTissue Toilet Paper are apparent to any-one who compares.

Scot Tissue
Toilet Paper and Towels

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue, a balsam-treated paper, very soft and clothlike. 2500 sheets 25c. 3 rolls in carton.

At drug, grocery, department and housefurnishing stores.

Copyright 1915 Scott Paper Company

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street New York
Makers of Absorbent ScotTissue Towels

Southern Pacific Lines

In the Balmy Southwest
San Antonio, Texas

Winter vacations spent in the resorts of
LOUISIANA and TEXAS
pay dividends in health, strength, pleasure, and renewed vitality. Splendid opportunities for the homeseeker and investor.

Your logical route is via
Southern Pacific-Sunset Route
The Way of the Sunset Limited
NEW ORLEANS LOS ANGELES SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO
Stop-over privileges in New Orleans and cities of Southwest.

Three Broadway Offices
1158 Broadway Cor. 27th St.
366 Broadway Cor. Franklin St.
39 Broadway Near Wall St
'Phone, Franklin 8925

Come and see the Making and Cooking of Perfect *Waffles*

NOTHING is quite so good as Waffles providing they are properly made and cooked.

Every day this week—in the Gas Offices mentioned below—we are demonstrating to Housewives how "perfectly delicious" Waffles *should be made and cooked.*

We would like to have you see the process. It is very instructive.

The Waffle-Iron used by our Demonstrators sells regularly for $1.00. This week it will be sold for 89 cents. We are continuing the sale of 25-cent "Toasters" for 19 cents, and Cake Griddles (regular price, 90 cents) for 79 cents.

Demonstrations only in these Gas Offices:—

No. 157 Hester Street
No. 130 E. 15th Street
No. 36 Union Square
No. 112 W. 42d Street
Courtlandt Av. & 148th St.
No. 2084 Third Avenue
No. 281 Lenox Avenue
No. 32 West 125th Street
No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave.
No. 1815 Webster Avenue
No. 173 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City

"The Right Way Is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

Sunshine
Sunshine
Takhoma Biscuit

Sunshine Biscuits

There's a Doll for Her

in each package of Takhoma Biscuit. Your little girl will be delighted with it—especially when she finds that it is a beautiful paper doll in full colors and that there are eight pretty costumes in many other kinds of Sunshine Biscuits.

The list of varieties containing the dresses is in the Takhoma package.

Takhoma Biscuit, you know, is the delightful, crisp soda biscuit that breaks in the middle without crumbs—5c.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits
NEW YORK

"Millions for Defense but not one cent for tribute"

The ringing words of Pinckney, more than a century ago, will be echoed in the 64th Congress which convenes in WASHINGTON in December.

Not since the Civil War has Congress been called upon for such vast appropriations as it will be this winter.

More than $500,000,000 will be asked for the Navy to be used in the next five years. Millions more for the Army and more millions for the Panama Canal and general preparedness.

It will be a busy winter in WASHINGTON!

Big sums accomplish big things.

The BALTIMORE & OHIO spent $100,000,000 in four years for the betterment of its lines, or $10,000 an hour for every working day of eight hours.

Lines were straightened, grades reduced, roadbed rebuilt, new ALL-STEEL EQUIPMENT FOR THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS purchased, greatly increasing efficiency in service.

All Through Trains from New York to Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis run via

THE NATION'S CAPITAL—
WASHINGTON

LIBERAL STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES

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11.50 am	6.50 pm	12.00 noon	7.00 pm
1.50 pm	11.50 pm	2.00 pm	1.30 am

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Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.

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See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

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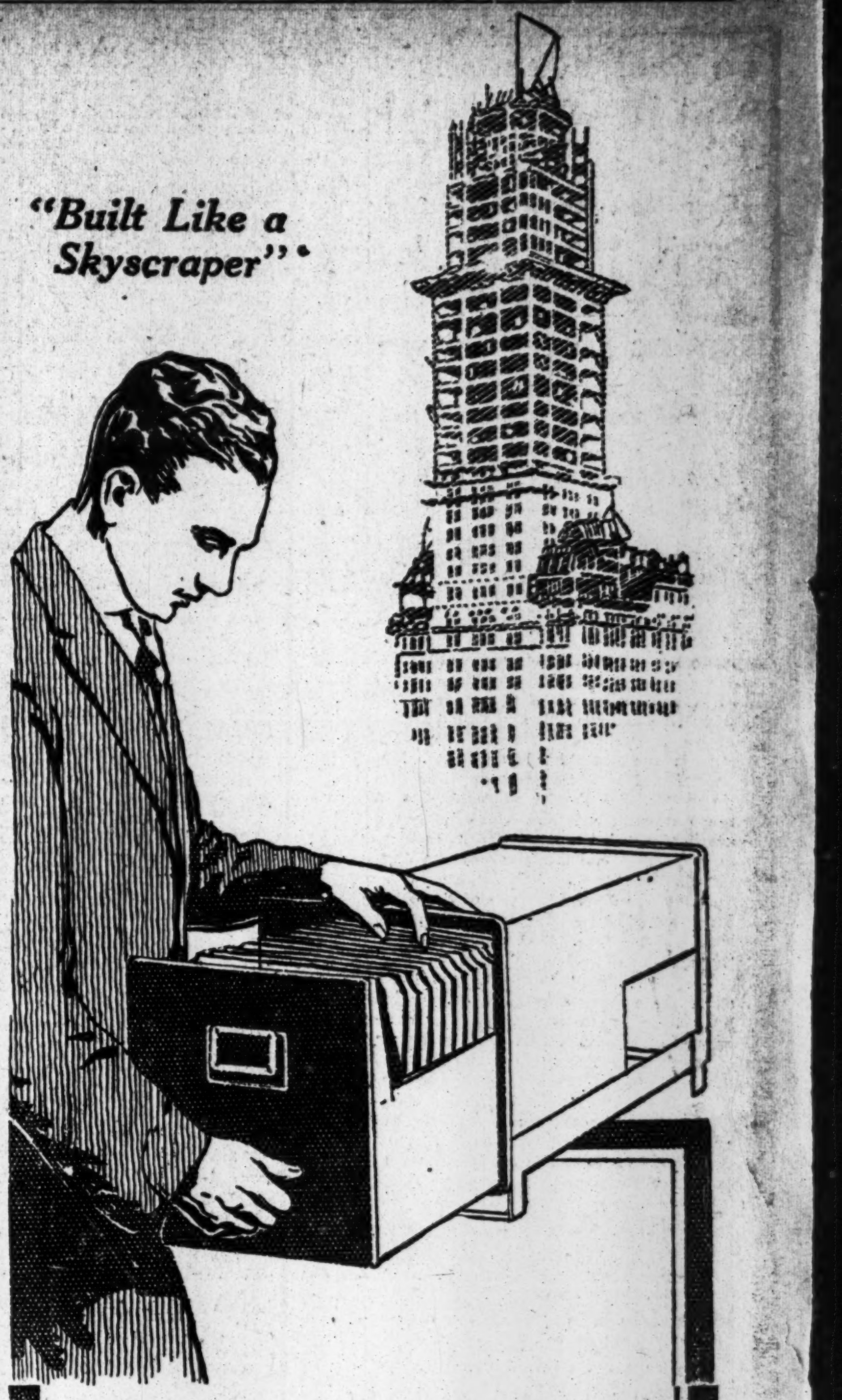

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drink a glass of Bass Ale with your dinner each night. It is not only refreshing, but permanently beneficial. Physicians generally recommend it for its wonderful tonic value.

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LEE Tires

Puncture-Proof! Guaranteed

Greatest pneumatic tire improvement of all time. Wipes out road trouble. No punctures, no blow-outs. Real tire service for the first time. Positively astounding mileage.

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Lee Tire Sales Company,
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"For All Americans."

THE MILITARY UNPREPAREDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Frederic L. Huidekoper

Every man who wishes to understand the vital issue of today *must* read this new book, written by the foremost authority. It is absolutely indispensable to a thorough knowledge of the subject. It contains facts hitherto inaccessible to the general public, basing on them a sane and practical program for national defense.

"By far the most significant work that has appeared in its field."
—The New Republic.

$4.00 The Macmillan Co., Pubs., N. Y.

(Send for a Christmas Catalog.)

Ethel Barrymore is talking

in her latest comedy success *"Our Mrs. McChesney"* by EDNA FERBER, now playing at the Lyceum Theatre. *"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."*

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

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CHARGES PRICE CAST HIS WIFE OVER CLIFF

C. D. Etchison, Indicted with Him for Minneapolis Murder, Confesses Plot.

TORTURED BY CONSCIENCE

Woman Killed Was of a Prominent Family — Price Declares Accuser Falsifies.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—Charles D. Etchison, said to have signed a confession in Chicago that he was an accomplice of Frederick T. Price in the alleged murder of Price's wife on Nov. 28, 1914, today went with officers to the place where he said Mrs. Price was thrown over a cliff.

Etchison and Price are under indictment for murder, but Price today said that he was innocent of the death of his wife, Mary Fridley Price, a member of a family prominent in Minnesota. Price said his wife accidentally fell over the cliff. After her death, he sued the City of Minneapolis for $7,500 damages for leaving the roadside on the river bank unprotected. He later withdrew the suit. Price is charged with bigamy also, having had, it is said, three wives without a divorce.

Etchison today stood on the edge of the cliff and said that on the night of her death Mrs. Price and her husband and himself were riding in an automobile. He said that they stopped at the cliff, that Mrs. Price left the car when her husband said there was engine trouble, and that she was then hurled over the embankment to the rocks below. Etchison asserted that he and Price descended to the bank and that he heard a sound that made him think Price was beating his wife with a stone.

Assistant County Attorney George Armstrong said Etchison had told him the alleged crime had preyed on his mind until he was compelled to confess. He said Etchison had asserted that the crime charged was planned for three months, and that he had refused to participate despite an offer of $4,700 for his services, but had finally consented after Price had followed him to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Price is said to have received $50,000 from her father the day before her death.

Armstrong said Mrs. Etchison fainted when she heard of her husband's confession. She declared she would stand by him.

Price, in his cell in the county jail, asserted the confession was untrue.

"I deny it all," Price said. "There must be some mistake. Etchison were standing near my broken atuomobile, twenty feet from the spot where Mary fell to her death. I do not care to say anything further."

Etchison is a traveling salesman of Washington, D. C. He was arrested in Washington on Sunday by private detectives and was taken to Chicago last night. Accompanying him was Mr. Armstrong.

INDICT HARVARD MEN.

Accused by Grand Jury of Registration Irregularities.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—Nine men, several of whom are identified with Harvard University, pleaded not guilty in the Superior Court today to indictments charging conspiracy, the making of false oaths, and the signing of false certificates in connection with alleged illegal registration for voting. Each furnished $1,000 security for his appearance at the trial next month.

The Grand Jury returned forty-two indictments against the nine defendants. Lewis S. Gannett, a Harvard student, several days ago pleaded not guilty to three indictments.

Those arraigned today were Hale G. Knight, an assistant in the department of government of Harvard; Paul E. Sabine, assistant instructor of physics of Harvard; Thomas H. Rineker, a student at the Harvard Law School; the Rev. Edward E. Atkinson, Harvard '86, who lives in one of the college fraternity houses; James R. Wild, engineer of one of the college dormitories; Kenneth P. Hill, State Representative-elect of Cambridge; Wilfred L. Clark, a Cambridge business man; Arthur K. Reading, a Cambridge lawyer, and Herbert B. Harris, a Boston lawyer.

The Grand Jury investigation began soon after the State primary in September on complaint by local politicians that many men connected with the university had not qualified legally for registration. Secret indictments were returned two weeks ago.

SAYS JAPAN AIDS KOREA.

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga Likens That Land to Philippines.

Japan's task of reconstructing Korea is as great as that confronting the United States in the Philippines, according to the views of Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, who lectured yesterday afternoon in Havemeyer Hall before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Iyenaga is a native of Japan, but was graduated from Oberlin University and received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University. He is closely in touch with the Japanese diplomats in this country.

With the annexation of Korta great reforms in that country have been effected, Dr. Iyenaga asserted. The geographical position of Korea made it imperative for Japan to take it over if that nation were to feel secure from scheming enemies, he said, and after finding that a protectorate would not succeed, even under the able direction of Prince Ito, an annexation agreement was entered into.

Disturbances caused by the protectorate over the Koreans made a necessity of annexation, a course impossible in the case of the Philippines, Dr. Iyenaga said

FIGHT HONOR PLEDGE AT HUNTER COLLEGE

Two Hundred Girls Refuse to Sign the Form Devised by the Student Council.

RESENT CLAUSE AS TO THEFT

Recalcitrants Call Suggestion an Improper Reflection on Themselves.

An "honor pledge," devised by the Student Council, has precipitated a lively controversy in Hunter College. It developed yesterday that two hundred young women had refused to sign the pledge on the ground that it implied that they would not only cheat at examinations, but would also steal.

Fifteen hundred of the girls who attend this free city institution at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, where teachers are trained for the public school system, have subscribed their names to the document which the minority finds so objectionable.

The cause of the trouble reads:

"I pledge myself to take no material thing from anybody else, and to be absolutely honest in class tests and in final examinations."

Perhaps the full meaning of this euphemistic reference to the theft of puffs, and muffs, and handkerchiefs, and gloves, did not dawn upon all the students. It certainly did, however, on one who is credited with being a leader of the revolt.

She is an Austrian girl, radiant, brown eyed and (ordinarily) soft spoken and gentle of manner. Her name is Marie Antoinette Koestlbacher. She is considered one of the best students in the senior class and came here with the training of the real gymnasium at Linz, Austria.

Miss Koestlbacher, who is eighteen, has influential friends in the city. Among them is a wealthy woman who resides in East Fiftieth Street, with whom she is now making her home. When the student told her friend of the stand she had taken with regard to the pledge, she was assured that she would be sustained to the last trench.

"They might make me sign a pledge like that in a reformatory," said Miss Koestlbacher, "but not in any institution for the higher education of women.

"I don't care to have any Sing Sing degree, and I do not intend to stay in that college, as much as I admire its course, if such things are foisted on us. The President of the Students' Council in a speech in chapel the other day said that by next year signing this pledge, which was now called voluntary, would be compulsory. I do not intend to submit."

Miss Higginbotham, the Dean, said that last year the young women, wishing self-government, had founded a Students' Council. The council had studied the honor systems of Barnard, Wellesley, and other women's schools. Possible cribbing at examinations had suggested other possibilities, she said. Hence the phrase referring to thefts.

Dr. George S. Davis, President of Hunter College, said there had been a few thefts, but no more than might have been expected in any institution so large, where there were so many feminine students likely to mislay belongings.

CLUB DINES CASS GILBERT.

Salamagundi Honors Architect as Eminent Artist.

Cass Gilbert, President of the Architectural League and the designer of the Municipal and Woolworth Buildings, was the guest last night at the dinner held annually by the Salamagundi Club in honor of an eminent artist of this city. Among others present were Borough President Marks, J. Alden Weir, President of the National Academy, and Herbert Adams, President of the National Sculpture Society.

Speeches were made by several of the guests, among them Borough President Marks, who declared that the city administration here should spend more money for the advancement of art in New York. The President of the Salamagundi Club, Frederick B. Williams, presided.

WANT $1,000,000 BACK.

Gold Seized by British Was Shipped by New York Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A request for restitution of $1,000,000 in gold shipped from New York on the Dutch liner Noordam to the Netherlands Overseas Trust and seized by a British cruiser in the North Sea was made to the British Embassy today by a representative of Goldman, Sachs & Co. of New York.

Great Britain holds the gold was contraband, alleging it was intended for use in paying German trade balances. The New York firm maintains it was shipped in the course of regular business with the Holland concern.

Embassy officials said the incident would have to be taken up through the American Government. This will be done.

Little Hope for Admiral Ludlow.

The condition of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, retired, was aggravated yesterday by the development of pneumonia, although his brother, Edwin Ludlow, said last night at the Hotel Gotham that while he was seriously ill, his general condition was about the same as on Monday. The patient was stricken with apoplexy in his apartments at the hotel early Monday, and has been under the care of three physicians ever since. Dr. I. L. Will of 616 Madison Avenue, one of the physicians, said yesterday that there was little hope for his recovery. [illegible] Edwin Ludlow, arrived here yesterday from his home in Lansford, Penn.

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SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
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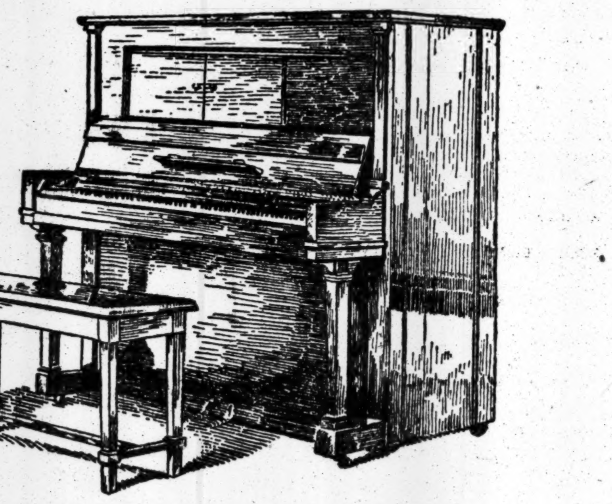
Wholesale healing for wholesale maiming—that's how Arthur Ruhl describes the new Budapest hospital of 4,000 beds in "Cannon Fodder," a description of individual horrors which makes any man think twice before he clamors for bloodshed. It's in this week's issue of

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



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IT REPRODUCES, AUTOMATICALLY, THE PLAYING OF GREAT CONCERT PIANISTS - Through this wonderful instrument you may hear in your own home such great artists as Bauer, Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch - a constantly increasing list of the most famous virtuosi of the pianoforte -

IT IS A PIANOLA OF THE FINEST TYPE - without question the most wonderful of all player-pianos - YOU, yourself may play it with delightful skill -

IT IS A PIANOFORTE OF SUPREME MUSICAL EXCELLENCE - *a Steinway, Weber, Steck or Stroud* The Duo-Art Pianola is on sale in New York only at Aeolian Hall -

The AEOLIAN-COMPANY
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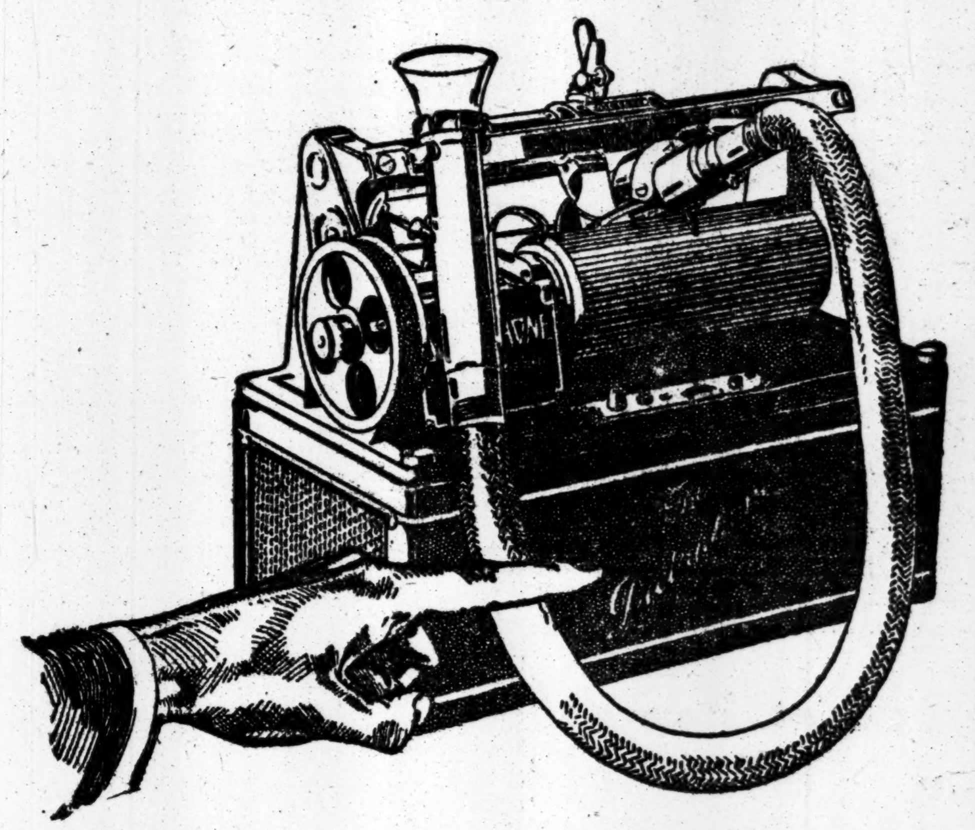

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And anything else offered you as *a Dictaphone* is a fraud.

The *only* Dictaphone is The Dictaphone. Every genuine Dictaphone bears that trade name and it bears also the Dictaphone trade-mark of the "man at the desk."

The trade name "Dictaphone" is registered in the United States Patent Office and is legally applied *exclusively* to the business graphophone, for dictating and transcribing, made only by the American Graphophone Company and sold through the Columbia Graphophone Company. There is only *one* Dictaphone made and that is *The* Dictaphone.

There is a very necessary reason for printing this message here at this time. You possibly may have gotten the idea or impression—either from the intentional or unintentional effort of some interested salesman or other person with an axe to grind and something else to sell—that *any* dictation machine is a Dictaphone. But we have tried to make clear in this advertisement that there is only *one* Dictaphone and that one is the dictation and transcribing graphophone made by this company. And it is known as The Dictaphone, legally and exclusively, and it is marked "The Dictaphone," plainly and distinctively and unmistakably.

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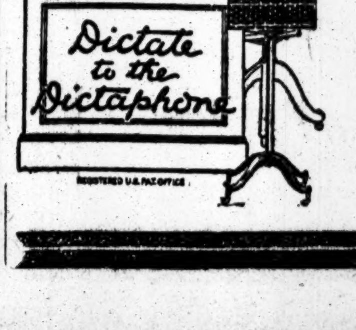

When you get around to investigate The Dictaphone be sure you see THE Dictaphone. It is the machine you have in mind as the machine you want. For your protection we print these facts. Our number is Worth 3043—or, you can tear off the little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us.

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St. N. Y. C. Please send me particulars.
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T.

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

SING SING PHYSICIAN RESIGNS ON REQUEST

Osborne Asks Dr. C. W. Farr to Quit After Filing Three Charges Against Him.

ACCUSED MAY APPEAL

Says He Chose to Resign so Wife's Name Would Not Be Dragged Into Publicity.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Dr. Charles W. Farr, State physician at Sing Sing Prison for the last seven years, resigned his position this evening at the request of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. When the Warden was questioned about the incident he declined to comment upon it except to say that Dr. Farr had violated the prison rules.

Dr. Farr, after he had left the prison, said that Warden Osborne had made three charges against him—that he had passed uncensored letters into and out of the prison; that Mrs. Farr, his wife, had taken a woman visitor through the prison, and that Mrs. Farr had been treated in the prison hospital.

The physician said that the Warden, after making these charges to him, had given him his choice of resigning or of being placed under suspension with publicity given to the reasons for the suspension. Dr. Farr said he asked the Warden what assurance he could have, in the event of his choosing the first of the alternatives, that the matter would not become public. The Warden replied, the physician said, that he would give his personal word to keep the details of the matter quiet.

Dr. Farr said that he then chose to resign so that his wife's name might not be dragged into publicity. He told what had happened, he said, only because certain garbled and damaging stories about his resignation had gained circulation. He said he had no idea of the origin of these stories.

Under the law Warden Osborne could not remove the physician, that power resting in the hands of the Superintendent of State Prisons. According to one report, Dr. Farr considers his resignation as having been made under duress and, as such, amounts to a dismissal. He may fight the case, therefore, on these grounds.

14 MEXICAN WOMEN SHOT?

American Says They Were Forced to Face Villa Firing Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 7.—Fourteen fear-stricken women faced a Villa firing squad at Casas Grandes Sunday morning and were shot to death, according to information received today by the Carranza Consul General here. The account of the shooting is verified by an American who reached the border tonight from Casas Grandes, where Villa now has his headquarters.

According to the American, who says he witnessed the execution preliminaries, one of the women was about to become a mother and pleaded with the commander of the firing squad to spare her life. Her answer was a prod with a Mauser rifle, and she was shoved back into line, only to faint and fall on her face, where she was shot.

The fourteen victims of Villa's wrath were accused of being Carranza spies. It is said they were taken from their homes in the American houses of Casas Grandes, which had been commandeered for the use of Villa officers, and without trial were marched off to death.

The women were not executed separately or in groups, as is the usual custom, according to the American, but were taken out behind a flouring mill and executed by a squad of fourteen soldiers, in command of a Major. The women hid their faces behind their soiled black mantillas and some turned their backs on the firing squad, while others knelt, and prayed for mercy. The American says he left the scene after the woman who was about to become a mother fainted. He says he heard the shots as he started back toward the town to catch the train for the border.

CONVICT THEATRICAL FAKER.

A. P. Buchner Gets 3 Years for Using Mails to Defraud.

Arthur P. Buchner, a trick cyclist, who has been running the International Theatrical Agency and the Buchner Theatrical and Producing Studios in the Strand Theatre Building, was convicted yesterday in the Federal District Court of using the mails to defraud, and was sentenced by Judge Mayer to three years in Atlanta. He was said to have made $25,000 out of his swindles.

Buchner was in the habit of selling the whole, half, or quarter interests in his theatrical ventures to any one who would pay for them, and in this way he got $6,000 from R. C. Schwoerer, a restaurant keeper of Philadelphia, and his cousin, Frank J. Blatz. Another dupe was Henry Porter, a lawyer of 227 West Forty-second Street, and, writing to him two days before his arrest, Buchner said he would have to see Governor Whitman, who was his friend and had nearly invested in his business, and that he had sent 100 lead pencils, cigarettes, &c., to the District Attorney's office, so they were all his friends there, too.

In running his theatrical studio, Buchner represented that he had great influence with managers in all parts of the country, and could easily get his pupils engagements at from $75 to $100 a week in vaudeville. He charged $10 for seven lessons. When his graduates presented cards with his O. K. at booking offices they were turned away.

MISS DUENSING DIES ABROAD

New York Nurse Infected While Nursing German Wounded.

The American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, Inc., of which Arthur von Briesen is Chairman, has been informed that Miss Emma Duensing, head nurse of the committee's first medical relief expedition sent to Germany early in September under the leadership of Dr. Hermann Fischer of the New York German Hospital, had died on Nov. 3 in the hospital assigned to this expedition at Oppeln, Silesia, Germany.

There is said to be a great sacrcity of rubber goods in the countries at war, particularly rubber tubing and gloves. On account of the lack of rubber gloves Miss Duensing contracted infection from the wounds of a soldier and died within three days.

Miss Duensing was 41 years old and had been in this country for considerably more than twenty years. She was considered one of the most efficient nurses in the German Hospital.

BARON ARMISTEAD DEAD.

Viscount Gladstone May Be Heir to His Large Fortune.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Baron Armistead, who was one of Gladstone's closest friends, is dead. As he leaves no family the Barony thus becomes extinct. It is understood that Viscount Gladstone is designated as heir to his large fortune.

George Armistead was created first Baron Armistead in 1906. He was born in 1824 and for several terms represented Dundee in Parliament.

LACKAWANNA TRAIN ROBBED.

Thieves Set Brakes and Throw Valuable Merchandise from Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 7. — Train robbers stopped the Buffalo fast freight on the Lackawanna by setting the air brakes near Athenia, two miles south of here, at 9 o'clock tonight and escaped, after throwing several cases of merchandise from cars. Trainmen who ran back, after the train stopped, failed to find trace of either the robbers or their booty.

Both the Paterson and the Clifton police were notified and are guarding roads leading from the scene of the robbery. Several robberies of the same sort took place last Summer, but they ceased when the railroad put detectives on trains carrying valuable freight.

ROB MARSHALL'S HOUSE.

Burglars in Raid on Vice President Get Little Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7. — Burglars last night robbed the home of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, at 228 East Fifteenth Street, while he was at the bedside of his wife at St. Vincent's Hospital. The thieves did considerable damage in ransacking the house, but the value of the articles stolen was small, as the Vice President had put several trunks of silverware and other valuables in storage in preparation for his return to Washington.

Every chest and trunk in the house was broken open, and clothing was strewn from the attic to the basement.

Mr. Marshall has not decided on the date of his return to Washington. Mrs. Marshall is doing well at the hospital, where she underwent an operation two weeks ago.

CALM IN TAXI SMASH.

Woman Wouldn't Budge from Wrecked Auto Until Another Arrived

A taxicab crossing Broadway at Fifty-first Street last night was struck by a northbound Broadway surface car, spun around, struck again, and knocked into the path of a southbound car, which effectively ended its career as a "going concern." The chauffeur was sent sprawling across the pavement, though not seriously injured, and the taxicab, wheelless, with every window shattered, and the body battered almost beyond recognition, settled on its springs between the car tracks.

A large crowd collected, persons shouted, and Policemen Forst and Lahey ran up. The chauffeur scrambled to his feet, and when the policeman began asking him questions, he exclaimed:

"I'm all right, but, great Scott! there is a woman in that taxicab. She must be dead."

Every one crowded about the wreck, from which, in answer to inquiries, a woman's voice issued.

"Yes, there's a woman here, all right." the voice said. "It's me. And, what's more, I won't move an inch from where I am until I get another taxicab."

Entreaties were in vain. The woman sat where she was until one of the policemen hailed another cab. Then she climbed through the débris and entered the vehicle, in which she was driven away. She insisted that she was not at all injured, only very angry, and stopped just long enough to say she was Mrs. H. M. Bates of 245 West Fifty-first Street.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Frederik VIII. are:

Mark Abbott, Mrs. A. S. Appleton, Miss Caroline D. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Allen, Miss Ruth Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Andersen, J. N. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hoy, C. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McCormack, T. H. Nilson, Miss Eva Parks, the Rev. W. M. Wright, C. W. Walker, Miss Marie Wagner, Thomas Thompson, Hampton A. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert B. McAlpine, George Milton, and E. Meden.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool and Glasgow on the Cameronia were:

J. A. M. Vicar, Charles Fryer, Miss Lola de Castro, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brocklehurst, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fairchild, V. Hewett, C. P. L. Ker, O. F. Parker, John Parkinson, J. E. Turton, W. B. Woodrow, Mrs. R. M. Young, C. H. Handyside, A. N. Thackwell, and Jane Hutcheson.

WAR RELIEF THEFT CHARGED

Francis Roche of Lafayette Fund Has Two Employes Arrested.

Francis G. B. Roche of 18 East Seventy-seventh Street, Treasurer of the Lafayette Fund for relief work in France, appeared as the complainant yesterday against Kenneth P. Parsons of 360 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles T. Smith of 500 West 112th Street, who were charged with acting in concert to forge Mr. Roche's official indorsement of a check for $100 drawn by Richard Mortimer of 11 Wall Street. The check with the indorsement was deposited in Clarke Brothers' Bank in the Tribune Building. The defendants were held for further hearing.

Mr. Roche had employed Parsons and Smith to solicit subscriptions for programs sold at the Soldiers' Toyland, recently opened in the old Knickerbocker Clubhouse in Fifth Avenue. He furnished them with a letter authorizing this work, but the men, according to the charge against them, used the letter to solicit money "for the Lafayette Fund."

The William J. Burns Detective Agency discovered that the two had an account in Clarke Brothers Bank. According to the police, the bank officials said that on Nov. 23 one man, later identified as Parsons, introduced another man, identified as Smith, as "Francis T. Roche," and that "Roche" opened the account and deposited various checks payable to "Francis Roche, Treasurer."

The bank notified the man known to them as Francis T. Roche that payment on Mr. Mortimer's check had been stopped, and late yesterday afternoon a messenger boy called at the bank for the check. It was given to him, but Detectives Behan and Devaney and a representative of the Burns Agency followed him to Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, where they found and arrested Parsons and Smith.

HISTORIC EDEN MUSEE TO GO

Kings, Queens, and Other Crypt Celebrities at Auction Sale.

Kings and queens, czars and emperors, may be had for a song or a jitney as a result of a decision contained in an announcement made yesterday by Karp Brothers, auctioneers, of 477 Broadway. The Karp Brothers have raised the cry, "Out of the Crypt by Monday," and on that day they will do what they can to realize their slogan by holding an auction sale of the wax effigies that for many years have terrified the youth of the land in the chambers of historic Eden Musee.

The Musee went bankrupt last June and Peter B. Olney was appointed receiver in bankruptcy. The receiver allowed the Musee six months of grace to see if conditions would revert to those of prosperity, but they did not, and so Receiver Olney sold the wax works to the Karps.

Are you a Bull Moose? Then why not the figure of Theodore the Great to stand beside the stuffed bear holding the card receiver in the foyer? Are you anti-Teutonic? The wax effigy of the Kaiser would make an excellent target. Perhaps you favor Peace at any Price. The figure of William J. Bryan would be more timely than the Rogers Group in the bay widow. Governor Sulzer, Cleopatra, Dewey, Napoleon, Lincoln, J. Caesar, Anna Held, Jenny Lind, Queen Victoria, Charlotte Corday—the famous and infamous of the ages are here to choose from. Or if your fancy runs to sterner things there is the group showing the tortures of the Inquisition, that of the martyred Christians, the execution of a Burmese criminal, or, to come nearer home, the electrocution of the four Rosenthal gunmen. Any of these would cure the children of the Santa Claus habit if they found it back of the tree Christmas morn.

The building itself is to be torn down to make room for an office structure.

JAPAN MAY INTERVENE.

Has Several Warships at Shanghai to Protect Her Interests.

TOKIO, Dec. 6, (Delayed.)—It is understood that Japan, in view of the disturbed conditions in Shanghai, will adopt measures for the protection of Japanese residents and interests there.

Several Japanese warships are already on the spot, and the cruiser Tsugaru, which has left Yokohama, is believed to be bound for Shanghai.

TRAIN, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

Thinks Harvard Ought to Establish an Efficient System.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt, in the course of an article in The Harvard Advocate, declares that Harvard would do well to establish as part of its curriculum an efficient system of thorough military training. Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Much harm has been done to America by crooked politicians and by crooked business men, but they have never done as much harm as these professional pacifists have sought to do and have partially succeeded in doing. They have weakened the moral fibre of our people. They have preached base and ignoble doctrines to this nation. For five years they have succeeded in tainting our foreign policy with mean hypocrisy.

"I abhor wanton or unjust war. I believe with all my heart in peace, if peace can be obtained on terms compatible with self-respect. Even a necessary war I regard as a lamentable necessity. But it may be a necessity. It may be a necessity in order to save our bodies. It may be a necessity in order to save our souls. A high-minded man or woman does not regard death as the most dreadful of all things, because there are some things worse than death. A high-minded nation does not regard war as the most dreadful of all things, because there are some things worse than war.

"Recently there have actually been political buttons circulated in this country with 'Safety First' as the motto upon them in the fancied interest of one of the party candidates for the Presidency next year. This is the motto which in practice is acted upon by the men on a sinking ship who jump into the lifeboats ahead of the women and children. Even these men, however, do not, when they get ashore, wear buttons to commemorate their feat.

"No man is worth his salt who is not ready at all times to risk his body, to risk his well-being, to risk his life, in a great cause. No nation has a right to a place in the world unless it has so trained its sons and daughters that they follow righteousness as the great goal. They must scorn to do injustice and scorn to submit to injustice. They must endeavor steadily to make peace the handmaiden of righteousness, to secure both peace and righteousness. But they must stand ready, if the alternative is between peace and righteousness, unhesitatingly to face suffering and death in war rather than to submit to iniquity or dishonor."

RAGE MAKES "MUTE" SPEAK.

Resents Written Question and Shouts His Answer.

Considered deaf and dumb for many years, Julius Karosky of Patchogue, L. I., astonished physicians in the State Hospital for the Insane at Central Islip, L. I., by suddenly speaking, and continuing his conversation in excellent English.

Karosky was arrested last week on a charge of annoying young women in Patchogue. He was committed to the hospital for mental observation by Dr. Frank Overton, Health Officer of Patchogue, who went to the hospital yesterday to see the man. He and Dr. Heyman of the hospital staff were busy writing questions, to which Karosky was answering in the same way, when a written question was propounded that angered him so that he apparently couldn't write his answer fast enough and commenced speaking. After that the examination was continued orally.

The only question Karosky declined to answer by any method was why he had posed so long as a deaf mute.

FIND MRS. GUELL IN RETREAT

Widow of Murdered Man Will Attend Funeral Tomorrow.

On the theory that Luis Carlos Guell, the Floral Park Colombian whose body was found by Boy Scouts in the meadows near Cedarhurst, might have been murdered with poison, Justice Lewis M. Raisig, acting as Coroner, yesterday directed the man's stomach sent to a chemist.

Detective Phineas A. Seaman of Nassau County is seeking witnesses for the inquest to begin on Friday. He found the boy Joaquin Orrantia yesterday, and, later, learned that the widow was at the Casa Maria, 251 West Fourteenth Street, described as a retreat for Colombians, and said to be maintained by the Colombian Consul. Mrs. Guell will be at the funeral tomorrow.

SEVERE EARTH SHOCKS FELT IN FIVE STATES

Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri Shaken, but No Material Damage Reported.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Five States, Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, were severely shaken today by an earthquake, which was recorded on the seismograph of St. Louis University.

The first tremor was recorded at 12:40:42 P. M. and lasted until 12:41:12. The main tremor was recorded at 12:41:01, and the instrument finally became quiet at 12:57.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 7.—A severe earthquake shock lasting from ten to fifteen seconds was felt here at 12:45 P. M. today. No damage was reported. Persons in all parts of the city ran to the streets badly frightened. This was the seconds was felt here at 12:45 P. M. to- the first being recorded on Feb. 18.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—Advices to the local Weather Bureau from various points in the Memphis district state a slight earthquake was felt at 12:40 o'clock. Jonesboro, Ark., across the State line, also reported two shocks. No damage has been reported.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 7.—An earthquake shock of several seconds' duration at 12:45 P. M. today rocked buildings in Paducah and vicinity. In some houses pictures were shaken from walls and other objects knocked down. No material damage has been reported. Benton, Marshall County, and Keeble, Ballard County, reported that the tremors also were felt there.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Dec. 7.—An earth shock which seemed to last a minute, was felt here at 12:50 P. M. Houses were shaken.

The Minnesota Now in Tow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7. — The wrecking steamer Iaqua and the tug Dauntless, sent from here last Friday to assist the disabled steamer Minnesota, reached the vessel early this morning and took her in tow, according to a radio message received here tonight. The brief message contained nothing that would throw additional light on the liner's mishap.

Two kinds of buildings

Some buildings serve merely as vehicles for the collection of rent, while others are dedicated to the proposition of earning it.

The Equitable Building belongs to the second class, because it yields one hundred cents' worth of service, comfort, convenience and satisfaction for every dollar that it collects.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Approved by.
Harvey W. Wiley, Director Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health.

No Child Is "Naturally Lazy"

YOUR little boy or girl isn't listless, apathetic, sleepy at the wrong time—*naturally.*

Something is wrong.

That something is usually constipation.

Constipation is one of the greatest dangers of childhood—not only in childhood but because it is an insidious habit that grows and becomes chronic as the years go on.

Do not use cathartics and strong purges for children, except on doctor's orders. They weaken the *natural* process of evacuation and are dangerously habit-forming.

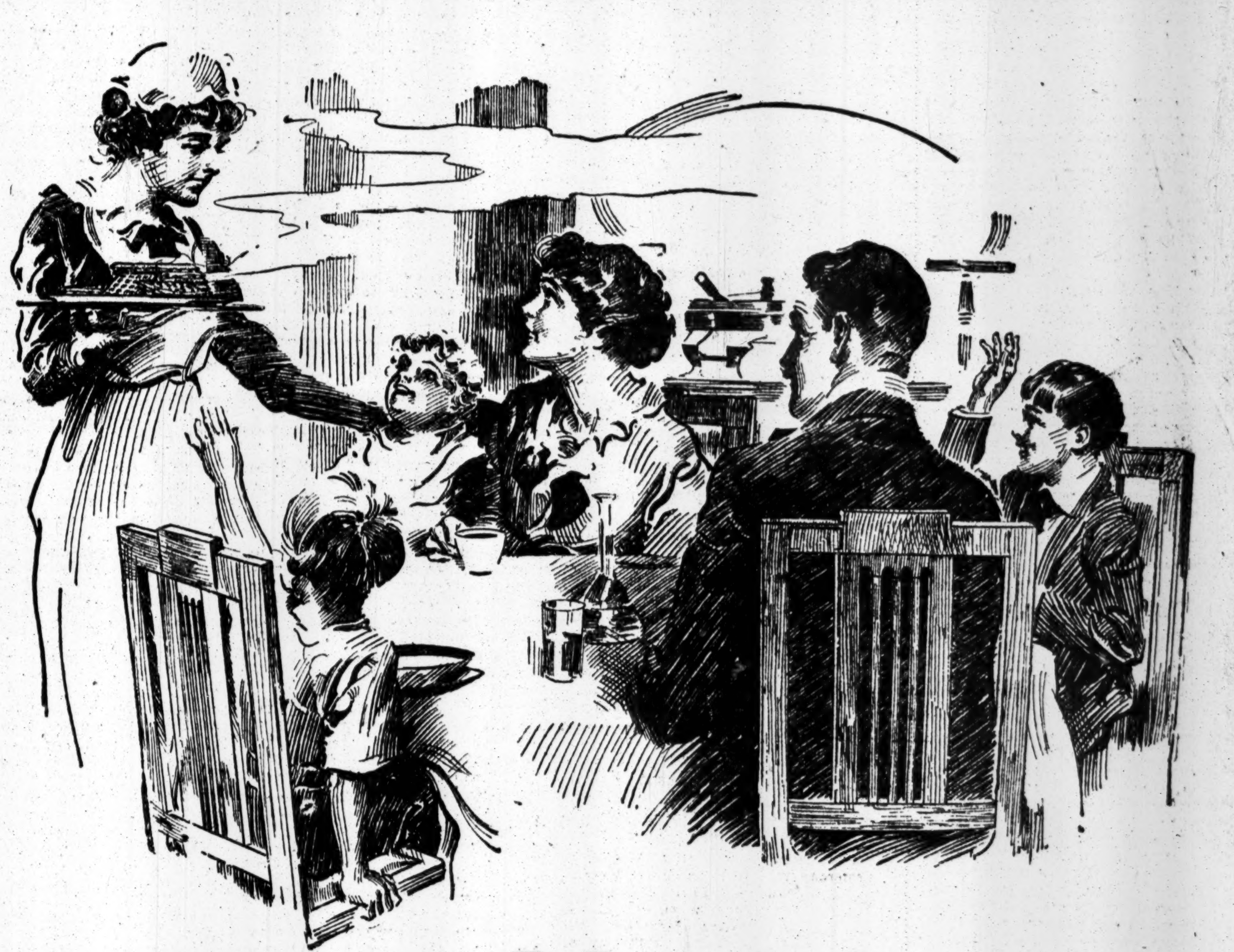
Nujol, a pure white mineral oil, is the medically endorsed remedy for constipation. **Nujol** acts solely as a lubricant oiling the intestinal tract, softening the contents, and thus promoting easy normal evacuations. It is not absorbed by the system, and may be taken in any quantity without harm. Hence it is especially recommended for children.

Nujol is colorless, odorless and tasteless. Over 42,000 doctors already have asked us to send them samples of **Nujol.**

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." If your druggist hasn't it, we will send a pint bottle of **Nujol** prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

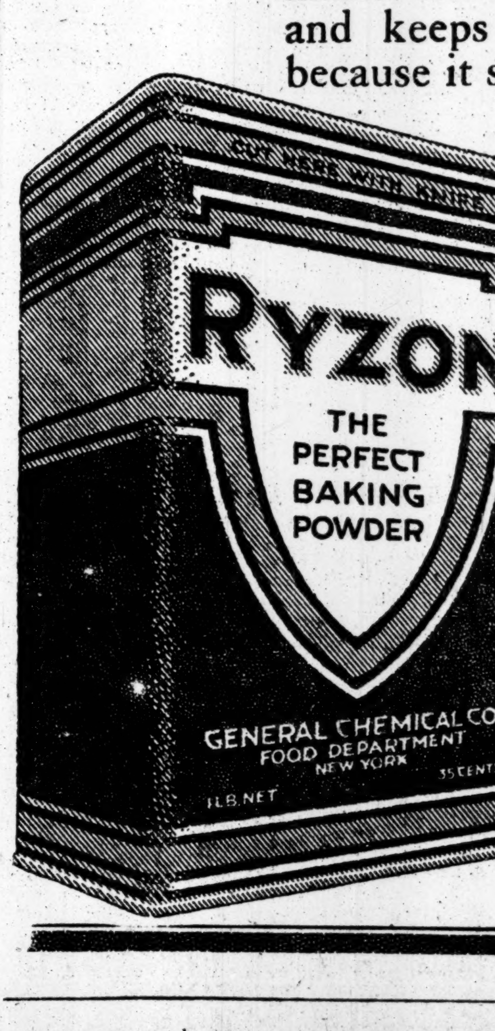


Magic?
Not a bit of it

IT'S just RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, that puts the welcoming smile on everybody's face. Waffles or muffins, cakes or puddings—they're events for pleasurable anticipation since RYZON found its way to the kitchen.

RYZON
THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

makes the cook's life easier because her baking is always good and keeps the family happy. Makes madam's life easier because it simplifies baking and keeps the cook happy.



Every home-maker who buys *quality* supplies for her kitchen adds RYZON to her list as soon as she tries it.

In the opinion of cooking experts—those you know and trust—RYZON is held to be the very best baking powder ever produced.

RYZON is not an improved baking powder, it is an entirely new one.

A complete test in your own kitchen is certain to make you a regular RYZON user.

RYZON is sold with an unqualified guarantee. Money will be refunded if you do not find it entirely satisfactory in every particular.

In tins of three sizes—¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; 1 lb., 35c. At your grocer's.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.
FOOD DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK

IMPORTANT Please note that *no more* RYZON is required than of any other baking powder.

Modern recipe books and the cooking schools now use standard *level* measurements. If you do not use *level* measurements, *use RYZON exactly as you would use any other baking powder.*

YALE MASS MEETING TODAY ON ATHLETICS—$100,000 HEN ON VIEW HERE

YALE MEN PLAN TO CURB 'FRATS'

Students Expect to Break Their Influence in Athletic Elections.

POLITICS IN ATHLETICS

Activities of Societies Cause Reform Movement Among the Undergraduates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—Yale undergraduates are determined to break the hold of the fraternities on athletics at New Haven. A mass meeting of the students has been called for tomorrow to consider a radical change in the constitution of the Athletic Association which it is believed will correct some of the evils. The amendment is aimed directly at the campaigning that has been done by the fraternities during the elections that have been held to select assistant managers of the athletic teams. Under the present condition, the freshman assistant manager of the football team is the only one elected in the Fall. This choice is made in October, but the assistant managership elections of track, baseball, and crew have always been held in the Spring.

It is now proposed to hold all of the elections the first week after Christmas and thus eliminate the fraternities from any interest in the campaign. The change has already received the mark of approval from the Athletic Association and tomorrow it will come up for action before the entire student body. A two-thirds vote is necessary to effect a change, but it is believed there will be no difficulty in obtaining a favorable return on any proposal that is for the strengthening of Yale athletics.

The chief evil of the present method has to do only with the time that the elections are held. The fraternities take in freshmen in February and, with the assistant managerial elections following it soon after, there is a pronounced fraternity influence felt. Under the new plan, provided it is accepted by the undergraduates, the election will precede the admittance of the freshmen and eliminate fraternity politics.

Simultaneously with this movement there is the announcement that a change in the make up of the Student Council is contemplated. It is this body which represents the students in the dealing of the latter with the Faculty. At present it is composed of seven men of the senior class, but now it is proposed that three classes shall have a memberhip in the council. This, it is suggested, could best be accomplished by retaining the seven seniors on the board and the election of five additional members from the junior class and three from the sophomore.

A change in the time of electing members is also proposed. Now the men are elected "some time in the Fall," and those who believe in the new plan want it held in May. The reason for increased representation is found in dissatisfaction over the work of the student council, it being held that it has not been a successful medium of representation between the students and the Faculty.

HILLMAN'S TRACK MEN OUT.

Dartmouth Coach Has Thirty Men for Three Relay Teams.

Harry Hillman, the former New York A. C. athlete, who has been a successful coach of athletes at Dartmouth College for several years, began his Winter campaign a few days ago by calling out candidates for the relay teams.

More than thirty men came out for the 'Varsity mile and two-mile and freshman one-mile teams. Later the 'Varsity cross-country men will report for practice.

Coach Hillman will have five experienced men—Riley, Gilmore, Lagoy, Trenholm, and Worthington—for the 'Varsity one-mile team and the prospect for success in Winter competitions is bright.

The lack of half-milers makes the two-mile relay situation less favorable, but Lamay may be used in the longer distance, and, with Tucker available, should form a nucleus for a fairly strong combination. R. L. Holbrook and S. W. Holbrook, though lacking experience in running, are doing well in practice.

Among the material for the freshman team are Phelan and Phillips, who were stars at Exeter.

DILLON AND FLYNN DRAW.

Dan Porky Flynn of Boston and Jack Dillon of Indianapolis boxed ten rounds to a draw last night at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn. Dillon almost forgot that he was to appear in the ring. He came to the club carrying his suitcase, but when he apened it found that he had forgotten his costume. This delayed the bout about forty minutes until Dillon could make a hurried return to his hotel for the missing articles.

Flynn outweighed Dillon by twenty-two pounds and was also much taller. This proved a handicap to the Indianapolis boxer, and his blows lost some of their effectiveness. For all this, Dillon forced the pace from the outset, and at one time in the seventh round had Flynn cringing under the punishment. He landed a hard right to the jaw early in the round, and Flynn staggered from the blow. The latter clinched and for the remainder of the round locked with Dillon at every opportunity. This was Dillon's best round.

Each of the boxers showed a measure of superiority in three rounds, and the other four were even. The eighth round was Flynn's best effort. He recuperated quickly from the punishment by Dillon in the previous round, as if it had prodded him to more determined effort. He sent one right to Dillon's jaw at the start of the round that rocked his opponent, and he followed with several more effective blows; but he could not gain a pronounced advantage.

Mohr Defeats Mack at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Walter Mohr of Brooklyn defeated Frankie Mack of Boston tonight in a fast bout at the Knickerbocker S. A. C. Mack did the leading in the early rounds, but his blows failed to stop the clever Brooklyn boy, who did his best work at infighting. In the last three rounds he had his plucky opponent badly marked up and in a condition hardly able to continue the battle. He pluckily remained, however, to the final bell.

"Big Nine" Likely to Retain Intercollegiate Baseball

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Hope of athletes that baseball will be retained as an intercollegiate sport in the Big Nine Conference grew today with the news that at four of the institutions there is strong sentiment against its abolition, as suggested by the Faculty Committee at its meeting last Saturday.

The Universtiy of Illinois, with the formal action by its Senate, went on record as favoring the retention of the game. Sentiment at Chicago, Ohio State and Wisconsin, according to reports here, indicates that those three schools may refuse to follow the Faculty Committee's suggestion.

Illinois's veto forces a reconsideration of the vote by the Conference Committee before the universities themselves vote finally on it.

Illinois, it was learned today, has been asked for a two-year football contract with Dartmouth.

CRESCENTS IN THE FOLD.

Basket Ball Team Registered in the Amateur Athletic Union.

The last chapter in the declaration of peace between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Amateur Athletic Union was written yesterday when the athletes who will represent the New Moon organization on the basket ball court took out registration cards in the Metropolitan Association. Ten players, a majority of whom are former college stars, were registered and agreed to abide by the Amateur Athletic Union rules which will prevent their competing against teams not representative of colleges or members of the governing amateur body. The cards were issued to Walter J. Clyde, Jacob J. Beaver, Cuyler Heath, C. W. Dingee, Harold R. Tuthill, Charles R. Dayton, F. P. Nickals, Edmund W. Butler, Frank J. Steinbugler, and Alexander Calder.

The basket ball situation for a number of years was the obstacle which stood in the way of friendly relations between the Crescent Club, one of the largest in the country, and the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Crescent basket ball team has a schedule which calls for games until March, and only college and amateur teams were booked when the dates were arranged.

TWO MORE JUNIOR ENTRIES.

Seven Teams Will Compete in Cross-Country Run.

Two additional entries were received yesterday for the junior national cross-country championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be run at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday. The Mercury Athletic Club of Philadelphia, which won the Middle Atlantic Association hill-and-dale title last Saturday, was added to the starters, while the Mohawk Athletic Club of this city also nominated a team. This brings the total team entry to seven. The Yonkers Y. M. C. A., which promised a full squad, had not sent in its nominations yesterday. On the Mercury Club combination will be Joseph Schwartz, Stanley W. Root, Sam Weitz, William A. Rittler, Robert A. Stippuh, Henry F. Siegle, R. H. Hill, and Edwin Blair.

Arthur Roth, several years ago winner of the junior metropolitan championship, is included in the nominations of the Mohawk Club. His teammates will be J. Brooks, Frank Vergano, Harry Biddle, Harry Jameson, Fred Travealena, S. Weiss, and J. Dolan. This is a strong junior aggregation, and one that is likely to make the going hard for its six rivals.

FORDHAM CREW CALL.

Rowing Practice Will Start Next Monday on Machines.

Fordham's rowing practice will start next Monday. The first call for candidates was made by Coach Mulcahy yesterday. The squad will be divided into three classes, freshmen, junior 'Varsity, and prep. In his junior 'Varsity squad Mulcahy will have all the members of last year's freshman eight, while several men who were in the Prep boat last Spring are members of freshman. Five of the high school men are available.

The crew room has been thoroughly overhauled, and plans have been made for the installation of an additional set of machines and new shower baths. Several mirrors have also been ordered to give the men a quicker idea of their defects.

POULTRY SHOW OPENS IN PALACE

Lady Eglantine, Which Lays $50 Eggs, Arrives at Hotel in Splendor.

Lady Eglantine isn't much of a hen to make so much fuss about. Of the 6,000 or more fowls, pets, birds, and beasts at the Grand Central Palace show of the Empire Poultry Association she is the least pretentious. Little though she is, she is mighty. She has wasted no energy in producing meat or plumage, but has expended the year and seven months of her life in accumulating egg-producing energy and then going for the egg-laying record and smashing it to smithereens. She comes nearest to the "egg-a-day" record of any hen that ever lived, laying 314 in the 365 days terminated on Oct. 31, just passed. The record is official, attested by the authorities of the Delaware Agricultural College at Newark, Del., where they are as particular about hen laying records as the Yale Academical Department is about athletic records.

Like the conquering heroine of the poultry world she is, she came in state yesterday morning from Philadelphia, where she stopped over night at one of the best hotels. Like an Oriental potentate she had her own chef, who provided her with Maryland raised food and Maryland water, which had of course been distilled until it assumed the consistency of ordinary water. Such of these comestibles as she did not require in the city of scrapple were ceremoniously loaded into the drawing room of a Pullman car and accompanied her to this city in charge of a cortége of plain clothes men and bugle blowers, who not only kept her from the clutches of the Philadelphia mounted police and Pullman car porters, but landed her safely at the Hotel Imperial in this city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Moving picture operators depicted her triumphant ride from the Pennsylvania Station to the hotel. Her registration on the hotel record was under the guidance of a vaudeville actress who needed some advertising, and then she was transferred to the Palace Show in a flag-bedecked automobile with more factitious fuss than is customarily accorded the prima donna of a royal opera company traveling in state. Then she was lodged in a pen at the position of honor on the mezzanine floor of the Palace, where she will receive in 5-o'clock-tea fashion for the rest of the week. All this ado ruffled the plumage of her Golden Pencilled Hamburg hen rival, Mlle. Chic, which occupied a pen at the main entrance, proud as a Fifth Avenue manikin of the label which announced her as "the arbiter of Fashion, the handsomest fowl in America."

Once in her cage, where all could see, they found Lady Eglantine to be a hen rather undersized, with her Winter coat of feathers only half-developed since the moulting season; to all appearances a common barnyard fowl. Alongside her in another coop were a dozen of her brothers and sisters, brighter in comb, whiter in feather, heavier in weight, and poultry dandies in comparison.

"Worth $100,000, is she?" commented a Floridian who was looking over this marvel of the poultry world. "And they'll sell her brothers and sisters at from $10 to $25 each, eh? Me for the relatives, when I buy."

"But her sisters won't lay eggs worth $50 each, as hers are," commented one of the fanciers.

"Fifty dollars for an egg," sniffed the Floridian. "That's more than they charge for a soft-boiled one at the Ritz-Carlton, so there ain't no such thing."

Lady Eglantine did not lay a fifty-dollar egg yesterday. She rather overdid the laying business in her competitive performance and is now taking a rest and developing plumage. Several thousand saw her rest and develop yesterday, and every one of them made the tritely original remark that "fine feathers do not always make fine birds," and went over to look at the bantams which are long on plumage and short on eggs, from the pit games which are all legs to the Mille Fleurs and Cochins, which are all plumage.

Down on the main floor the crowd found one of the largest as well as one of the best collections of poultry ever shown in New York in the estimation of fanciers, particularly in Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and White Leghorns, the latter the family to which Lady Eglantine belongs. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, the two general purpose fowls of the barnyard and market in all their varieties were the magnets for most of the visitors with whom the breeds are still favorites, in spite of the booming for Campines, Buttercups, Anconas, and the muffed and bearded Faverolles in which the fanciers among poultry breeders are just now interested, either as fads or commercial possibilities.

Judges worked from early morning until late last evening in making awards which will be complete for the criticism of visitors this morning after the exhibitors, who come from about every State in the Union, get through with nursing their disappointments and crowing more lustily than their fowls over their victories.

N. Y. A. C. REGULARS WIN.

Administration Committee Will Name Candidate for President.

In the balloting for Nominating Committee at the New York Athletic Club last night the regular ticket headed by Colonel Hugh O'Donoghue scored a sweeping victory and will name the candidate for President at the annual election which will be held Jan. 11. There were two tickets in the field last night, and the regular ticket, called such because it received the support of the administration, won over the one headed by Edward G. Broenniman by an average of 200 votes per man. There were 1,465 ballots cast in the election, which has stirred up warm rivalry in the club.

While the regular ticket won last night, it is by no means certain that the controversy will end with the victory. It is considered probable that the opposition ticket will make a nomination as well as the regular committee, and that the issue will be waged keenly at the annual election.

It is considered probable that the nomination will be offered by the committee elected last night to William H. Page, who is now President of the club. He has announced his intention of not becoming a candidate for office again. The present term is his third, but the committee hopes to be able to induce him to reconsider his determination and accept another nomination. If he does persist in his refusal, the committee is said ta already have several other men in view for the office. Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but it is not considered likely that his name will be presented. There has been no intimation as to who the opposition nominating committee will place in the field. That it has a strong candidate in view is, however, certain.

Both factions in the election of last night were emphatic in their denial that the present situation foreshadowed a split in the club. It is nothing more than a friendly rivalry, they say.

On the regular ticket last night Colonel Hugh O'Donoghue received the largest total of votes, 859. The opposition was led in vote getting by Dr. John M. Breen, at one time a First Lieutenant of the club. His vote was 671. The vote on the two tickets was as follows:

Regular—Colonel Hugh O'Donoghue, 859; Charles J. Warner, 830; Dr. W. Evelyn Porter, 799; William Van A. Creighton, 815; Dr. James B. Clemens, 786; Robert Weld, 781; Carsten E. Platt, 816.

Opposition—Edward G. Broenniman, 648; Harrison K. Bird, 645; Joaquin W. De Aguero, 624; Phelan Beale, 624; Henry I. Ottmann, 668; John C. Gullick, 6[illegible]2; Dr. John M. Breen, 671.

YANKEES MAY NOT BUILD.

Seek Five-Year Lease of the Polo Grounds at Reduced Rent.

The Yankees may abandon plans for a baseball park in Queens and remain at the Polo Grounds for a long period if a satisfactory agreement can be reached with the management of the Giants. Several conferences have been held between President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants and Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Captain T. L. Huston of the Yankees with this end in view, and it is reported that a satisfactory arrangement has been tentatively completed.

The invasion of the Federal League in this city has made it apparent to the men of organized baseball that they must fight the aggression of the new league in Manhattan. The realization of this point, it is said, has brought more favorable terms to the Yankees for the leasing of the Polo Grounds, and this park may be the home of the American League club for the next five years. The Yankees have been planning to build in Queens, the site even having been selected, but if the club can obtain a favorable rental at the Giants' grounds there is no urgent demand for a new ball park.

To Form New Baseball League.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—That plans for the organization of a new baseball league and its possible affiliation with the Federal League are well under way, became known here today. Cities in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, including Kansas City, Kansas, are slated for franchises under the proposed organization which probably will be named the Continental League.

D. M. Shively who formerly was President of the Western Association, and now a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, said the proposition had been under consideration for some time and that an announcement would be made within ten days concerning the success or failure of the venture.

The new organization is to be an eight club circuit. Among the cities mentioned for membership are, Kansas City, Kansas, Oklahoma City, Bartlesville and Tulsa, Okla., Springfield, Joplin and Sedalia, Mo., Pittsburgh, Parsons, Independence and Coffeyville, Kan.

WINNERS WITH THE CUE.

Two games were played yesterday in the 18.2 billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy. In the afternoon William Gershel defeated Hal Coleman, the National Class B amateur champion, by a score of 200 to 177. In the evening W. Thompson defeated F. Loewenthal by a score of 200 to 149.

In the 18.2 handicap at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night George T. Moon, Jr., defeated John MacManiman by a score of 200 to 83. Moon played 200 against 125 by his opponent.

Joseph Cosgrove won the handicap three-cushion tournament at the Audubon Academy last night when he defeated G. Gardner by a score of 40 to 20 in sixty-one innings. The match was the play-off of a tie.

Joseph Stone, the New York representative in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, was defeated in Chicago last night by John E. Moore by a score of 50 to 45. Each of the players made high runs of 6.

James Williams won the afternoon game in the 18.2 billiard tournament at Thum's Academy when he defeated George P. B. Clark by a score of 250 to 152. In the evening game C. P. Conway defeated Edgar Appleby by a score of 250 to 221.

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS

President Johnson of the American League at Cleveland today will discuss with banking interests there the future of the Cleveland ball club. Discussing a report that James McGill of the Indianapolis Association club and the Denver Western League club might seek to buy out Charles Somers's interest, President Johnson yesterday said McGill would be acceptable to the American League.

"Dick" Harlow's first season as head football coach at Penn State has been so satisfactory to the Athletic Committee that they have offered him a two-year contract.

Clarence E. Horning of Caledonia, N. Y., was elected Captain of the Colgate football team yesterday for the season of 1916. Horning has played on the Marion line for the last three years.

Monmouth County hounds will be hunted as long as weather permits on Wednesdays at 3 o'clock and Saturdays at 10 o'clock. Information regarding the place of meeting may be obtained by telephone from William Stonebridge, 22-W, Red Bank.

Boston Athletic Association's annual indoor invitation handicap games will be held in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Curtiss High School soccer football team of Staten Island and the Holyoke High School team will play for the so-called championship of the East in Holyoke on Saturday afternoon.

Hamilton Institute football eleven, which defeated East Aurora High School on Saturday, yesterday elected William J. Moran, '17, Captain for next season. Moran played right end this season. Hamilton, undefeated this season, will lose only four players through graduation. These are Captain Formosa, Quarterback Crovat, McGraw, and Clapp.

Maurice V. Dullea of South Boston, who has played at guard during the last two seasons, was chosen Captain of the Boston College football team yesterday.

Joseph A. Stephens of Albany, N. Y., has been elected manager of the Wesleyan football team. William W. McCarthy of Chicago was chosen assistant manager.

Herbert A. Schwartz, a junior, was elected yesterday Captain of the Columbia University soccer team for 1916. Schwartz's home is in New York City. For the past two years he has played at right half back.

With the majority of the first-class cricketers in the war the Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body of county cricket, have announced the English County cricket competition for next season has again been abandoned.

Willie Hoppe, champion of 18.2 billiards, made a run of 230 points in a match with Koji Yamada in Philadelphia yesterday, defeating the Japanese 400 to 104 in six innings.

Robert Goelet has purchased the trotting mare Idora Worthy from Charles F. Schifferdecker of Albany for $4,000. She has a breeder's record of 2:14¾.

La Salle Academy basket ball team won its sixth consecutive victory yesterday by defeating St. Francis's five by a score of 26 to 12 on the La Salle court.

OLD CYCLE FANS FLOCK TO GARDEN

Start of Sprints and Record-Making Arouses Their Dormant Spirit.

TWO O'CLOCK SCORE.
Fiftieth Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Grenda and Hill	1,055	5
McNamara and Spears	1,055	5
Fogler and Carman	1,055	5
Lawrence and Magin	1,055	5
Egg and Duffy	1,055	5
Drobach and Corry	1,055	5
Mitten and Hansen	1,055	5
Rynad and Thomas	1,055	5
Moran and Walthour	1,055	5
Piercey and Walker	1,055	5
Eaton and Madden	1,055	5
Seres and Linart	1,055	5
Wohlrab and Kopsky	1,055	1
Hanley and Halstead	1,055	5
Sullivan and Anderson	1,055	4
Ruddi-Russ and Vaunderstuyft	1,055	1
Suter and Madonna	1,055	4

Leader, Drobach.

Former record, 1,053 miles 5 laps, made in 1915 by Cameron and Kaiser.

The old lure of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden has come back to its own. Last night the big arena, which has housed most of the classic events in Gotham's sporting history, was crowded from the boxes to the top gallery. The crowd was backward about coming this year, but as soon as they heard about the "sprints" and the "spills" they all came back, just as they have done in previous years.

Many of the typical habitués of six-day races were back in their old haunts last night, and they made merry in a way which pleased the crowd. The band made a bad mistake last night by starting to play a classical air. The effort was greeted with such an outburst of protest that the tune was soon changed to ragtime. Then the "gang" settled back and was satisfied.

It was a zigzag race all afternoon after a spirited race in the early hours of the day, when all records were shattered.

It is considered bad form in six-day race circles for a rider to want to sleep. Usually an hour's nap refreshes a cyclist so much that he wakes, yawns, stretches his arms, and then goes out to ride fifty miles more with only a few sips of beef broth as nourishment. Some of the riders yesterday slept as long as two hours, but the noisy ring of the alarm clocks and the roars of their trainers stirred them to action.

It was Oscar Egg and his partner, Marcel Dupuy, who started the big thrill of the race last night.

Some domestically inclined person offered a canary and cage, valued at $20, for a sprint about 10 o'clock. Then the gruelling sprint began. From the bunch of riders shot Pete Drobach, and he lead the pack to the finish of the drive and won the prize. Then Jake Magin of the interstate team raced out in front of Drobach and had gained half a lap before the other riders woke up. The relief riders, however, saw Magin going ahead and went out to take up the task of their partners. Magin reached the pack of relief riders, though he had gained a lap, and then slowed up. So Magin goes on record as having lost an opportunity.

The riding in the early morning was furious, and at noon the contestants were thirteen miles ahead of the record. In the afternoon the terrific pace began to tell on the men, and they dropped slowly back, until at 10 o'clock they were only five laps ahead of the record.

About 10:30 o'clock Wohlrab of the Metropolitan team, which is four laps behind, started a sprint and gained a lap amid great excitement. The scorers would not allow the lap because Kopsky, his partner, was on the track when the gain was made. Nevertheless, it was the fastest bit of sprinting of the evening.

FAR ROCKAWAY PENALIZED.

Rough Basket Ball Costs Team Chance to Beat Newtown for Title.

Rough playing in the last three minutes of their Borough of Queens championship basket ball game with Newtown High School on the latter's court yesterday cost the Far Rockaway High School a defeat. Newtown won by a score of 30 to 29, and practically clinched the Queens championship. The count was 28 to 26 in favor of Far Rockaway, when Bernstein of Newtown made a throw for the basket. One of the Far Rockaway boys pushed Bernstein just as the ball left his hands and went straight for the basket. It dropped in, making the score a tie. Two fouls were then counted against Far Rockaway for interference, and Captain George Yerkes of the victorious combination caged them both. Just before the final whistle blew De Groot tallied a free throw for Far Rockaway, but his team was still one point behind when the game ended.

Union College Basket Ball.

Union College basketball schedule for this season has been announced as follows: Dec. 11, Albany Normal at Schenectady; 18, Clarkson Institute of Technology at Schenectady; Jan. 8, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Schenectady; 14, Wesleyan at Middletown; 15, Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 22, Amherst at Amherst; Feb. 5, Lehigh at Schenectady; 12, St. Lawrence at Schenectady; 17, Williams at Schenectady; 19, Amherst at Schenectady; 22, West Point at West Point; 26, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy; March 1, Williams at Williamstown; 4, Wesleyan at Schenectady; 11, Princeton at Schenectady.

SQUASH FORM REVERSALS.

Waldron and Seller Win Hard Matches in National Tourney.

J. G. Waldron and F. A. Seller, two of the entrants from the Montclair Athletic Club, won their places in the semi-final round of the National Squash Tennis Association handicap tournament yesterday on the courts of the Yale Club. Charles M. Bull, Jr., of Heights Casino, was the third player to qualify, the contest for the fourth place on the honor list between A. J. Cordier and J. C. Tomlinson, the Yale representatives, being postponed.

Two of the matches in the fourth round were decided in straight games, one of which furnished an upset. The defeat of A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club by Waldron came as a surprise to the experts, who selected the Orange and Black player to oppose Bull in the semi-final round, but the unexpected strength of Waldron and the failure of Riley to play up to his form resulted in the defeat of the latter at 15—6, 15—8. Riley was handicapped with eight aces, while Waldron received an allowance of 5 aces, 1 hand, the latter being the contributing cause of Riley's defeat.

The downfall of B. Poole of the Englewood Field Club was another upset, though of a mild form. Although the Jerseyman had defeated several strong players it was believed that he was playing somewhat above his form, while the liberal handicap on one hand had materially contributed to his success. He was defeated by F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, who received the same mark that Platt got from the Handicap Committee. The match furnished an interesting contest with each player alternating in the lead. The first set went to Seller after a splendid rally which came near the end of the game. Poole made a clever recovery in the second set and equalized the score. In the third and deciding game Poole again went into the lead, but was unable to hold the advantage, and Seller ran out with 4 aces to spare. The summary:

National Handicap Tournament, Fourth Round.—J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club, (plus 5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, (minus 8 aces,) 15—6, 15—8; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, (minus 8 aces,) defeated L. Platt, Yale Club, (plus 1 hand,) 15—8, 15—6; F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, (plus 1 hand,) defeated B. Poole, Englewood Field Club, (plus 1 hand,) 15—9, 4—15, 15—11.

ABERG THROWS DR. ROLLER.

American Succumbs to Greater Weight of Champion Wrestler.

Dr. B. F. Roller, champion of America, was thrown last night in the international wrestling contest at the Manhattan Opera House by Alexander Aberg, the international champion, Graeco-Roman style, in 1 hour 4 minuets and 8 seconds, with an arm and waist lock. The men were evenly matched, and it looked as if they would wrestle all night without any decisive result until Aberg caught the medical man unawares in the seventh period and pinned him to the mat. Roller was the faster from the start, but the greater strength of Aberg was much in his favor as the match progressed.

At the beginning of the match Roller used the straight arm method of defense with good effect, and he made Aberg's nose the principal point of attack. Other wrestlers in the tournament have done the same thing, with the result that his nose is a sore spot for Aberg, and any trifling with it fails to improve his temper.

Roller also got some deadly chancery holds on the foreigner, and had his ears assuming the shape of a cauliflower and the color of a beet. Enraged by these tactics, Aberg seized Roller around the body and rushed him to the centre of the mat, but the doctor skidded due west and wriggled out of the hold. In the third period there was a session of fast work by both men.

All that could be seen for a few minutes was a mass of whirling legs and arms, and as both men wore identical costumes they became mixed up as to the ownership of protruding limbs, and Aberg grabbed his own arm and tried to throw himself. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to pin himself to the mat, and allowed Dr. Roller to attempt the job. Roller was equally unsuccessful, and for the remainder of the night the American spent his time avoiding the grasps of Aberg. The international champion found it easy to turn the doctor over, but Roller refused to stay turned. After over an hour's work Roller thought he might as well give it up as a bad job, and succumbed to Aberg with an arm and waist lock.

Demetrius Tofalos of Greece warmed up for his bout with Schilling of Germany by warbling "La Donna e mobile" and other operatic airs in place of a vaudeville sketch that failed to appear. After this preliminary, he threw Schilling in 3.56 with a neck and body hold.

Charles Cutler, American champion at catch as catch can style, wrestled a draw with "Strangler" Lewis of Germany. The match was supposed to be catch as catch can style, but the men have become so accustomed to Graeco-Roman methods that two toeholds and one scissors were the only deviations from the Graeco-Roman rules. George Lurich of Russia wrestled a draw with Wilhelm Berner of Germany.

Easy Victory for Manhattan.

The Manhattan College basket ball team played its first game of the season last night and defeated the Brooklyn College five by the score of 58 to 19 on the De La Salle court. Frank Downing was the real factor in Manhattan's victory. He was wonderfully adept in shooting goals, sending them into the net from almost any place on the floor. He caged the ball thirteen times, and by his goals alone Manhattan would have been enabled to defeat Brooklyn College. In a preliminary game Manhattan Prep defeated Clason Point Military Academy by 29 to 23.

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HORSE COURT HEARS CASES OF 'RINGERS'

$2,500 Purse Won by Humfast Ordered by Board of Review to be Redistributed.

Reports of "ringers" and a number of expulsion cases were heard yesterday by the members of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which opened its session at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The board sustained the protest of Lon McDonald of Indianapolis against the bay filly Humfast, and Thomas M. Murphy of Poughkeepsie. According to the records and the evidence produced by McDonald, Humfast was adjudged the winner of the first heat in the Futurity, which was run at Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 29, and received a prize of $2,500. McDonald came second in the same heat, with Colorado Range, and claimed that Humfast should have been disqualified under a rule of the association which prohibits the starting of two horses owned by the same party or trained by the same stable in any race of heats.

McDonald, appearing on his own behalf, testified that Humfast and the mare Rondella were both in the race, the former driven by Murphy, and Rondella by one of Murphy's assistants. McCarr, another witness, testified that he saw both of the horses going to Murphy's stables after each heat. He further testified, that he had been informed that Henry W. Swisher, the former owner of Humfast, had sold the filly to Murphy the day before the race, and that Rondella had been in Murphy's stables and under his control throughout the Summer.

Murphy on the other hand contended that Rondella was not under his control on the day of the race, that he had turned the mare over to J. M. Tucker, trainer and manager for J. D. Callery of Pittsburgh, in Syracuse, two weeks before that event, and while the mare was still in his stable he was charging the new owner for its board.

In sustaining McDonald's protest the members of the board ordered that the purse should be redistributed.

B. L. Roberts of Worcester, Mass., was suspended until the lawful winnings of Carry R., formerly Pauline Girl, 2:21¼, which raced in the wrong class, were returned to their rightful owner. The amount was $325. For starting Marendes Boy out of his class, under the name of Clifford H., 2:17¼, in various races, Henry Hall of Missborough, Del., was indefinitely suspended. The same verdict was found in the case of Albert De Lay of Waterbury, Conn., and William E. Russell for starting out of its class and changing the name of Lady St. Clair to Edna L. The mare was raced at Youngstown, Ohio, and McAfee, N. J. The winnings amounted to $250.

Wholesale expulsion was the ruling of the board against S. R. Taylor, C. E. Scranton, and George Wininger, all of Madison, Conn., who started Lawton, 2:11½, a pacer, under the name of F. A. M. It was raced at Brooklyn, Conn., and Amherst, Mass. The horse was also suspended.

The board elected J. O. Winston, Richmond Va., to succeed Samuel Walton of Falls River, Va., deceased. Thomas S. Griffith of Spokane, Wash., was chosen to take the place of John C. Kirkpatrick, who died recently in San Francisco.

Those present on the board were P. P. Johnston, President, Lexington, Ky.; J. C. Welty, Third Vice President, Canton, Ohio; H. M. Bain, representative Atlantic District; F. O. Beale, Bangor, Me., Eastern District; G. De Garmendia, from Maryland District; A. P. Sandeles, Ottawa, Ohio District, and William H. Goucher, Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

THREE HORSEMEN BARRED.

Fines and Suspensions Imposed by American Trotting Board.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—Three horsemen were barred from future participation in events of the American Trotting Association by its Board of Appeals today at a meeting here. Fines and suspensions were imposed in other cases.

A protest concerning a race at Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 16, 1913, resulted in the expulsion of J. E. Bailey and C. F. Johnson of Sulphur, Okla., and the bay filly Eula Russell. W. J. Williams of St. Louis was expelled, and a protest by W. S. Pike of Des Moines against S. S. Rubke of Logan, Ohio, regarding a race at West Liberty, Iowa, June 2, 1915, was sustained. Other decisions will be announced tomorrow.

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INTERSECTIONAL FOOTBALL.

Private Schools Plan to Play More Games—May Form League.

There is a movement among private schools in the East and Middle West to hold an interscholastic football conference to form an organization to govern intersectional games, such as the three games which were played this Fall. High and preparatory school football has never been so prominent as the past season, and many schools are in favor of making the intersectional games an annual feature. The object of this conference will be to arrange interlocking schedules in the different sections to determine the best eleven.

The following schools have been sounded on the matter and are in favor of it: Lafayette High of Buffalo, Central High of Detroit, Everett High of Everett, Mass.; Shaw High of Cleveland, and Oak Park High of Chicago. None of the high schools of New York has been invited to join the intersectional movement except Hamilton Institute, the team which defeated the East Aurora High School in this city last Saturday. Hamilton has been invited to play in Aurora next year, and, according to the statement made by Head Master N. A. Shaw of the school yesterday, the invitation will be accepted.

Head Master Shaw stated that he was not in favor of an extensive intersectional movement, as the project seems impracticable on account of the long trips after the local football season ends and the expense involved.

"It cost about $1,500 to bring the East Aurora eleven here," said Mr. Shaw, "and if it had not been for the donation of several public-spirited citizens the trip would have been impossible. I am in favor of Hamilton playing a return game next year, but the expense of the trip is going to be our greatest problem. But as a general thing our high and preparatory schools would not be able to stand the expense."

Rowland A. Paterson, Inspector of the Public Schools Athletic League, stated yesterday that none of the New York high schools had been invited to take part in the conference. Mr. Paterson does not believe that the New York high schools will approve of the project.

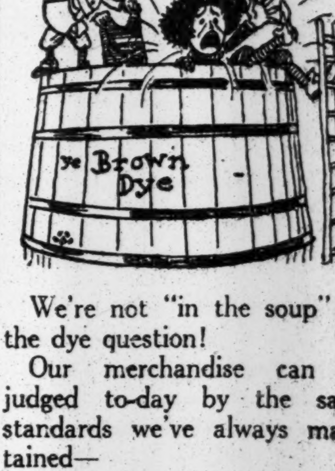
Although it is not likely that any of the New York schools will enter the proposed conference, an understanding may be reached among the schools of the Middle West and the crack schoolboy elevens of Massachusetts and Upper New York State for a series of games.

Toy Dog Show at McAlpin.

Champion toy dogs will compete in the thirteenth annual one-day exhibition of the Toy Spaniel Club of America, which will be held today for the first time at the Hotel McAlpin. This show is usually one of the first and most fashionable of the Winter season, and attracts entries from many of New York's society folk.

Dartmouth to Make Basket Ball Pay

Dartmouth College Athletic Council expects to put basketball on a paying basis by issuing season tickets to all home games for $3. Another object in view is to insure the support of the entire student body, which was lacking last year.



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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1915.

SAFEGUARDING THE NATION'S FUTURE.

Confirming and continuing the traditions of a century, the President's address to Congress reflects his and the people's vision of the great destiny of the Nation and embodies his and their sense of the duty to erect safeguards against perils without and within. No message or address to Congress since that memorable utterance in which President Monroe proclaimed the Doctrine which President Cleveland three-quarters of a century later declared to be "applicable "to every stage of our National exist-"ence" has been so exclusively devoted to the greater problems of the Nation, the problem of assuring its growth with peace, with safety, and with honor. Within the scope of the President's vision lie not merely the immediate and pressing questions of the day, but those of coming and far-off years, as to which wisdom and foresight demand that we should now make our decisions.

To recommendations for National defense the President devotes a great part of his message; it may be said that from beginning to end it is concerned with measures of preparation. The scope of his thought embraces the hemisphere, the whole New World, and it is a commonplace of our National tradition and policy that the injury of any State of North or South America is the concern of all. It is very much our concern. Recalling the words of President Monroe, Mr. Wilson says: "We still mean always to "make a common cause of National "independence and of political liberty "in America." The military arm of our Government, which will be greatly strengthened if the President's counsels are adopted, will serve for our own defense when it serves to make secure the independence of the States to the south of us, to protect them in their rights, the States with which we "have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy." This is the very essence of the Monroe Doctrine as it has endured since 1823, as it was shaped in the minds of the American people long before 1823. We sought to provide for our own peace and safety, as well as to safeguard the liberty of our neighbors who had declared and maintained their independence. The President's words give assurance to all Central and South America that we harbor no selfish purpose. We have a common cause, a common interest. Our plans for National defense fit us to play the great rôle we have assumed, that belongs to us, in maintaining what we have declared to be the public system of this hemisphere.

The President's recommendations for the strengthening of the army and of the navy put in definite form the plans with which the country has for some time been familiar, which have been much discussed. The enactments he asks of Congress would put us upon the broad road to preparedness. Some advisers of the Administration, military and other, criticise the plans on the ground of inadequacy. The President asks, perhaps not all that full preparation would demand, but what in his judgment Congress and the people will now sanction. It is an adequate beginning; it will, with due diligence and thoroughness in adding to the power of the navy, put us in a position where we may resist attack until the country's resources can be drawn upon for means of defense which will enable us to beat off all attack. Support of the President's program is demanded by patriotism and by the teachings we have drawn from the great convulsion abroad.

The close attention of the people will be given to the President's conclusions as to the ways and means for meeting the cost of these preparations. In its elements the problem is simple. The emergency revenue act, it is assumed, is to be continued in force, the duty of one cent a pound on sugar will not be relinquished on the 1st of May next. New legislation will preserve for us these sources of revenue. For the coming fiscal year, 1917, there will be an additional expenditure of $93,800,000 on account of naval and military preparations. On this basis of calculation there will be a deficit of $112,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917. To meet the needs of the Treasury the President recommends, not the issue of bonds to reimburse the Government for its expenditures on account of the Panama Canal, but the laying of new taxes. An examination of Mr. Wilson's reasoning might lead to the conclusion that he fails to justify the policy he recommends. We can issue bonds without new legislation. But, says he, "borrowing money is "shortsighted finance. It can be "justified only when permanent ends "are to be accomplished, which many "generations will certainly benefit by, "and which it seems hardly fair that "a single generation should pay for." What are we paying for? The Panama Canal, than which no achievement of man could be deemed more permanent. Its benefits will accrue to us as long as the united seas shall bear our argosies. And in taking measures to assure the existence, the peace and the honor of the Nation, assuredly we confer benefits upon our posterity to remote generations. It is not shortsighted fiscal policy to issue bonds when at the same time laws are passed laying taxes for interest and full amortization. In that way we should fairly and justly distribute a part of the burden among those to come who will reap the benefits.

But wise forethought, we think, justifies the President's determination. When a great conflagration is near at hand the prudent man takes thought about the safety of his own dwelling. We are threatened from no quarter, we do not feel that we are in danger, but the lessons of the past year are not to be disregarded. Europe was not felt to be in danger when the stroke came from a seemingly clear sky. Until conditions which may involve us in troubles not now foreseen are quite at an end, until the storm is past, it will be the part of wisdom for our Government to hold its resources well in hand. The taxing power is not impaired by use, within the limits of the people's patriotism and resources it is strengthened by reasonable application. With the borrowing power it is different. If much resorted to, the exercise of it becomes more difficult, the return less certain. Over the fortunes of the taxpayers the Government has full control, its control over the means of the investor comes by favor. It is doubtless wise, therefore, to resort to taxes, not borrowing, to meet our present need. After all, it is a bagatelle, when we consider what the money is to be spent for; $112,000,000 in new taxes is not a burden that will make the American people groan. It is only because of contingencies most improbable, yet not impossible, that it is worth while to weigh the merits of the two methods of obtaining new funds for the Treasury.

It will be for Congress to determine what new taxes shall be laid, but the President exercises the privilege of suggestion. There will be criticism at once, and the propriety of some of his suggestions is certainly open to it, but the range and scope of these new imposts is inconsiderable when compared to the revenue measure of July 1, 1862, from which Mr. Wilson, we suppose, has borrowed some of these recommendations. Then there was a tax on all manufactures, there were occupation licenses, there were taxes on the tickets sold and the bonds issued by transportation companies, banks, salaries, newspaper advertisements; practically all business activities were put under contribution, and there were stamp taxes, income taxes, and inheritance taxes as well. The tax on iron and steel in that time of national need ranged from $1 to $10 a ton. Evidently the President has considered ease of collection rather than an equitable distribution of the tax, although he appears to feel that this new burden will not rest "too exclu-"sively upon any one set of persons or "undertakings." That is the very point. Automobiles are in general use, but since they have ceased to be the luxury of the rich there is no logical reason why, if they are to be taxed, the horse-drawn vehicle should be exempt. A stamp tax on bank checks is a proper source of revenue, that tax is not burdensome. The lowering of the limit of exemption in the present income tax law will be a move in the direction of justice and equity. That tax is collected from too small a part of the country's population. But, as the President says, the new taxes will not be burdensome. Reasonably imposed for the purposes he sets forth, they will be cheerfully borne.

There will, of course, be general regret that the President persists in his support of legislation for Government owned and operated merchant ships. The enactment of that ill-considered measure is demanded neither by the country's need nor by its wish. The policy has not been justified in the argument. It will have evil results, it is not the right way to restore the independence of our sea-borne commerce. But if there is dissent from that recommendation, there will be cordial approval of the President's suggestion for a study of the possibilities of mobilizing our industries as a logical part of our preparations for national defense. And when he suggests an inquiry into the question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in aiding the railroads of the country in the vast service they are called upon to render, there will be instant and general assent and response. We recall that we made this suggestion to Mr. Wilson while he was still a candidate, before he had written his letter of acceptance. Doubtless it was then untimely. It is more than timely now. It is imperative that the Government should cease to consider how it may keep the railroads down, that it should think and act to build them up. New and immensely greater service is to be demanded of them, which they must perform if our dreams of commercial and national greatness are to be realized, and it would be criminal stupidity to hinder them in the development of their power and facilities for service.

THE POISON OF DISLOYALTY.

No part of the President's address more faithfully responds to the thought of the American people than the stern passage in which he denounces those false and unworthy citizens who, "born under other flags but welcomed "under our generous naturalization "laws to the full freedom and oppor-"tunity of America, have poured the "poison of disloyalty into the very ar-"teries of our national life." They have plotted to destroy our industries, conspired against our neutrality, pried into the confidential affairs of the Government with intent to betray its secrets, spied upon private individuals, sought to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. They have been the tools of alien enemies of our peace, now under disgrace, who have been the almoners of funds sent here to be spent for our injury.

These men, in their pestilent activities within our borders and in their incitements to evil, are a "threat against our national peace and safety." That they are a menace has long been evident, for at any time the act of some hotheaded among them might bring on strife at home or embroilment abroad.

Against these "creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy" the President invokes of Congress the statutory power requisite for their punishment. They "must be crushed out," he says. Such language is unusual from the Chief Magistrate, but the occasion that compels it is without precedent. We have no Federal laws for hyphenate disloyalty because the thing has been so incredible that we have made no preparation for it. Congress must provide a way to crush it out.

It is worth while for any loyal naturalized citizen who does not like this classification to take himself out of it. And who but those who are guilty and glory in their guilt could put up for an instant with this terribly severe denunciation? The President says the number of those who have made perjuries of their naturalization oaths and brought disgrace upon us is not great in comparison with "the whole num-"ber of those sturdy hosts by which our "Nation has been enriched." Then let the loyal many join him in condemning the disloyal few. It is a grave matter. We must know who these men are who have poured the poison into the arteries of our national life, be they few or many. A nation where eligibility to places of trust is universal is not in the way of safety if it must look with the eye of suspicion upon certain of its own citizens. Outspoken rebuke of the offenders by those of their blood who are not of their evil way would be the surest confirmation of the President's belief that they are few in number.

A CLEVER KING.

Constantine I., King of the Hellenes, has something of the old, admired Achaean craft of the hero of the Odyssey. In temperament, if not in blood, he is "old Greek," shrewd, subtle. He is also much enduring at present. So are his people. And he has the Hellenic gifts of irony, persuasion, lucidity, sophistry. The interview in yesterday's Times reveals his literary art. If he composed that apologia, he can get a place as a writer over here, if any chance event of war or politics, or a too keen revival of popular attachment to the Constitution which he waved aside so airily, should remove him from the throne.

His warning to America, which he classes with Holland in its possible exposure to the dangers of war, is sound and unsound. "What is happening to Greece" may happen to the Yankees and the Dutch. The cases are not quite the same. Holland is prepared. The United States is going to be prepared. Greece is prepared. When Serbia was endangered by the Germans and Bulgarians, why didn't the Greek Army go to the aid of Serbia? Ah, the treaty pledging Greece and Serbia to come to each other's aid was only intended to apply to a Balkan war. If Bulgaria had only come alone, instead of being chaperoned by a brother-in-law of Greece and his Austrian satellite! Well, treaties are good to break, and a whole skin is the prayer of the prudent. Greece, although her constitutional King is treated by the Entente Powers as if he "were the King of a Central African tribe," is safe, up to date; and safety is better than glory. The King has had enough of glory; and as to obligations, surely those of marriage, as all history shows, are most sacred to the sacred person of the anointed.

Constantine I. has some nice words for the Entente Powers. He makes a new and engaging distinction when he says that in inviting the Entente troops to Saloniki, M. Venizelos expressed a "personal opinion," not that of the head of the Greek Government. "What I have done," says the constitutional King, "is to apply the Constitution." It must have been at this, of many moments, that his "fine eyes twinkled with raillery."

A notable interview, a King fully aware of the time of day. No doubt, it is millions of diameters better to be safe than to be sorry. No doubt, too, marriages are made in heaven. "The holiest thing on earth," some German professor says, "is militarism." Therefore Germany is heaven. At any rate, an interesting, a clever, and an amusing, and we don't say, not a wise, sceptre-bearing King is he of the Hellenes.

A REMOVAL AND AN APPOINTMENT.

The removal of Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, was inevitable on the evidence. Only the charge is sustained that he violated the section of the Public Service Commission's law providing that "no person "shall be eligible for appointment or "shall hold the office of a Commission-"er * * * who owns stocks" of a public service corporation subject to the supervision of the commission. Mr. McCall did hold such stock. Governor Whitman is convinced that no actual transfer of that stock was made, that even if a transfer technically within the terms of the statute had been made, its spirit would have been violated.

It would be superfluous to review evidence fresh in the public mind. It is to be regretted that a man of Mr. McCall's undoubted capacity and acute comprehension of the many and difficult matters within the scope of the commission should be lacking in that sensitiveness, that delicacy of personal feeling and official conduct which the public has a right to demand from its servants. He was brought up in the Tammany school. In the selection of Mr. McCall's successor as Chairman Mr. McCall himself should be the moral. Mr. McCall was appointed by Governor Sulzer. It was a political appointment. In passing judgment on it, does Governor Whitman see a lesson to Governor as well as to the appointee? Nothing but embarrassment, political and personal discomfiture and loss of prestige to a Governor who tries to harness political debts or hopes to the Public Service Commissions or any other branch of the public service. Find the most competent, honest man, the man who will serve the city best. Make him Chairman. New York is sick of politicians and politicasters in the Public Service Commissions.

A CHEERING VOICE FROM TEXAS.

The expression by Governor Ferguson of Texas of his approval, and that of Texans generally, of the Administration's recognition of Carranza is both encouraging and unexpected. People in these parts have had the idea that no Mexican policy of an American President would ever satisfy Texas which did not involve a military invasion of the Southern republic. That idea has been fed largely by the quality of so many of the newspaper dispatches which have come out of Texas. But Governor Ferguson's frank statement shows that those extravagant reports have misrepresented Texas quite as much as they have often exaggerated and distorted the facts about Mexico. It seems that the border troubles have all but ceased since Carranza's recognition. Villa, who has been greatly feared all along the border, has ceased to be a bogy. His elimination from the Mexican situation is near at hand.

While the actual work of reconstruction in Mexico has not yet been begun, it seems now that it will be less difficult than was feared. Business is picking up, and the railways are beginning to carry passengers and freight through districts which a few weeks ago were terrorized by bandits and revolutionists. Good business leads to contentment, and in dealing with a contented people Carranza will find the political and financial problems which confront him much easier to solve.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Is Only Delaying a Success. There is almost as much of the disquieting as of the reassuring in this sudden dispatch to Panama of a large board or commission, made up of men eminent in science, especially geologists, gathered from all over the country. Obviously it was a wise thing to do at this time, and not a word can be said against it. But it emphasizes, as could hardly anything else, the seriousness of the difficulties that stand in the way of immediate, safe, and continuous use of the Isthmian waterway, and it also tends to concentrate attention on a somewhat embarrassing question—Why was not anything of these men can do now, done long ago?

The answer to that inquiry, however, is far from necessarily a condemnation of anybody for negligence or lack of foresight. As a matter of fact, the region through which the canal runs has been from the beginning of operations subjected to painstaking study by geologists and mineralogists of recognized competence. This was done by both the French and the Americans, and by each, presumably, as much was learned as to the nature of the material traversed, and as to its probable behavior under the new stresses which the cutting of the canal would create, as circumstances permitted when the several investigations were made.

Always there has been prophetic realization that there would be trouble from slides of rock and earth as soon as water was let in upon strata known to be susceptible to disintegration by it, and equally well known was the tendency of heavy masses to rearrange themselves when their former supports were removed or weakened. It is the expected not the unexpected, that has happened, but it has happened longer and to a greater degree than the experts thought would be the case.

The new board, with the better facilities for examination which the uncovering of great areas will give them, and with the larger lessoning from experience which they can utilize, will attack the problem in more favorable conditions than any of their predecessors enjoyed. Naturally they will reach sounder conclusions than did those predecessors as to what should be done, and how, to make the canal a problem of maintenance rather than of completion.

Training of Two Kinds Compared. Before the current discussion of collegiate athletics dies away it would be profitable if careful and competent attention were given to the failure of the students as a class to get from their games those easily visible benefits that military drill always confers on all the recruits at every army post.

The one justification, of course, for having athletic sports as part of activities avowedly intellectual is that they supply a convenient and agreeable means of preserving and promoting the health of the undergraduate population—of giving, in short, that sound body which—with a good deal less reason than is implied by the frequent repetition of the old saying—is believed to be the prerequisite for mental soundness. Yet even the star players—those who "make the team"—come out of college not noticeably different in build or bearing from the untrained with whom they associate in the sedentary occupations that most of them enter after graduation.

But the young man subjected to the drill sergeant for a few hours a day is not only changed in a few weeks from the shambling, clumsy creature he usually is in the beginning of his enlistment to somebody who, in uniform or out of it, is instantly recognizable by the way he carries himself. And the way happens—not by accident—to be one universally admitted to be indicative of physical vigor and competence. This alteration is not a temporary improvement or a result of always taking thought. The "soldierly bearing" becomes quickly instinctive or automatic, and it endures after retirement to civil life, something of it being left, usually, even in old age.

Nothing like this results from outdoor games and contests as conducted on college playing fields, and, as a matter of fact, college athletics, with its excessive strains and rigorous but intermittent dieting, is as often and as plausibly charged with injuring health and decreasing longevity as it is credited with the contrary effects.

It is only fair, however, to add that military training, and even the "setting-up exercises" that put shoulders back and keep them back, also have their critics, speaking with more or less of authority. Nothing, alas, is perfect from every point of view.

Neglecting a Chance to Revolt. One of our correspondents quoted high legal authority yesterday in vindication of woman's right to keep and use her "maiden name" after marriage, should she choose to do so. It is not law, but custom, that requires the familiar change, and as it could be—indeed has been—viewed as a humiliating submergence of identity and personality, it is somewhat surprising that there has not yet been a concerted rebellion in the more "advanced" feminine circles against a practice which really is a little—well, call it anachronistic.

For the wife to take the husband's name is a plan not old, and it cannot claim respect or observance on that account. Until times comparatively recent there was no thought anywhere of placing this particular mark of masculine ownership and possession on women, and the world managed to get along well enough without it. Now, in spite of our progressiveness, we go the truly absurd length of expecting John Smith's wife not only to call herself "Mrs. Smith," though she was born "Jones," but for all except relations and intimate friends to be "Mrs. John Smith," instead of "Mrs. Mary Smith."

So is she robbed of her next to last shred of nominative independence, and she doesn't make even a protest!

THE LOCOMOTIVE'S MAKERS.

The Part of the Engineers of the Stevens Family.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest and some surprise the article in The New York Times Magazine entitled "The Locomotive Is One Hundred Years Old." I was surprised because the pioneer work of the members of the Stevens family of engineers was ignored. I referred the article to our Professor Furman, who has made a study of the subject, particularly in connection with his work as editor of the Morton Memorial Volume—the memorial to my revered predecessor.

I inclose copy of Professor Furman's letter to me.

ALEX. C. HUMPHREYS,
President Stevens Institute of Technology.
Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4, 1915.

Dear President Humphreys:

I have read through the article from The New York Times Magazine headed, "The Locomotive Is One Hundred Years Old," and have looked up some references to see if justice is done to the Stevens family. I do not think it is.

For example, it says: "Peter Cooper designed the first locomotive to be built in America," and later on gives the date of its running as 1830. Against this we have a statement from J. Elfreth Watkins, Curator of the Section of Transportation and Engineering of the United States National Museum, in an address before the Philosophical Society of Washington on May 7, 1892, referring to the locomotive run by Colonel John Stevens on a circular track on his estate in Hoboken in 1826, as follows: "This was the first locomotive in America driven by steam, upon a track, of which there is reliable record."

The engine here referred to is the one mentioned in the article, and is there designated as a rack rail, which it was. It was, nevertheless, the first locomotive in America driven by steam as stated by Mr. Watkins. I think the impression is wrongly given when it is stated that Peter Cooper designed the first locomotive to be built in America.

The article also speaks of the "earliest locomotive in the world to be equipped with bell, headlight, and cow-catcher" as the "John Bull," built by George and Robert Stephenson in 1831. To do the Stevens family justice, it should be said that this locomotive was contracted for by Robert L. Stevens, and that it was first run on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, Nov. 12, 1831.

In speaking of the history of railroading, it is to the credit of Colonel John Stevens, according to Mr. Watkins, that the railroad charter which he obtained from the State of New Jersey in 1817 "to build a railroad from the River Delaware, near Trenton, to the River Raritan, near New Brunswick * * * was undoubtedly the earliest railroad charter granted in America."

The Times article speaks of the advances that were made in railroading due to the use of coal and to the use of airbrakes. In the matter of reference to improvements which advanced the art of railroading, there is none more important than the introduction of the T-rail, which was invented by Robert L. Stevens in 1830. These rails were manufactured in England and were used the following year in constructing the Camden & Amboy Railway Line, and they are the basis for the T-rail of the present day.

F. DeR. FURMAN.

BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN.

Opinions of the Effect of Their Recall on German-American Relations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your admirable editorial headed "The Limit of Forbearance," referring to the request of our Government for the recall of Boy-Ed and von Papen, you say: "Persons here and abroad who attempt to construe this act as an evidence of unfriendliness toward Germany are mischief makers pure and simple. There is no such implication."

In what does friendship between nations consist? And is a continuance of a pretense of friendship for Germany possible on the part of the United States without loss of self-respect if the German Government shall fail to repudiate the acts of her agents here? The recall of Boy-Ed and von Papen has been requested because of their connection with illegal and offensive acts, but does any intelligent citizen of the United States believe them to have acted independently? Can there be doubt that their activities were not only known to but largely originated by the German Government? How, then, can our request for their recall be construed by the German Government otherwise than as a warning that our formal, so-called friendship is near the breaking point? Nations, like men, are in some measure judged by their friendships.

I am a native-born citizen of the United States, but my blood is three-fourths German, and I have always loved the German people. I feel, however, that the ideals and methods of the Imperial Government should be abhorrent to any one not born a Hohenzollern.

CHARLES BARNETT.
Great Barrington, Mass., Dec. 5, 1915.

Who Will Supplant Them?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the statement of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, in which they do not deny that their sojourn in this country might be considered undesirable, but contend that their every act was in the line of their duty and in obedience to orders, it would seem of interest to every citizen to know just who or what is the final authority for these orders. If they were such as would endanger the life and peace of the people of this nation—and from all outward indications this would seem to be the case—then the final authority is the most guilty of all. Do we desire to have such men supplanted merely by others actuated by similar motives of blind and lawless obedience?

WILLIAM J. ROE, Jr.
Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1915.

The Man Higher Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen are dismissed. They have been found guilty of practices incompatible with the diplomatic character which sheltered them from any legal consequences of their acts. So far, so good. But nobody imagines that they acted upon their own initiative. In fact, both of them stated that they only obeyed orders, and everybody believes them. Whose orders did they obey when performing acts which had no possible object except to create embarrassment for the Government of the United States? Evidently the orders of some one acting with Governmental capacity. The subordinates in the deed have been punished, as far as it was possible for our Government to punish them. But what will be done to the principal, that is, the Imperial Government of Germany?

ADOLPH COHN.
Columbia University, New York, Dec. 4, 1915.

CUBA AND GERMANY.

Islanders Sympathize with America and Value Independence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Cuban I wish to reply to a letter printed in your paper some days ago. It is true that, as a people, the Cubans have always found bitter fault with the United States, for the manner in which she has acted on several occasions in Nicaragua, Mexico, Colombia, Panama, Santo Domingo, &c., cannot fail to impress itself on the mind of another nation, and is sufficient cause for arousing the conscience of a people as fond of their independence as are the Cuban people. This explains the restlessness and resentment toward the United States whenever she has interfered with the affairs of Cuba; the Cuban people cannot be indifferent to a policy of imperialism on the part of the United States toward its sister republics of Latin America.

The true Cubans, however—and I am one of them—sympathize with the Americans, as they appreciate their help in throwing off the Spanish yoke in unforgettable days of gloom.

Therefore, let us all, the true Cubans and the true Americans, be friends, and let us disregard the expressions of any group of individuals, bearing in mind the distinct elements which go to make up the heterogeneous mass of our two peoples.

Regarding the prayerful yearning of the Cuban for German rule over all of Latin America, as voiced in the letter referred to, the writer of those lines should know that they do not reflect the real feeling of Cuba, so fond of its independence, or the Cuban people who fought so heroically for that independence in two wars, lasting thirteen years, and for half a century struggled for liberty. It is absurd to think of any yearning on their part for foreign rule, and it should be taken for granted that, having once gained its freedom, Cuba intends to keep it forever.

OSCAR PRIM.
New York, Dec. 2, 1915.

In the Name of Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am something of an artist myself, and while I do not belong to the very old school of highly finished work, I do admire a picture that bears some resemblance to the thing it was intended to represent.

At the late exhibition at the Fine Arts Society's gallery there were "nudes" that do not and never did—and, God willing, never will—resemble "the human form divine." What the new line of art is to lead to is beyond my comprehension. I doubt if the artists themselves could guess. Can it be possible they see things as they paint them, or are they just "seeing things" in the vernacular? It occurs to me how terrible it would be if, in the progress of the ages, human beings would grow to look like some of the monstrosities that are exhibited in the name of art!

A SUBSCRIBER.
New York, Dec. 3, 1915.

THE INDIVIDUALIST.

Over the waters so clear, so blue,
  Of the Sea of Life, my bark I steer;
The air is bracing and bright the view;
  I am young and gay, and I know not fear!
To live is truly a joyous thing!
I take, but give not; I laugh and sing;
The salt winds blow on my glowing face
As I forge ahead in the thrilling race,
For ever I play a game with Fate,
  And the prize is Love—or the price is Hate.

Straight for the Harbor of Love I steer,
  And there my boat shall anchor a while;
I stifle a laugh, a sigh, a tear,
  While I dream, and bask in the Love-God's smile.
But when he urges me into the waves,
With tempting tales of his coral caves,
Of pearly castles, and mermaids fair
Who shall serve me well in his dwelling there—
I lift the anchor and sail away
In a sparkling shower of ocean spray!

Though he speak me fair, and woo me well,
  I shall love but love, and no one man;
If love enmeshes me in a spell,
  Behold, I free myself while I can,
Swiftly, triumphantly sailing away,
Heedless of voices that bid me to stay,
Ever and ever to fly and be free,
Breaking all bonds that would weigh upon me—
But the journey's end, be it far or near,
  Brings the wraith of a laugh, a sigh—a tear.

BEATRICE BARRY.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY BARON SHIBUSAWA.

His Invitation Accepted for a Frank Discussion of the Relations of Japan and the United States.

By GEORGE BRONSON REA,
Editor of The Far Eastern Review.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Baron Shibusawa, the philanthropist and Morgan of Japan, brings to America a message of peace and good-will. He tells us that he wants a frank and honest talk straight from the heart with the leaders of public opinion in this country, as he believes this to be the best way of settling international troubles.

The Baron states that the relations between his country and America were always intimate and cordial until about 1905, when the situation was altered by an unfortunate policy of discrimination against Japanese immigrants in California. The change in the friendly sentiments is shouldered onto America. Constant iteration and reiteration has convinced the Japanese, from the highest to the lowest, that America is the aggressor, and that all hard feelings are traceable to the school incident in San Francisco in 1905.

American sympathy and friendship for Japan is proverbial. It was fully demonstrated during her war with Russia. It is now an acknowledged fact, that, although victorious on land and sea, prolongation of the war meant financial exhaustion to Japan, with the possibility of ultimate defeat as her armies were lured northward into the bitter cold of Upper Manchuria far away from their base of supplies at Port Arthur. In fact, Russia maintains that had the war endured a few months longer the tide of victory would have been turned in her favor.

At this juncture the hard-pressed Japanese Government solicited President Roosevelt to intervene. True to the traditional friendship existing between the two countries, President Roosevelt whole-heartedly responded and succeeded in bringing about the negotiations terminating in the Peace of Portsmouth. The great truth in this statement is that the overture for peace emanated from Japan. The truth was known to only a few of the higher officials of the two Governments, and the traditions of diplomacy together with an honest, friendly sentiment operated to preserve it as a State secret. The diary of the late John Hay published recently in Harper's Magazine, however, mentions the incident and so removes the ban of silence and permits a freer newspaper mention of this otherwise sealed chapter of international diplomacy.

Does Baron Shibusawa remember the violent anti-American demonstration which swept over Japan when the news of the Portsmouth Treaty was communicated to the masses? It was only recently that some jingoes in Japan suggested the idea of celebrating the anniversary of these anti-American outbursts. Can it be denied that the people of Japan, enraged at having to bear the costs of the war themselves, accused America of intervening in favor of Russia to deprive them of their rightful fruits of victory? Ignorant of the desperate financial straits of their Government, and seeing only the glorious victories of their arms, the people of Japan could not understand why they had to relinquish the right to an indemnity.

I ask Baron Shibusawa whether the Government of his country has ever informed its people of its dire straits at the time it appealed to President Roosevelt to intervene in their behalf and bring about peace? Do the people of Japan understand that American sympathy answering their friendly call for assistance in their hour of need was instrumental in saving them from further losses and possible defeat?

In his sincere and manly desire for a frank and honest talk to arrive at a better understanding between the two nations, Baron Shibusawa lays stress on the right to full recognition of his people in this country with the white races of Europe.

Waving the recognition of equality which comes from education and a mutual understanding, or any discussion as to the qualifications of the Japanese laborer for assimilation into our body politic, and admitting the injustice of many of the objections raised against his entrance into this country, is it fair to ask the spokesman for Japan if his people practice in the East what they now demand from the West?

In 1871 the despised Eta, the outcasts of Japan, were elevated by imperial decree to full citizenship and equality with the other classes of the community. There is little or no racial difference between the Eta people and other Japanese. The law made them equal. Have the people of Japan lived up to and carried out the wishes of the late Emperor and conceded equality to the Eta?

The Far East, a prominent weekly publication of Tokio, in its issue of June 6 of last year, says:

> The following circular has been distributed among the leading men of Tokio by Tenya Ooye, acting for Baron Shibusawa:
>
> "There is nothing that brings more disgrace on the humanity of these days of progressive civilization than race prejudice. This is particularly so in those instances where contempt and exclusion are extended to a section of the same people in this country without any valid reason—which, by the way, cannot be found in our literature. This state of affairs we most deeply regret. It is no more than disrespect to the profound benevolence of the late Emperor and disregard of the principles of humanity, and we cannot lie still and allow such things to continue. Therefore, we people of one mind have founded the Teikoko Kodokai (Imperial Association for the Advancement of Public Humanity) in order to fulfill the gracious will of the late Emperor."

The Far East then says:

> Baron Shibusawa is President of the Foundation Committee of this new society. It is a healthy sign of the trend of public opinion in this country that the Japanese are recognizing the existence among themselves of a form of race prejudice that has little excuse—the common dislike in which the Eta class are held. To deny the naturalness of the feelings of race prejudice among races widely separated from each other in color, beliefs, and traditions, while entertaining repugnance for a people long ago assimilated, practically, among the Japanese is illogical and calculated to provoke a prompt retort from other nations.

What is the Japanese definition of racial equality? Is it fair to seek for the explanation in the Japanese treatment of the Formosan Chinese, now called Formosans? Count Itagaki, one of the foremost statesmen and humanitarians of Japan, is a reliable witness. In the Japan Financial and Economical Monthly for August of last year Count Itagaki says:

> It is a fact that the authorities show discriminatory treatment of the natives. Japan's colonial policy, unlike that of England in India, should be one of assimilation, and no discrimination should be made between Japanese and Formosans in their treatment.
>
> Twenty years have elapsed since Formosa was ceded to Japan, but no intermarriage between Japanese and Formosans is legally allowed. With regard to education, only that which is necessary to gain a livelihood is given to the natives; the higher education necessary for civilized people is denied to them. No franchise is given the Formosans, and the freedom of speech as regards personal rights is withheld.

The Far East, in its issue of Oct. 9 of this year, just eight weeks ago, tells us that a new "conspiracy" has developed in Formosa, and adds:

> Five hundred and five unfortunates were sentenced to death; seven have been given fifteen years' imprisonment; thirty-eight to twelve years, and three hundred nine years. Four hundred are still awaiting trial. A grim record. It is the Government's policy to rule Formosa in military fashion, and, in the words of an angry statesman, the public be damned. Turn on the light in Formosa.

With the fate of their brethren in Formosa always before them, is it strange that intelligent and patriotic Chinese decline to accept at their face value Japan's protestations of amity and good-will? The Formosans are Chinese. They cannot be confounded with the aborigines. If Chinese in Formosa are treated with contempt and denied the rights of subjects of the empire, what can the Chinese on the mainland expect from the benevolent domination of Japan in their affairs, as foreshadowed in the suggested Japanese Monroe Doctrine? The Formosans and Koreans are conquered races. The Constitution of Japan is not yet extended to them. Is it not fair to remind the Japanese that before they can honorably expect to receive the full recognition of their equality by the West they should make some effort to practice in their own country what they preach to the West?

Baron Shibusawa, as the spokesman for Japan, revives one of the vital questions advanced by Count Okuma and others. The Baron says: "There is a big field for co-operation between the United States and Japan. You have the capital, science, and experience. We are near China, understand the Chinese, and are racially closely allied to them. So there is no reason why these two nations, by co-operation, should not succeed in taking the largest share in the peaceful exploitation of China. Here is an example of what I mean from my experience as a mill owner: When you set up mills in China you find that you cannot get foremen there. To bring them from America would be costly. It would be most economical to employ Japanese."

Baron Shibusawa is the leading banker of Japan. The above reasoning, applied to his experience as a mill owner, if extended to finance and banking, carries the same significance. When we desire to transact business with the sovereign State of China it will be more economical to employ Japanese as brokers or intermediaries! Is this the real meaning of Baron Shibusawa's message?

One of Count Okuma's first pronouncements of policy when he assumed the premiership was to advocate the extension of the political alliance with Great Britain into a commercial partnership for the exploitation of China. Count Okuma pointed out the difficulties experienced by Europeans in doing business with the Chinese authorities, and said all these would be obviated and negotiations expedited if Japan were permitted to extract the valuable concessions from the Chinese Government. Because Japan is near China, and her people are racially allied and understand each other, and because of Japan's knowledge in dealing with China, it was urged that Great Britain should consent to Japan's acting as the go-between or "honest broker." Count Okuma contended that British firms would be saved from the annoying delays incidental to conducting business with Chinese authorities, her investors would be provided with a safe field for the profitable investment of their capital under the guarantee of the Japanese Government, and her manufacturers would obtain an expanding and assured market for the sale of their manufactured products. To Japan would accrue the diplomatic rewards, plus the usual brokerage commission and percentage of the profits. All that was needed was for Great Britain to concede Japan's right in principle to dominate China, and betray her oft-repeated and solemn assurances to respect the political integrity of China. Count Okuma's subtle plea fell on deaf ears. Britain rejected the proposal.

The doctrine that was rejected by Great Britain has been assiduously preached in America. Forces have been strenuously working in this country to win the American financiers' support to this Oriental interpretation of dollar diplomacy.

The solemn interlocking treaties of the powers, together with the open-door doctrine, guarantee the political and territorial integrity of China. The suggestion that Japan's guarantee is essential to a safe investment is again an insult to the good faith and honorable intentions of the treaty powers. The guarantee of Japan to a business transaction with the Chinese Government can only be defended on the assumption that our own Government is too weak and devoid to protect the investment of its own citizens. Is Chinese independence to be sacrificed to the profit and commission on a loan issue? Is China to be denied the right of working out her own national salvation for the sake of a few miserable dollars? Is this the meaning of joint American-Japanese co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of China?

GEORGE BRONSON REA.
New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

To Relieve Freight Congestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily agree with P. Nathan & Co. in regard to the congestion at the different railroad terminals caused by shipments of war materials. I suggest that the railroad companies accept no freight to go aboard until they are assured there are sufficient boats to relieve the situation and take whatever freight is now tied up ready to be moved. Give our manufacturers the cars they need and have had in the past for their regular routine business and do not let the munition manufacturers take them all.

CHARLES F. FECHTMAN.
New York, Dec. 5, 1915.

When Mr. Bryan Quotes Scripture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. William J. Bryan is singularly unhappy in his choice of Scriptural illustrations. His latest one is the story of Noah. The Times reports him as comparing the Ford folly to Noah's dove. Noah sent forth his dove to discover if the storm was over. Mr. Ford is not going to Europe to learn if the storm is abating, but to try to make the storm stop. No doubt he will be as successful as Noah would have been if he had endeavored to stop the flood.

Like others of Mr. Bryan's Scriptural illustrations, this one can be used against him. Noah and his family knew that a storm was coming, and they prepared to meet it.

CLIFFORD W. FRENCH.
Hollis, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1915.

BARNEY BARNATO KIN WEDS NEW YORK GIRL

Miss Dorothy Falk Marries in London a Son of the Late "King of the Kaffirs."

LIEUTENANT W. J. BARNATO

Bride, Daughter of a Broker, Recently Went Abroad with Mother—Bridegroom at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Miss Dorothy Maitland Falk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Falk of 46 Grand Street, White Plains, was married today to Lieutenant Woolf J. Barnato, an officer of the British Royal Field Artillery, the ceremony being performed in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, in London, England.

The father of the bride, a broker, with offices in New York, announced the wedding at his home. It will come as a surprise to Miss Falk's friends at White Plains. She went abroad with her mother several weeks ago, and no announcement had been made of her engagement up to that time.

The bride is well known among the younger set here. She formerly attended the White Plains High School and the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, and is a member of the Alpha Nu Society, the young people's auxiliary of the White Plains Nursing Association. She has taken part in society amateur productions in aid of charity, and also appeared in the Crescent Club variety shows during the last few years.

Lieutenant Barnato was at Cambridge University when the war began. He joined the officers' training camps, and later received his commission with the Royal Field Artillery. He has been with his regiment in actual service for several months. A week ago he obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Falk received a cablegram last Saturday from Lieutenant Barnato, asking his consent to the marriage. Mrs. Falk had already given hers in London. Mr. Falk immediately upon the receipt of the cable, forwarded his consent and blessing.

The bridegroom is one of the three children of the late Barnett Barnato, familiarly known as Barney Barnato, who was credited with being one of the richest men in the world, and the most successful promoter of financial schemes. He was one of the pioneers in opening and exploiting the diamond fields of South Africa, and later the development of the great gold mining fields of the South African Rand. Owing to his extensive diamond and gold operations in South Africa he was frequently called "King of the Kaffirs." He left an estate of several million pounds to his children.

SOCIAL CENTRE GOES NORTH

1916 Register Gives It in Fifth Av., Between 66th and 67th Streets.

The new Social Register for 1916, just issued, gives some interesting data in regard to the trend of the centre of population of the prominent families in New York. This year it is to be found half way in the Fifth Avenue block between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. Two years ago it was at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.

The northward trend has been on an average of some 250 feet per annum since 1891, when the centre of the social population was at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. In 1905 it was at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

This year Park Avenue leads with 702 families, as compared with 438 in Fifth Avenue and 330 in Madison Avenue. The visiting index shows that of the 702 Park Avenue families, 606 are housed in fifty apartment houses, probably at rentals much greater than were formerly paid for private houses.

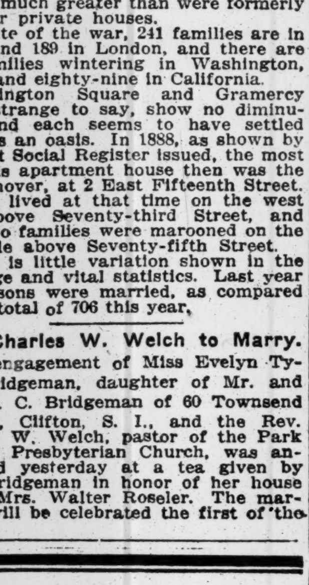
In spite of the war, 241 families are in Paris and 189 in London, and there are 110 families wintering in Washington, D. C., and eighty-nine in California.

Washington Square and Gramercy Park, strange to say, show no diminution, and each seems to have settled down as an oasis. In 1888, as shown by the first Social Register issued, the most populous apartment house then was the old Hanover, at 2 East Fifteenth Street. No one lived at that time on the west side above Seventy-third Street, and only two families were marooned on the east side above Seventy-fifth Street.

There is little variation shown in the marriage and vital statistics. Last year 703 persons were married, as compared with a total of 706 this year.

Rev. Charles W. Welch to Marry.

The engagement of Miss Evelyn Tyden Bridgeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bridgeman of 60 Townsend Avenue, Clifton, S. I., and the Rev. Charles W. Welch, pastor of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, was announced yesterday at a tea given by Miss Bridgeman in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Walter Roseler. The marriage will be celebrated the first of the year.



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DEBUTANTES HAVE PARTIES.

Misses Bristed, Adee, Denny, and Simmons Entertained.

Several entertainments for débutantes took place yesterday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren of 51 West Forty-eighth Street gave a luncheon at Sherry's for the Misses Grace Bristed, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Dorothy L. Norris and Sarah H. N. Penrose of Philadelphia. The thirty guests included the Misses Sarah Larkin, Symphorosa Bristed, Helen Alexander, Alma de Gersdorff, Madeleine and Katharine Dahlgren, Marion Tiffany, Adrienne Iselin, Gertrude Welling, Rita Norrie, Anita Delafield, Madeleine Carey, Katharine Crosby, Katharine de B. Parsons, Le Brun Parsons, Frederica Bull, Isabel Stettinius, Mercer French, and Gretchen Damrosch.

Mrs. Ernest R. Adee gave a reception at the Colony Club to present her daughter, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald Adee, and the hostess and the débutante had receiving with them the Misses Marion C. Dinsmore, Helen Alexander, Caroline Porter, Mildred Mitchell, and Lydia Hun of Albany. Mrs. Adee will give a dance for Miss Adee on Dec. 27 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed entertained last evening with a dinner and theatre party for her débutante daughter, Miss Grace Bristed, and the Misses Norris and Penrose, and after the play took her guests to the Club du Vingt for dancing. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henriquez Corill of Havana and the Misses Noemi Gilbert Townsend, Gretchen Damrosch, Madeleine and Katharine Dahlgren, and also Beverly Duer, Dwight Partridge, Murray Hoffman, Flavel Hubbard, Robert Grosvenor, Richard W. Stevenson, Jr., and Samuel L. M. Barlow.

Miss Florence S. Sullivan entertained with a luncheon of 32 covers at her residence, 30 East Fifty-second Street, for Miss Esther Louise Denny, and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen gave a luncheon at her home, 5 East Sixty-third Street, of twenty-three covers for Miss Ethel Simmons, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Simmons.

MISS WILSON, SUFFRAGE AID.

President's Daughter Assists Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Reception.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont entertained several hundred guests this evening at 21 Madison Square, the former home of Senator and Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, which is now occupied by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The occasion was in compliment to Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe, who completed their transcontinental journey by motor yesterday, and were received by Congress and later by the President.

Those receiving with the hostess were Miss Margaret Wilson, whose acceptance of this invitation brought great joy to the members of the union; Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite of New York, Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Miss Jessie Ashley of New York, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Cora Smith King, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Florence Kelly of New York, Mrs. John Winters Brannan of New York, Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, Miss Lucy Burns of New York, and Miss Doris Stevens of Ohio.

The Japanese Ambassador entertained a dinner party of forty this evening in compliment to Baron Shibusawa, one of Japan's greatest financiers, who, with a suite of eleven relatives and secretaries, is at the Willard for a short stay.

Mrs. Robert M. Thompson entertained a large luncheon company today for Mrs. Josephus Daniels.

Solicitor of the State Department and Mrs. Cone Johnson were hosts at a dinner dance at the University Club this evening.

Welden Bailey also entertained a dinner company of young people at the club in compliment to Miss Callie Hoke Smith and her guest, Miss Mary Ansley of Atlanta.

Mrs. Edison S. Bradley's sale and the tea dance in aid of the local poor occupied the attention of society this afternoon, when Miss Margaret Wilson headed the list of young people assisting. Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, and Mrs. Cuneo Rudolph did the honors of the tea room.

Mrs. John Crayke Simpson entertained at a luncheon today at her residence, 1,421 Massachusetts Avenue, for her niece, Miss Barbara Kauffmann, whose engagement to Lewis Newton Murray of Dunkirk, N. Y., was recently announced.

Mrs. H. E. Coe Entertains a Club.

Mrs. Henry E. Coe of 5 East Tenth Street, entertained at her home last night the members of the Washington Square Neighborhood Club and their friends. Miss Loraine Wyman sang a number of French and English songs in costume, and others contributed to an interesting program, which was followed by dancing. Among those who belong to the club are Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John Farr, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. James R. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Burleigh, Mrs. Eugene Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herrick, Henry James, Harley L. Stowell, and Charles W. Gould.

Metropolitan Operas for Next Week.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" will open the fifth week of the Metropolitan Opera season next Monday evening. The other operas for next week are Massenet's "Manon" on Wednesday evening, "Die Walküre" on Thursday, "Marta" on Friday, and "Götterdämmerung" at the Saturday matinée. For next Sunday evening a Wagner program is announced, with Mme. Melanie Kurt and Jacques Urlus as soloists and Mr. Hageman conducting.

There will be a special performance Saturday evening of this week in aid of the Italian Hospital. "Madama Butterfly" will be sung, with a cast including Mesdames Luisa Villani, Perini, and Egener, and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Bada, Audisio, Bégué, and Rossi. Mr. Polacco conducting.

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C. E. RHINELANDER DIES IN 86TH YEAR

Pneumonia Takes a Member of One of City's Oldest Knickerbocker Families.

OWNER OF VAST ESTATES

A Family Breach Was Healed at the Death of His Sister, Mrs. Gertrude R. Waldo, in 1914.

Charles E. Rhinelander, a member of the old Knickerbocker family so long identified with this city, and one of the largest owners of New York real estate, died last night at his home, 115 East Thirty-eighth Street, in his eighty-sixth year. He had been ill for several days with pneumonia and it was said that only his exceptional vitality enabled him to withstand the disease.

Mr. Rhinelander was a son of the late Bernard Rhinelander and Mrs. Nancy E. M. Post Rhinelander, and was a direct descendant of Philip Jacob Rhinelander, who came to this country in 1696 and settled in New Rochelle, N. Y. Among his ancestors in this country were patriots of the Revolution and merchant princes of this city, all the members of the family investing heavily in New York real estate, thus laying the foundation of the present Rhinelander fortune.

Mr. Rhinelander was never in public life, and was considered to be one of the retiring old New Yorkers. His sister was Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo, mother of former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo. His wife, who was a Miss Matilda Cotheal before marriage, died four years ago, and since that time he had been practically in retirement, one of his few visitors being the former Police Commissioner. When his sister, Mrs. Waldo, died in March, 1914, her funeral brought about a healing of what was almost a lifelong breach between Mr. Rhinelander and his two sisters, the late Mrs. Waldo and Miss Laura Rhinelander, with whom she had lived for years. On the day before the funeral Mr. Rhinelander gave what was perhaps his first newspaper interview, when he saw a reporter from THE NEW YORK TIMES, and said that the death of his sister had ended the long disagreement. He said that this had been a personal matter, and not concerned with the vast estates of the family.

Mr. Rhinelander had no children, his nearest surviving relatives being nephews and nieces. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society.

CONSUL CHESIRE STRICKEN.

U. S. Representative at Canton, China, Suffers Stroke of Paralysis.

Fleming Duncan Chesire, United States Consul General at Canton, China, and connected with the Chinese Consular Service since 1877, suffered a stroke of paralysis yesterday at the Prince George Hotel, where he is staying while on a visit here. Late last night he was reported as slightly improved. His relatives are at his bedside, and a brother is hurrying from his home in New Jersey in order to be with him.

Messages of condolence have been received from the State Department at Washington. Mr. Chesire is in his sixty-seventh year, and began his Federal service in 1877 as interpreter to the Consulate in Foochow. A year later he was appointed Vice-Consul there, and held various posts until appointed to Canton by former President Taft.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. William Alexander gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis, taking her guests afterward to the theatre. The centre of the table was made to represent a garden, with goldfish swimming in a pond. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer will give a reception at her residence, 922 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday afternoon, for her granddaughter, Miss Lillian Adele Palmer.

Mrs. William R. Sayles, wife of the American Naval Attaché in Paris, who arrived on the Lafayette, is the guest of Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow of 120 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Frederic H. Hatch, with her son, Alden Hatch, is spending the Winter at Redlands, Cal. Mr. Hatch remains at their country place, Longview, at Woodmere, L. I.

There will be several débutante entertainments today. Mrs. T. Halsted Myers will give a luncheon for Miss Edith Williams. Mrs. J. W. Cushman will present Miss Mary A. Cushman. Mrs. J. Walter Wood will give a luncheon for Miss Nathalie Wood, and Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin will give a luncheon for Miss Frederica Bull.

The marriage of Mrs. Kelley Reyburn and Emil Schill will take place today at the home of Mrs. Reyburn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tevis Kelley, 45 East Eighty-second Street. None except relatives will be present.

Captain Cyril Dugmore and Mrs. Dugmore are booked to sail today for England. The former will rejoin his regiment and Mrs. Dugmore after a few weeks will return to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Rutherford of La Canoa Ranch, Pleyto, Cal., are due to arrive on Dec. 18 to spend the holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Lanier Smyth, at the Garden City Hotel, where the latter are to remain this Winter.

MUSIC NOTES.

Arthur Farwell has been commissioned by the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration to write the music for a community masque, which will be given outdoors next Spring under the auspices of the organization.

The Vacation War Relief Committee is arranging a French benefit to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 4. Among those announced to appear are Emma Calve and Yvette Guilbert.

Under the auspices of the New York Electrical Society, a meeting will be held on Friday evening in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, at which, with the co-operation of vocal and instrumental artists, demonstrations will be made of new phases of electrically driven pianos, and of Dr. Lee De Forest's audion amplifier, known as the "singing incandescent lamp."

An exhibit of color drawing and paintings on silk by Wilmot Gordon, whose subjects are members of the Diaghileff Ballet, will be held tomorrow at the studio of P. T. Frankl, 425 Fifth Avenue, to continue until Dec. 30.

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The Large Oriental Collection

Recently brought from China, the property of Madame Yang-shi, and consigned for Unrestricted Public Sale. Remarkable Specimens of Ancient Pottery. Rare and Beautiful Single-Color, Blue-and-White, and Five-Color Chinese Porcelains of the highest quality. Old Chinese Lacquers, Bronzes, and Jades. Crystals, Enamels, Screens, Embroideries, Tapestries and Chinese Rugs. To be Sold in Seven Continuous Afternoon and Evening Sessions, at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock, beginning this (Wed.) Afternoon, December 8th.

Catalogues on Application. Telephone, 7680 Murray Hill.
SALE CONDUCTED BY MR. FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

A New Composition by David Stanley Smith Played.

At the second concert of the Kneisel Quartet given last evening in Aeolian Hall Mr. Kneisel brought forward a new work by an American composer—a task which he properly conceives to be a part of the function of the organization he directs. It was a string quartet by David Stanley Smith, a member of the musical Faculty of Yale University. It is Mr. Smith's second work in this form; the first was given its first performance by the Kneisel Quartet four seasons ago.

The new quartet is less easily accessible on its first hearing than the other, and bears evidence that the composer has felt modern influences in the style and matter of his composition. It is in two divisions, the first corresponding to a first allegro, the second comprising an allegro giocoso, interrupted by a slow recitative leading without pause to a slow finale. The mood is brought down from a Springtime buoyancy at the opening to sadness and even a tragic note at the close, and there is toward the end a suggestion of a funeral march. There is the interrelation of themes that is to be found in many modern works, and the influence of Vincent d'Indy, with whom Mr. Smith at one time studied, may be discerned. It is indicated not only in the formal construction, but also in the harmonic treatment, which has a strongly modern flavor. Mr. Smith does not hesitate at drastic dissonance when it results from the leading of his part writing. There is much use of syncopated and otherwise complex rhythms and of the insistent repetition of certain phrases.

The first movement makes the most immediate appeal through its franker melody and its freer flow, a movement of real charm and of original and personal expression. There are pages of the last section that have impressiveness and a strain of grave beauty, interspersed with others of a rhapsodical or wailing character. A good deal of this seems fragmentary and disconnected; and as a whole this section does not convincingly show a continuous or forceful inspiration. The quartet is a work of seriousness and sincerity. Mr. Smith writes effectively for the stringed instruments in the expression of his thoughts, though he has placed many difficulties in their way. And, however the quartet may impress the listener, it is seen to be the work of one who is equipped with ample skill and technical resource. There was warm applause when the performance was finished, and Mr. Smith, who sat in a box, was twice called upon to rise and bow his acknowledgment of it.

The program began with Brahms's beautiful sextet in G, Op. 36, of which the scherzo and the final allegro suggest a background of folk song. It closed with Schubert's quintet with two violoncellos, Op. 163, music also of great beauty, and of some characteristic lengths. These were admirably played. There is no chamber musician more thoroughly imbued with the real spirit of Brahms than Mr. Kneisel, who played his music frequently for and with the composer. Mr. Josef Kovarik, viola, and Mr. Leo Schulz, violoncello, were the assisting artists.

MME. GUILBERT REAPPEARS.

She Sings Old French Chansons in Costume at the Lyceum.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert returned to the concert platform in New York yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre after an absence of several years. She is in presence a little maturer, but the charm and grace and vivacity are unimpaired. The pith and point of her performance are in the skill and resource with which she conveys the sentiment of the verse she sings. Voice was never her strongest point, and it is perhaps still less her strongest point now. She has as little as a singer may well have and call herself a singer. What she has she uses with skill in certain ways. She has less of the expressive quality that she once had, and helps herself more with the "parlando" style. She does not trouble herself overmuch about the pitch, especially in her higher tones. Her diction has the chiseled perfection and clearness of a cameo.

The interesting thing about Mme. Guilbert's performance is the unceasing play of imagination and dramatic suggestion in the delivery of her songs. Some sparkle with humor and gayety; some are effervescent with drollery; some are quaint, and there is the note of tenderness and even of pathos. She went through a wide gamut of expression with seldom the need of repeating herself. She finds a gesture, a movement, a turn of the head, an inflection, a tone of the voice, a facial expression for everything. Sometimes she dances a little. So she makes a ballad-like song, with stanza after stanza, or a short, monotonous musical refrain, all interesting, all different.

Her program yesterday was all of music in the elder French styles: Carols of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; two "marriage episodes of the middle ages"; popular refrains of the seventeenth century, and songs of the period of Marie Antoinette, one of which, "Ma Cousinette," she remarked, was the last piece that that unfortunate Queen enjoyed. Her last song, "Colinette," she sang in English, remarkable, but intelligible. She appeared in a variety of appropriate costumes. There were other musical numbers; the Trio de Lutèce, George Barrère, flute; Carlos Salzedo, harp, and Paul Kéfer, 'cello, played pieces by Rameau and two movements from Debussy's "Petite Suite," (originally a pianoforte duet;) Mr. Kéfer an "Elégie," by Fauré; Mr. Salzedo a set of variations by himself, and Mr. Barrère played flute obbligatos for many of Mme. Guilbert's songs with exquisite taste. Mr. Ward-Stephens accompanied her on the piano, a difficult task well performed.

WARFIELD IN A NEW ROLE.

Appears in Belasco's "Van der Decken," a Legendary Play of the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—An audience that included President Wilson and his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, saw David Warfield make his first appearance in a new play by David Belasco in the Belasco Theatre here tonight. The play was entitled "Van der Decken," and described as a legendary play of the sea. Mr. Belasco has taken the legend of the "Flying Dutchman" as his theme, and has built up for his star a character who stands, as a preface by the author in the program says, as "the expression of the universal longing for home."

In the supporting company are Ernest Stallard, William Boag, Fritz Leiber, Fred Graham, Harold Russell, Horace Braham, Arthur Fitzgerald, Herbert Ayling, Worthington L. Romaine, J. J. Williams, Lawrence Wood, Edward L. Walton, Bert Hyde, Tony Bevan, Jane Cooper, Marie Bates, and Master MacComber.

May-Stratton Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Beatrice Stratton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stratton, to William Frederick May will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride, 117 West Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Atterbury will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a large reception.

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MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

A Great Audience Hears the Pianist in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Ignace Paderewski had already played in New York this season a short program of Chopin's music, following the eloquent address he gave some six months ago on the woes of Poland, appealing for American assistance. Yesterday afternoon he gave in Carnegie Hall his first pianoforte recital of the usual sort. Mr. Paderewski last played here two seasons ago. It is twenty-four years since he first stirred and delighted a New York audience, and in the time that has elapsed he has made ten visits to this country. It was evident at his appearance yesterday that he returns to the place in the public's esteem and admiration that he has occupied all these years. Younger men have arisen, young giants of compelling musical powers, of surpassing technical ability, of many resources in exploiting the possibilities of the instrument. Many of them have learned much from the great master who was heard yesterday, and owe him much, acknowledged and unacknowledged. His own sway over the descerning and sympathetic lovers of music is as potent as ever it was, and the magic of his genius has all the searching power and irresistible charm that have put him in a place by himself among the world's great interpreters. A very large audience heard him yesterday, absorbed, delighted, and deeply moved.

The genius of the artist was revealed in his playing yesterday, and many of his well remembered qualities exercised their spell upon his listeners as of yore. He is now, as he has always been, a wonder-worker in color, in beauty and richness and variety of tints and gradations of tone. All he does is still guided by his intense and penetrating romantic feeling; and he moves always on an exalted plane of emotional power. There are still few who can deliver such an appealing and poignant cantabile; such exquisite perfection in the singing beauty of a phrase, such molding of a melody. He now more than ever commands a style also of grandiose and imposing eloquence.

Such he bestowed upon Schubert's so-called "Wanderer" Fantasie and upon Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," two compositions most characteristic of the "romantic" school. There was great fire and impetuosity in the Fantasie, which has not been on his programs in his recent visits; the theme of the song from which the piece takes its name was enunciated with especial beauty. The "Etudes Symphoniques" were superbly played. There were great beauty, refinement, and clarity in his playing of the short pieces by Couperin and Daquin, which he has had on his programs in other years.

The glamour of his Chopin playing is something of Mr. Paderewski's most individual possession, and in his Chopin groups he entered a region where he has always been supreme, where he speaks with a native eloquence and a conviction that are irresistible, and today more powerful than ever. The Nocturne in E, Op. 62, he filled with poetic imagination, and the wild vehemence of the two études, Nos. 10 and 11, of Op. 25, was raised to its highest power as he played them. The intensity of feeling in the seventh of the same set was deepened by the poise and the plastic beauty of his interpretation. The B flat minor Scherzo takes on a new meaning with the tempestuous vehemence of his performance. And in the Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt, with which he closed, there was the freedom, the brilliancy, the effect of improvisation that best became it.

ANDREW FREEDMAN BURIED.

Many Prominent Men Attend Simple Services for Capitalist at Sherry's.

Many men prominent in public and business life in New York City attended the funeral of Andrew Freedman, the capitalist, yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the Sherry apartments, 524 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Freedman, who did more perhaps than any one else to make possible the subway system in New York, died last Saturday at Sherry's, where he lived.

The funeral services were held by Rabbi H. G. Enelow of Temple Emanu-El. He read the simple Jewish ritual, his selection being from the Ninetieth Psalm. The choir from Temple Emanu-El—Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; William Wheeler, tenor; Miss Mary Jordan, contralto, and Frank Croxton, basso—sang "Hasten Not" and "Cast Thy Burden on the Lord." Simplicity marked the last services for Mr. Freedman. In his closing prayer Rabbi Enelow offered thanks for the good results that had come of a life distinguished by keen intellect, warm fellowships, and accomplishment of worthy acts. There was no eulogy.

The coffin was almost hidden by a covering of violets, and about it were banked other floral decorations, including white chrysanthemums, white roses, and lilies of the valley. The large room was banked with flowers, and at one end there was a screen of ferns and palms, making an inclosure for the choir.

The pallbearers were Samuel Untermyer, Theodore P. Shonts, De Lancey Nicoll, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph P. Day, August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, Valentine P. Snyder, Louis Wiley, Dr. Warren Coleman, former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice Charles L. Guy, Justice M. Warley Platzek, Richard Croker, Jr., Jules S. Bache, and Cornelius J. Sullivan.

Some of those who attended the services were Jacob H. Schiff, John B. Stanchfield, Abram I. Elkus, Edward E. McCall, Edgar L. Marston, Harry N. Hempstead, President of the New York National League Baseball Club, of which the late Mr. Freedman was for many years President; John B. Foster, Secretary, and Harry M. Stevens, associated in the management of the club.

The interment was in Salem Fields Cemetery.

Kate B. Holden Dead.

Miss Katherine B. Holden, the first nurse to be retired on a pension by the Board of Health, died last night at the Riverside Hospital in her fiftieth year. She retired in July, 1909, after twenty-nine years continuous service. At the reception and dance given in her honor at the hospital when she was retired the head nurse, Miss Dunwoodie, spoke of her as "the girl who feared nothing." Miss Holden worked through every epidemic that swept this city from 1880 until 1909, and had fought scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhus, the latter being the only malady she ever contracted.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Sewall.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Sewall, writer and educator, for sixteen years President of Urbana University in Ohio, and author of "The Christian Hymnal," died at his home here today in his seventy-ninth year. For twenty-five years he had been pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem in this city. Dr. Sewall's brother, Arthur Sewall, was William J. Bryan's running mate for the Presidency in 1896.

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By I. L. GORDON and A. J. FRUEH
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First Officer, Shem
Second Officer, Ham
Third Officer, Japheth
Purser, Myself
Wireless Operator, Shem
Chief Engineer, Ham
Chief Steward, Japheth
Veterinarian, Myself
Chief Cook, Mrs. Noah
Bottle Washer, Mrs. Shem
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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FEYNMAN—PHILLIPS.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phillips of 310 West 80th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucille, to Mr. Melville A. Feynman.

LEVY—BRONNER.—Mrs. William H. Bronner announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy H., to Arthur M. Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Levy. At home at 545 West 111th St. on Sunday, Dec. 12, from 3 to 6. No cards.

Married

BARNATO—FALK.—On the 7th inst., at the Ritz-Carlton, London, England, Dorothy Maitland, eldest daughter of Herbert Valentine and Florence Maude Falk of White Plains, N. Y., to Mr. Woolf J. Barnato, Lieutenant Royal Field Artillery.

BRADSHAW—BARLOW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 30, at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, by the Rev. Victor G. Mills, Marion Beardsley Rathbone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Darius Barlow, to Mr. William Henry Bradshaw.

Long Island.

FALLON—FRASER.—Dec. 5, Flushing, Jennie M. Fraser to Edward J. Fallon.

Died

ANTZ.—Charles F., on Dec. 7, at his late residence, 4,555 Chichester Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M.

BACON.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Dec. 2, 1915, Edward R., son of the late Elizabeth Rathbone and David R. Bacon. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Paris and London papers please copy.

BRAHAMS.—Lewis, beloved husband of Annie, (Kantrowitz,) Dec. 6. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M., from 2,623 26th St., Sheepshead Bay.

BRICKNER.—On Monday, Dec. 6, in her 70th year, Sara M., widow of David Brickner and mother of Edwin S. and Dr. Walter M. Brickner and Mrs. G. R. Davis. Funeral from her late residence, 321 West 92d St., Wednesday morning at 9:30.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Dec. 7, Edwin O. Brinckerhoff, aged 85 years. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BURKE.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, Delia Burke, mother of the Rev. John T. Burke of St. Cecilia's Church, Brooklyn; William J. Burke, Mrs. Alfred J. Moran, and Mrs. Edward J. Welsh. Funeral from her late residence, 492 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK.—At Weehawken, N. J., Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, George W., beloved husband of Mary L. Clark, in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1 Louisa Place, Weehawken, on Dec. 8, at 8 P. M. Plattsburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CONNER.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, William A., beloved husband of Florence Tupper Conner. Services at his late residence, 999 Hillside Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M.

COWLES.—At Ansonia, Conn., Dec. 5, Ella Louise Terry, wife of Charles A. Cowles. Funeral from her late residence at Ansonia on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock.

CROSS.—In Jersey City, on Dec. 7, 1915, at his late residence, 392 Fairmont Av., Thomas C., beloved husband of Julia Cross. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CUMMINGS.—Dec. 7, 1915, at his residence, 1,144 Stirling Place, Brooklyn, John W. Cummings, Treasurer and Business Manager of the National Temperance Society, in his 62d year. Funeral services at Grace Presbyterian Church, corner Stuyvesant and Jefferson Avs., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, 8:30 o'clock. Interment New Ipswich, N. H., Thursday.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, after a lingering illness, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, Octavio E. Davis of Havana, Cuba, general manager of the Stewart Sugar Company. Friends may view the remains at McLarney's Mortuary Chapel, 874 Lexington Av., near 65th St. Requiem mass, to which his friends are invited, will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Thursday, Dec. 9, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St.

DAVIS.—In Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 6, 1915, Katherine W. Davis, daughter of the late William T. and Abbie Hedge Davis. Funeral services from her late residence, 227 Court St., Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

DIEHL.—At Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 7, 1915, Henry C. Diehl, in his 74th year. Funeral, of which notice will appear later, will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wright, 201 Clairmont Av. Buffalo papers please copy.

EMANUEL.—On Monday, Dec. 6, Delia S. Emanuel, in her 71st year, beloved wife of Samuel H. Emanuel and mother of Sigmund L. and Pauline Emanuel, Mildred Veit, Lillian Hofman, Edna Samter, Beatrice Frankenfelder, and Irene Schwabe. Funeral from her late residence, Healy and Bayview Avs., Far Rockaway, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Hope, Westchester Co., about 1 P. M. Funeral cortege will arrive at Penn. station, N. Y. City, at 11:39 A. M. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915, at her residence, 154 Bergen Av., Jamaica, N. Y., Jane Aletta Carman, wife of J. Rogers Everitt. Notice of service hereafter.

FOSTER.—On Dec. 7, the Rev. I. M. Foster, at his late residence, in Red Hook, N. Y. Funeral services in the Methodist Episcopal Church at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Carriages will meet train at Barrytown, arriving from New York at 2 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

FRENCH.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, at Bournemouth, England, Ellen Tuck, widow of the late Francis O. French of New York and daughter of the late Hon. Amos Tuck of New Hampshire. Memorial service will be held at St. Mary's Church, Newport, R. I., Thursday at 11:30 A. M.

FROST.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, at his residence, 143 Oak Hill St., Peekskill, N. Y., Milton Frost, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 143 Oak Hill St., Peekskill, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

GOETZ.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, Nellie E., beloved wife of J. Oscar Goetz. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 19 Sylvan Terrace, on Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Utica papers please copy.

HEATH.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the Society, Fraunce's Tavern, Corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Dec. 7, 1915: The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, M. Angelo Heath, at St. Andrew's Church, Livingston Av. and Morris St., Yonkers, N. Y., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 8.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

HIRSCH.—Suddenly, on Dec. 5, 1915, Albert Hirsch, beloved husband of Louise Leerburger, and father of Amy H. Neumeyer and Edgar A. Hirsch, in his 59th year. Funeral services will be held at Salem Field Cemetery, Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 11 A. M.

HOLDEN.—On Dec. 7, 1915, Kate B. Holden, at Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island. Services at Nurses' Home on Island, Wednesday at 7:45 P. M. Mass will be celebrated at Chapel of Riverside Hospital, Thursday at 9 A. M. Boat leaves foot of East 132d St. pier at 8:30 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

HOPPER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Margaret F. Hopper. Funeral services at her late residence, 14 Winslow Place, Astoria, L. I., on Friday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment Springfield Cemetery, private.

HUTCHINS.—At home of her parents, 700 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, Harriett Baldwin Hutchins, aged 10 years. Funeral private. Burial at Wyoming, Penn.

JENKINS.—On Dec. 5, 1915, Mrs. Beatrice L. Jenkins, (nee Maleady,) widow of Robert C. Jenkins. Funeral services at her late residence, 801 West End Av., at 10:45 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

KAUFFMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at her residence, 628 West 114th St., Mary Elizabeth, aged 64. Funeral private.

KNOX.—Tuesday, Dec. 7, Margaret Knox, at the residence of her brother, William G. Knox, 656 West 178th St. Funeral at convenience of family.

LANDON.—On Dec. 6, Emma Strang, widow of Thomas H. Landon. Funeral at Guilford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

LEWIS.—Mrs. H. L. Daingerfield, in Charlotte, N. C., on Friday, Dec. 3, aged 63. Funeral services were held at Berryville, Va., on Sunday, Dec. 5.

KING.—At her residence, 602 West 162d St., New York City, Celia, widow of John King and daughter of the late Mary Hadley and William C. Samler. Funeral at 11:00 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

LAMMERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, Margaret, nee Vehslage, widow of the late John H. Lammers, in her 67th year. Relatives and friends, also Ladies' Aid Society of the Evg. Luth., St. John's Church, are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 7 P. M., at her late residence, 79 Jane St. Interment private.

LOUNSBURY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Dec. 6, 1915, Caroline Olivia, daughter of the late Nancy M. Cheswick and the late Edwin L. Lounsbury. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 58 Elm St., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

MASON.—On Dec. 7, 1915, at his late residence, 336 West 95th St., William Mott Mason. Funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

McGOVERN.—Annie V., widow of the late Phillip A. McGovern, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915. Funeral from her late residence, 249 East Kingsbridge Road, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary.

MEYER.—Arthur E., beloved husband of Hattie Seelig Meyer, devoted son of Charles and Carrie, brother of Emile and Hugo, in his 34th year, at San Francisco, on Dec. 4. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY.—Alicia W., suddenly, on Dec. 6. Funeral from her late residence, 20 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon, on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mt. Kensico Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

NAIRN.—Entered into rest on Dec. 7, at her home in Nutley, N. J., Sarah Fisher Nairn, widow of the Rev. William Robinson Nairn.

NALTON.—On Dec. 7, 1915, Zilpha Gypson, aged 79 years. Interment at Westmoreland, N. Y.

NICOLL.—On December 7, 1915, William Fancher Nicoll, infant son of Fancher and Christine S. Nicoll. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

NISSEN.—William E. Nissen passed away Dec. 6, 1915, aged 23. Funeral services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from 1,214 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

RHINELANDER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1915, Charles E. Rhinelander, son of Bernard Rhinelander and Nancy E. M. Post, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10:30 A. M.

SKINNER.—At her residence, 19 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J., Mrs. Sarah A. G. Skinner, wife of the late Charles H. Skinner, on Monday, Dec. 6, 1915. Funeral Services at St. Barnabas Church, corner Sussex Av. and Warren St., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 9, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

SPARKS.—Minnie Aretta, widow of Alfred Clive and mother of Joseph E. and Lucille B. Crum, Dec. 5. Funeral services on Thursday. Interment Linden Hill Cemetery.

SPENCER.—At his residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Dec. 7, 1915, Frederick Mounsey Spencer, third son of the late Rev. Dr. J. Selden Spencer and Mary Frances Mounsey and husband of Helen P. Lawrence. Funeral services at Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal 2:03 P. M.

VORIS.—Emma J. B., on Dec. 6, 340 East 51st St. Burial Dec. 8, 1 P. M., Nyack, N. Y.

WILDES.—Mrs. George A. Wildes passed away, suddenly, Dec. 7. Funeral service from her late residence, 111 Penn St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

AFFERIAT.—Sarah, Dec. 5. Funeral 78 West 47th St.

BECHOLD.—Barbara, 1,958 3d Av., Dec. 5, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOLTAN.—Frank, 2,748 Broadway, Dec. 6.

CRANMER.—John, Dec. 6, aged 66. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

FILES.—Winfred, 409 East 151st St., Dec. 5.

FUCHS.—Elizabeth, 428 East 92d St., Dec. 6, aged 42. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GRAY.—Dora, 552 9th Av., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HALLORAN.—Michael J., Stapleton, S. I., Dec. 5, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HANDY.—Elizabeth D., 272 West 11th St., Dec. 6, aged 84. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAYES.—John F., 111 East 117th St., Dec. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HOMAN.—Charles, 234 East 89th St., Dec. 5, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JACOBS.—Henrietta, 1,386 2d Av., Dec. 5.

KELLIHER.—Mary, 387 East 135th St., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KREMER.—Evea K., 339 East 18th St., Dec. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McDONALD.—Alexander J., 110 East 16th St., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAHER.—Patrick, 558 West 148th St., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

MALLOY.—Edward J., 303 East 27th St., Dec. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MALONEY.—James, 208 East 115th St., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MORONEY.—Mary, 351 West 16th St., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROWAN.—Delia, 204 East 73d St., Dec. 5, aged 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SORENSON.—Alfred, Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 6, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow.

SPEICHER.—Elizabeth, 523 West 151st St., Dec. 5, aged 40. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

STAVELEY.—Patrick J., 409 Madison St., Dec. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VOYSEY.—Josephine, Harlem Hospital, Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARDUGON.—Louis, 77 Clay St., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BOCK.—Henry T., Sr., 565 McDonough St., Dec. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COOKINGHAM.—David, 170 Beard St., Dec. 6, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COOPER.—James C., 143 Pioneer St., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ECKEL.—John, 7 Glenada Place, Dec. 6.

FALLON.—Katherine, 91 4th Place, Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FLECHTHEIM.—Anna T., 711 St. Mark's Av., Dec. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FUREY.—James E., 253 Prospect Place, Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GARCIA.—Juan, 861 Glenmore Av., Dec. 5, aged 40. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Joseph F., 176 13th St., Dec. 5, aged 37. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GRIGGS.—Clark R., 2,699 Bedford Av., Dec. 7, aged 92. Funeral private.

HAHN.—Elizabeth, 1,578 De Kalb Av., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEAL.—George A., 15A 2d St., Dec. 6, aged 62. Funeral service today.

HICKMAN.—Rose M., 21 Rush St., Dec. 5.

HOFFMANN.—Philip, 11 McDonough St., Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

HOLLORAN.—James O., 15 Beach Place, Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

JENNINGS.—Patrick, 255 Hamilton Av., Dec. 6, aged 76.

JOHNSON.—Charles, 336 Degraw St., Dec. 6, aged 67. Funeral service today.

KATTAN.—Henry E., Evergreen, Dec. 6, aged 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENDRICK.—Martha, 131 Sands St., Dec. 5, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KUPFERSCHMIDT.—Julianna, 180 Montauk Av., Dec. 6, aged 67.

LAW.—Samuel H., Sr., 554 De Kalb Av., Dec. 6, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NEUMANN.—Robert, 1,715 Grove St., Dec. 6, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NICOL.—Mary, 586 East 39th St., Dec. 6, aged 62.

NOTTIERNO.—William, Brooklyn Hospital, Dec. 5.

RAPPELYEA.—Margaret W., 1,198 Pacific St., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RHATIGAN.—Annie, 447 Warren St., Dec. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RUSK.—William, 122 Melrose St., Dec. 5, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SATTELBOW.—Eva F., 165 Weirfield St., Dec. 6, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHWEICKERT.—Frederick, West 6th St., Coney Island, Dec. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Josiah, 179 Maple St., Dec. 6, aged 76. Funeral service today.

STEICHER.—Elizabeth, 523 West 151st St., Dec. 5, aged 40. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SWEETMAN.—Anne, 295 Bainbridge St., Dec. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VAN NEST.—Catherine W., 520 Nostrand Av., Dec. 5, aged 80. Funeral today.

WALSH.—James W., 108 Calyer St., Dec. 6, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WARD.—Peter T., 363 Monroe St., Dec. 6, aged 78.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

CARROLL.—Michael A., Hoboken, Dec. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DAUBER.—Louis, 329 Waverly Av., Newark, Dec. 6, aged 56. Funeral Dec. 10.

HEILMANN.—Frederick, 568 South 13th St., Newark, Dec. 6, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LEMING.—John S., 162 Clerk St., Jersey City, Dec. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

McKENNA.—Mary N., 272 Hoboken Av., Jersey City, Dec. 6, aged 34.

MOONEY.—John, 302 Johnston Av., Jersey City, Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

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Died

MORGAN.—James, 229 12th St., Jersey City, Dec. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

MURRAY.—James, 1,130 Willow Av., Hoboken, Dec. 5, aged 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PERRINE.—Rosa, 22 Court St., Newark, Dec. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TITZELL.—Mary E., 290 Barrow St., Jersey City, Dec. 6. Funeral private.

Long Island.

ARNOLDI.—Louisa, Elmhurst, Dec. 6, aged 86. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KAMMERER.—Louisa, Middle Village, Dec. 5, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KUHN.—Delia, 697 Crescent St., Long Island City, Dec. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McMAHON.—Mary, Long Island City, Dec. 5, aged 62. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Shirley M., Brooklyn Hills, Dec. 6.

SCHNEIDER.—Charles, 131 Elm St., Astoria, Dec. 6.

WAHLERS.—Christian M., Corona, Dec. 5, aged 73. Funeral today.

YUNK.—F. W., 416 Grand Av., Long Island City, Dec. 6, aged 78. Funeral private.

In Memoriam

SILBERMAN—HARRIS.—Unveiling of monument at New Union Field Cemetery, Sunday, Dec. 12, 11 A. M.

TAYLOR.—In ever loving memory of William Alexander Taylor, Dec. 8, 1905.

SMITH.—Matthew, mass, Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

WALSH.—Richard L., mass, Nativity Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM MOTT MASON, an insurance agent of 76 William Street, died yesterday at his home, 336 West Ninety-fifth Street, in his fifty-fifth year.

ROBERT FINDLAY FISCHER, son of the late Professor Gustavus Fischer of New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly in Chicago Monday night.

Mrs. ANNE PARSONS KINGSBURY, widow of Francis Homer Kingsbury, died recently at her home, 78 Hartford Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn., in her sixty-fourth year.

Chief Carpenter THOMAS WARD, U. S. N., retired, died at the New York Naval Hospital yesterday. He was 75 years old.

Dr. VALENTINE PRESSLER, a retired dentist, died on Sunday at his home, 139 West Eightieth Street, in his eighty-first year. He came to this city more than sixty years ago.

JOSEPH F. BUDD, a veteran of the civil war, and a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,506 Broadway, in his seventieth year.

GEORGE B. F. HANNAY, an insurance broker, died on Monday at his home in Newark, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year.

M. ANGELO HEATH, an employe of H. B. Claflin & Co., for thirty-five years, died on Monday at his home in Yonkers, in his sixty-third year.

EDWARD J. O'CONNOR, an Inspector in the Department of Buildings for eighteen years, died on Sunday at his home, 283 Lenox Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year.

JAMES H. HINCKLEY, the incorporator of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is dead at his home in Somerville, Mass., in his sixty-fifth year.

THEODORE MORELAND, an operator with the Western Union Telegraph Company for more than fifty years, and who worked side by side with Andrew Carnegie, died on Monday in the Allegheny (Penn.) General Hospital, in his seventy-third year.

WILLIAM A. CONNER, aged 56, of 999 Hillside Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., who was manager for the Standard Underground Cable Company of Perth Amboy, died in the office of the company yesterday from heart disease. He was born in Baltimore.

ALBERT STOLL, 72 years old, of the firm of Johnson & Stoll and one of the oldest merchants in Port Jervis, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. Henry Stoll, Hartford, Conn., where he had gone on a visit.

JULIUS REIDINGSFIELD, for more than forty years a publisher in New Brunswick, N. J., died last night, in his sixty-ninth year.

JOSIAH SMITH, manufacturer of phenol, with a large plant in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 279 Maple Street, in his seventy-fifth year.

GEORGE H. HEAL, for many years a cashier in the First National Bank in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 15A Second Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Heal was born in West New Brighton, S. I., but had lived in Brooklyn for twenty years. He left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. DELIA FARRELL BURKE, widow of Thomas Burke and mother of the Rev. John T. Burke, assistant pastor of St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 492 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Besides Father Burke, she is survived by another son, William J., and two daughters, Mrs. Albert J. Moran and Mrs. Edward J. Walsh.

JAMES E. FUREY, member of a prominent Brooklyn family and formerly in the wholesale grocery business with his father in the Fulton Market, Manhattan, died at his home, 253 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born forty years ago in Brooklyn and was unmarried.

FREDERICK THEODORE THOMPSON, in the trucking business, for forty years employed by Charles A. Zinn in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 28 Grove Street, Brooklyn, aged 73 years. He left a widow and two sons.

PHILIP HOFFMANN, 61 years old, for thirty years with the William H. Crane Company, and a member of Cortland Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Odd Fellows' Lodge and Encampment at Peekskill, N. Y., died at his home, 11 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born in Newburg, N. Y., and is survived by his wife and a son.

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Black or white Hats and Toques that are not mourning always in stock.

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Calendars,
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An unusually attractive collection is now on exhibition—a much larger variety than can be found in any other store.
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TO DRAW TIGHT REIN ON NEW HAVEN ROAD

Massachusetts Service Board Begins Inquiry Ordered by Legislature.

ELLIOTT AND OTHERS HEARD

Bay State Aims at Irregularities Permitted by Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—An investigation which the Public Service Commission is directed by the Legislature to make into the capitalization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad started this morning. Information which the commission has asked for in letters to Howard Elliott, President of the company, for several months was submitted by the New Haven in documentary form. Practically all that the commission wants to know of history and statistics is contained in this evidence, but besides that a discussion of policy by responsible officials is wanted and the general public is also invited to contribute questions and ideas.

The New Haven men present were President Elliott, Vice President Buckland, A. R. Whaley of New York, Operating Vice President; J. M. Tomlinson of New Haven, Vice President and Controller; Benjamin Campbell of New Haven, Vice President; F. A. Farnham of Boston, counsel; A. P. Russell of New Haven, valuation counsel; L. H. Kentfield of New Haven, general freight agent; E. G. Briggs of New York, executive assistant, and George L. Barnes of Boston, counsel.

In opening the hearing Chairman MacLeod read a telegraph statement bearing on the purpose of the investigation, in which he mentioned as some of the properties under consideration the Central New England Railway Company, Hartford and New York Transportation Company, Housatonic Power Company, Millbrook Company, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company, New England Navigation Company, New England Steamship Company, the New York Connecting Railroad, New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company, New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, Rutland Railway Company, Waterbury Gas Light Company, Watertown Gas Company, and Westport Water Company.

Conflict in Regulation.

The Chairman said in part:

"In outward appearance and practical effect the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is a corporate unit, a single entity, with one management, one capitalization, and one property. In legal theory there are three corporations—one of Massachusetts, one of Connecticut, and one of Rhode Island—and the powers granted to these corporations by the respective States have been very different.

"The powers granted by Massachusetts have been relatively narrow and restricted; the powers granted by Connecticut and Rhode Island broad and unrestricted. As a result, the railroad has done many things with the full authority and approval of Connecticut and Rhode Island which were not authorized by Massachusetts, and which appear to have been contrary to the public policy of this Commonwealth and to the spirit and letter of our laws.

"The object of the inquiry which we are now conducting is to determine what can and ought to be done to bring the New Haven Railroad system into harmony with Massachusetts laws; to safeguard the future so that a departure from the principles underlying those laws may henceforth be a difficult and dangerous, if not impossible, undertaking, and in general to determine how thorough co-operation between the States, through action by Massachusetts alone or through action by the Federal Government, a sound and effective system of public regulation may best be administered in the case of this great railroad property.

"The acts of the company which have been unauthorized by Massachusetts, may be divided into these three groups:

"1. Investments in the contingent liabilities assumed with reference to the stocks and securities of other companies.

"2. The acquisition of the properties and franchises of other companies through lease, purchase, merger, or consolidation.

"3. The ownership by the company of real estate and other property not used for railroad purposes.

Holdings Ordered Sold.

"Some of the investments in the stock and securities of other companies which were not authorized by this Commonwealth were also in apparent conflict with the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and the company has already been ordered by the New York District Court of the United States to sell such holdings. In view of this action it has been possible for this Commonwealth to eliminate investments failing within this group from its investigation."

Mr. Elliott, the first witness, presented a mass of documentary evidence in connection with inquiries which the commission has made relative to several of the New Haven subsidiary companies.

"The Central New England," he said, "was acquired by the New Haven several years ago in order to obtain an alternate all-rail route via the Poughkeepsie Bridge to New York and to relieve congestion on the main line between New York and New Haven. This route has been a 'life-saver' to the commercial interests. More than 1,000 cars a day during the last month have passed over this line into New England.

"The New Haven owns 51 per cent. of the stock of the New York, Ontario & Western. We have retained this property because it affords a direct route between New England and the anthracite coal fields. It helps us to protect the coal supply of our railroad and also of New England, and it also gives us a voice in the making of through routes from New England to the West.

"The New York, Westchester & Boston does a suburban passenger business, and while it does not earn quite enough at the present time to pay its operating expenses, its business is growing continually and in time will prove of great value to the New Haven.

"The New Haven and the Pennsylvania each own 50 per cent. of the stock of the New York Connecting Railway. This railway will open an additional route into New York through the Pennsylvania Station, and will relieve congestion at the Grand Central Terminal.

Hopes to Get Back Lake Boats.

"The Rutland Railway will provide a through route from New York and New England to Montreal and also a rail and water route to Chicago. The Panama Canal act has forced the Rutland Railroad to dispose of its boats on the Great Lakes, but we are in hopes that in five or six years some of these difficulties will be removed and the ownership of boats on the Great Lakes by railroad corporations will be possible."

In answer to a question as to how the decree of the United States Court would affect many of the holdings of the New Haven road, Mr. Elliott said the road anticipated some substantial losses in getting rid of its holdings. It was hoped to meet these losses to a considerable extent by the increase in valuation of the property of the road and other assets which the valuation now being made by the Federal Government was expected to reveal.

This statement caused a broadside of questions from Commissioner Eastman as to the nature of the theory Mr. Elliott advanced. Mr. Elliott said he believed the road had a right to readjust its values periodically on the ground that it was a privately owned corporation, doing business under public control, and as long as it assumed all the risks it was entitled to some of the gain. He insisted that the question of original investment had nothing to do with the matter, and that the public was safeguarded by the Public Service Commission and similar bodies.

Chairman MacLeod ended the discussion by saying that the State recognized no such theory and the commission would not consider it in the present case.

Vice President Whaley was questioned regarding the operation of the Central New England and New York Conecting Railroads. He declared that the New York division of the New Haven Railroad could not handle the freight and passenger business under present conditions and that the Central New England was "a good buy for the New Haven at any cost." He thought the New Haven should retain its interest in the connecting railroad to facilitate the transfer of freight at New York Harbor.

Regarding the negotiations now pending between the New Haven and the Pennsylvania over the use of the New York Connecting Railroad, Mr. Buckland said the New Haven would not be prevented from transferring freight destined for roads other than the Pennsylvania.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

SCOUTS' FUND NOW $27,121.

Largest Single Donation on Second Day S. Eisner's $3,000.

In the second day of the campaign to collect $200,000 for the Boy Scouts of America, the Committee of Business Men collected $4,428.50. Yesterday's results, as reported at the Boy Scout Headquarters, 57 Chambers Street, brought the total amount collected since Monday to $27,121.50. The biggest single subscription of the day was that of Sigmund Eisner, who contributed $3,000 to the movement.

The Borough of Richmond led in the day's returns, with a total of $2,579. Subscriptions from the other boroughs were as follows: Brooklyn, $2,459; Manhattan and the Bronx, $2,181; Queens, $1,605. In addition to these sums the Executive Committee reported receipts of $5,283.50, including the Eisner check for $3,000.

Team No. 1, captained by Woodruff Leeming, was first again in the Brooklyn Division, with a total of $1,980, which included a contribution of $1,000 from H. I. Pratt and $500 from James H. Post. In the Manhattan and Bronx division, Team 29, of which W. R. Barbour is Captain, led with $1,180. H. A. Davies, Captain of Team 69 of Queens, in addition to his actual receipts, reported that he had a pledge for $500 from the Richmond Hill Civic Association.

Letters approving of the Boy Scout movement were received yesterday from President Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Whitman, State Commissioner of Education Finley, Dean Russell of Columbia, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Rabbi Wise, Rabbi Silverman, Police Commissioner Woods, Borough President Marks, and Fire Commissioner Adamson.

TEARS ANNOY THE COURT.

Justice Tells Mrs. Ketchum Her Weeping Does Not Affect Him.

Mrs. Ada Brown Ketchum, who is suing Everett P. Ketchum for a separation, testified again yesterday before Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court. On Monday, after a siege by counsel for the defendant, she collapsed in the witness chair, and the hearing was postponed. She was overcome again yesterday, much to the annoyance of the Justice, who said to her:

"Madam, the person who draws the sword may perish by the sword. You brought this action yourself and you knew what the evidence would produce. Your tears can have no effect upon the court. While you were testifying at the beginning of the trial yesterday you were sometimes flippant, and you got the worst of it. Please compose yourself and permit your lawyer to look after your interests."

Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum were married about a year ago and lived together less than two months. He is a rich lawyer and she has aspirations for an operatic career. Efforts were made to induce her to turn over to her husband's counsel a diary she said she had kept during her brief married life, but she refused.

Mrs. Ada Denyce Brown, the plaintiff's mother, testified that she depended upon divine providence to get a husband for her daughter.

"Mr. Ketchum told me," she said, "that he wanted a good moral wife, and that he knew Ada was a pure, moral girl."

The trial will be resumed today.

CROKER AND McCALL CHOSEN

Elected to Board of Governors of Democratic Club.

Richard Croker and ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission Edward E. McCall were last evening elected members of the Board of Governors of the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue. The names of both men appeared upon the ticket with other candidates for office for the coming year, and as there had been no opposition nominations defeat was impossible.

McCall had been named as a candidate ten days previously and before the charges which caused his removal from the Public Service Commission had been presented to the Governor. It was denied at the club that any opposition sentiment had been aroused by his removal.

"We have no opposition to any of our candidates," President John M. Riehle said. "We are all a happy family here."

The officers elected are: President, John M. Riehle; First Vice President, Herman A. Metz; Second Vice President, Thomas E. Rush; Treasurer, Moses Herman; Secretary, William H. Jasper; Corresponding Secretary, Francis D. Gallatin. Members of the Board of Governors, Richard Croker, Edward E. McCall, William F. Schneider, Henry L. Joyce, Morgan J. O'Brien, Nathan Hirsch, and John K. Sague.

The retiring Governors are Richard Croker, Jr., John R. Dunlap, and J. P. Leo.

ONE CRIME BARES ANOTHER.

Shoplifter Goes to Island After Indictment for Bigamy.

After being sentenced in Special Sessions yesterday to three months in the penitentiary, Charles W. Earle of 343 St. Nicholas Avenue was indicted for bigamy. He was convicted of stealing a $10 handbag from a store on Nov. 28 last. His wife, Edith Earle, assisted in the larceny, and on Nov. 30 she was sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison.

In the meanwhile Jane Tharret Earle of Brooklyn read of the shoplifting exploit, recalled that she had married one Earle in 1911 and was subsequently deserted, so she came to court and picked Earle as the man. He will be prosecuted on the bigamy charge after he comes out of the penitentiary.

Charity Sale at Mrs. Henderson's.

A Christmas sale in aid of the Midnight Mission and St. Michael's Home in Mamaroneck, N. Y., will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, 27 East Sixty-fifth Street. Fancy articles and toys will be sold and tea served. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris is the President of the association, and others interested in the sale are Mrs. Adrian Larkin, Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. Charles B. Brown, Mrs. Lewis C. Murdock, Mrs. Hobart Park, Mrs. T. B. Peck, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs Junius Spencer Morgan, and Miss Maud Leland.

Southern Society to Dine Tonight.

The New York Southern Society will hold its annual dinner in the ballroom of the Waldorf this evening. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Acting Mayor George McAneny, and Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, will speak. Other guests will include Darwin P. Kingsley, ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Robert Underwood Johnson, and Sir William McKenzie. The Directors of The Associated Press will have one of the tables.

DOMESTIC FREIGHT IS UNDER EMBARGO

Certain Classes Affected by Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Orders.

SITUATION IS MUCH WORSE

None of the Railroads Will Reject Shipments Consigned Direct to Foreign Governments.

Coincident with the announcement from the Trunk Line Association yesterday that the freight congestion at the railroad terminals of New York Harbor had not been relieved, came the further announcement that the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey had declared extensive embargoes on certain classes of domestic and export freight. These embargoes are the first that have affected domestic freight and the fact that certain shipments for New York delivery will not be refused by the two lines has caused some railroad men to fear that the situation, admittedly unimproved, is growing worse.

The announcement from the Lehigh Valley Railroad read:

> The Lehigh Valley Railroad has placed an embargo on shipments of the following commodities consigned to New York Harbor delivery:
>
> Export, domestic and coastwise shipments of hay and straw.
>
> Export, domestic and coastwise carload shipments of wire of all kinds, nails of all kinds, iron and steel rails.
>
> Export and domestic carload shipments of locomotives and parts thereof, machinery and all iron and steel articles.
>
> Shipments of the foregoing will be accepted which are billed before Dec. 7.

The announcement from the Central Railroad of New Jersey read:

> The Central Railroad of New Jersey has placed an embargo on all export traffic, also on hay and straw, and on locomotives and parts thereof, consigned to all New York deliveries. Shipments of the foregoing billed before Dec. 6 will be accepted.

Munitions Not Affected.

When these announcements were made it was noticed first of all that "all iron and steel articles" were embargoed by the Lehigh Valley, while all export and freight was embargoed by the Central. As these two lines, with the Reading, are the principal ones which serve the Pennsylvania steel section, and especially the Bethlehem Steel Company, the question at once arose as to how the shipment of war munitions would be affected.

The answer to this question, it was learned, that although the fact is not specified in the announcements, none of the railroads will consider freight consigned to foreign Governments as a subject of embargo. The products of the ammunition factories, therefore, will go through as always, and even more quickly perhaps because of the exclusion by the embargoes of other bulky freight. It was explained by several railroad men that this exemption of war munitions was not intentionally a matter of discrimination, and was made because it is not the war munitions that are causing congestion.

The railroads have attributed the congestion, above all things, to a lack of ships for taking freight after it has been delivered at the terminals in New York and New Jersey, and as any foreign Government can and does commandeer merchantment to transport the ammunition and other munitions ordered by it, there has never been any lack of ships to receive such freight.

"If a quantity of freight comes to New York consigned to England, or any other European Government," a railroad man said yesterday, "and if no vessel happens to be available for the freight, the Government simply notifies the owner of some ship flying its flag that the boat is needed for Government business, and at once that vessel proceeds to the pier to be loaded. You can see, therefore, how the railroads have had no trouble with freight bought by European Governments. It is the freight that arrives here consigned to private brokers, who must use private means of obtaining transatlantic transportation, that has caused the congestion. It is all such freight, of the kinds specified, that will not be accepted by the railroads."

As large quantities of the articles embargoed are being ordered by brokers for European delivery to private customers, the embargoes will be felt heavily by many who have been doing large war business. Many such brokers have escaped under the earlier embargoes on export freight, for they have received their goods consigned only to New York, and have reshipped them on new bills of lading from this port.

Short Haul Freight Suffers.

Another feature of the embargoes noticed yesterday is that they are framed to affect short-haul freight. Most of the articles which the railroads will not accept are manufactured east of the Mississippi River. The two reasons popularly given for this distinction are that it is the long-haul freight from which the railroads derive the most revenue, and that to embargo such freight would cause greater complications and more extensive disturbance of business than an embargo on short-haul freight.

The committee of operating officers appointed by the railroad Presidents to consider the question of freight congestion and steps for relieving the situation met again yesterday in the offices of the Trunk Line Association. After the meeting, C. C. McCain, Chairman of both the committee and the Trunk Line Association, issued this statement:

> The representatives of the several roads advised that there had been an increase of from 400 to 600 cars on their respective lines or at their terminals, as compared with the conditions at the time of the previous meeting. It was ascertained that the embargoes which had been previously announced had relieved certain of the roads only to a limited extent and that the situation as a whole had not been improved and that additional embargoes had been found necessary by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The railroads face further trouble in the resistance of shippers to the railroads' decision to reduce free storage time from thirty to fifteen days. The latest development in this connection is an announcement from the shippers of the Produce Exchange that that body will file a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission within the next two weeks.

The committee appointed last week at a meeting of shippers belonging to the Merchants' Association to act upon this matter will hold a conference at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the offices of the Trunk Line Association with a committee from the railroads, at which the shippers will appeal to the railroads to rescind their action. If the railroads refuse, which is considered likely, it is almost certain that the Merchants' Association will join the Produce Exchange in protesting to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

MAKES $2,000,000 IN DEALS.

Pardridge, Veteran Chicago Speculator, Adds to His Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Charles W. Pardridge within the last few days, according to reports in La Salle Street, has made a profit of $1,000,000 in grain and a like profit in stocks.

Mr. Pardridge was a trader on a big scale in the day of P. D. Armour, "Old Hutch," the Cudahys, and James A. Patten. He also was a prominent figure when John W. Gates was making financial history with his spectacular operations.

Mr. Pardridge is the father of Princess Engalitcheff, whose suit for divorce recently attracted much attention. In recent years Mr. Partridge has made presents of Loop real estate valued at $4,000,000 to her and his other children, Mrs. W. F. Sargent, Albert J., and Edward W. Pardridge.

"MISTAKE" BID GETS JOB.

Coast and Lake Corporation Held to Subway Work Offer.

The Public Service Commission yesterday opened bids for the tunnel under the East River from Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn. This was the first step toward construction of the last important section of the new subways. The section is the eastern district line in Brooklyn. Only four firms bid on the tunnel work. The bidders were Booth & Flinn, Ltd., $6,631,000; Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, $6,907,000; Degnon Contracting Company, $7,231,000, and McMullen & Hoff, $9,467,000.

The commission awarded yesterday a contract for the installation of tracks on the White Plains extension of the Lenox Avenue branch of the existing subway. The Coast and Lake Contracting Corporation, who offered the lowest bid, $53,980.50, got the contract. The next lowest bidder was the South Eastern Construction and Engineering Corporation, whose figures were $101,205.86. After the bids were opened the Coast and Lake Contracting Corporation tried to withdraw on the ground of a mistake in its bid, but the commission refused consent. The corporation must accept or reject the contract if the Board of Estimate approves the commission's action.

The Ramapo Iron Works's bid of $48,195 appeared to be the lowest for certain special work on part of the Lexington Avenue line. Bids on that work were opened yesterday.

FAVOR 'DEATH AVENUE' PLAN

Morgan Says Merchants' Association Indorses Proposed Solution.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, issued a statement yesterday prasing the solution of the Eleventh Avenue problem which the city is about to propose. The Merchants' Association had a conference on Monday with Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith and the New York Central officials, and learned of the offer the railroad is willing to make the city. It is ready now to purchase at its own expense a private right of way from Thirtieth Street to Canal Street. It would build an elevated railroad, to which it would transfer the freight traffic it now operates through the streets as far south as St. John's Park. This elevated line would be entirely screened from the avenues by the buildings on either side of it, and would be carried across the streets on bridges.

Mr. Morgan lays special stress on the fact that by putting this elevated line on a private right of way the New York Central will not monopolize the marginal way and the approach to the piers, which has been one of the weaknesses of many of the other proposed solutions of this problem. It will also be a much better plan than the construction of a subway along the water front, he says. To that the Merchants' Association has always been opposed, because of the difficulty of connection with the commercial buildings.

WILLS $2,500 FOR A PARTY.

Hoboken Woman's Friends to Have a "Good Time" After Her Death.

Friends of Mrs. Augusta Pape of Hoboken, who was buried last Tuesday, are planning to take advantage of a singular clause in her will which sets aside $2,500 to pay the expenses of a series of social events. The first of these will take place on Dec. 22, when fifteen matrons will have a theatre and supper party in this city.

Mrs. Pape was the widow of Dr. Gotthold Pape and was a resident of Hoboken for more than half a century. She had a beautiful home at Willow Avenue and First Street, where she gave many entertainments and receptions. She was one of the organizers of the Hoboken Pleasure Club, whose members are now going to carry out the wishes of their late friend, who during her lifetime often promised that when she died she would leave them enough to have "at least one good time."

George W. Ruroedi of Jersey City, who drew up the will and who was named as executor, will see to it that Mrs. Pape's wishes are fulfilled, and will himself take an active part in arranging house and theatre parties until the fund is exhausted.

PROUD TO BE AMERICANS.

League of Foreign-Born Citizens Celebrates Its Anniversary.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens celebrated its second anniversary last night in Kessler's Theatre, Second Avenue and Second Street. It has persuaded more than 5,000 immigrants to become American citizens. Borough President Marks, who was one of the speakers, said, in part:

"The immigrants have shown not only that they appreciate the privileges of America, but that they are ready to assume a full share of the obligations of citizenship. In times of peace and in times of war immigrants will be found to be first, last, and always true and patriotic American citizens."

Nathaniel Phillips, the President of the League, said:

"May the day never come when the call to war shall sound through the land, but let there be no doubt if the dread day dawns, there will be no Russian-American, no German-American, no Italian-American, but rallying around the banner of freedom we will find them all brave, true American citizens."

Others who spoke were B. H. Cruger, executive secretary to Mayor Mitchell, Miss Anne Rhoades, Dr. H. J. Blumensohn, Herman Glauberman, and William Kaufmann.

CALLS PUNISHMENT BRUTAL.

Father Says Principal Rubbed Burdocks on Boy's Back.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 7.—A. H. Klebes, custodian of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company, has made charges to the Common Council that Chester A. Moody, Principal of one of the city's grade schools, brutally punished Klebes's 11-year-old son because the boy threw burdocks on the clothing of other pupils in the schoolroom.

The Board of Education will meet tomorrow night to take action on the complaint.

The Klebes boy and other pupils, it is charged, let grasshoppers loose in the classroom, besides throwing burdocks. The boys confessed to their teachers, were sent to Principal Moody, and it is charged that then Mr. Moody rubbed the burdocks on young Klebes's back until the blood came. The boy's father charges that Moody pushed the grasshoppers down the necks of other boys under their clothing, and also charges that Moody kicked his pupils on various occasions when they lagged in marching about the schoolroom. The punishment of which Klebes complains occurred a year ago. Mr. Moody is a graduate of Syracuse University, and before he became Principal taught in the local high school.

YONKERS FIGHTS RATES.

Mayor Says Central's Increase Would Help New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers has made the first formal complaint to the Public Service Commission against the proposed increase in passenger rates on the New York Central Railroad. He says that the proposed rates would be unjust and unreasonable, and that the present tariff is "more than reasonably compensatory," and asks that the present rates be reduced.

Mayor Lennon asserts that the proposed rates are higher for the same mileage than the rates charged by roads of New Jersey, and that the increase in rates would create a preference for the New Jersey territory as a suburban residence district.

Health Officer Forbids Ice Harvest.

Health Officer Coons of Yonkers yesterday issued an order forbidding the harvesting of ice on Peckham's Lake, Dunwoodie. Thousands of horses destined for ultimate shipment to the Allies have been stabled on the property adjacent to the lake, and the water has been polluted, in the opinion of Dr. Coons. His ban on ice harvesting was in the interest of public health, Dr. Coons said.

FINDS NO FRAUDS IN RUTLAND DEALS

Court Dismisses Suit Against Depew, Webb, Rossiter, and Other Railroad Officials.

COMPLAINT HAD 16 CHARGES

Defendants Accused of Unloading Properties on the Rutland at a Profit of $3,500,000.

The suit against the Directors and officers of the Rutland Railroad Company, which was originally brought by minority stockholders of the Rutland in May, 1911, came to a halt yesterday when Judge Hough of the United States District Court handed down an opinion dismissing the complaint. Technically, the case can still be revived, however, for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court can be taken within six months.

Andrew C. Spring of Boston, a stockholder of the Rutland Railroad, instituted the action. The defendants included William Seward Webb, Percival W. Clement, John W. Stewart, Wallace D. Clement, Horace G. Young, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward L. Rossiter, Arthur W. Rossiter, Frank H. Rossiter, Ernest T. Rossiter, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executors of the estate of Samuel R. Callaway, and the Rutland Railroad Company. Supporting Mr. Spring was a Protective Committee for the minority stock of the Rutland, composed of the late Tompkins C. Delavan, George N. Towle of Boston, Ralph L. Shainwald, and John F. Galder. This committee retained Samuel Untermyer to represent it, and Mr. Untermyer instituted a number of suits against the management of the Rutland, now controlled by the New York Central Railroad.

It was charged in the complaint that the Directors and officers of the road, between 1898 and 1902, prior to the acquisition of control by the Central, had fraudulently conspired to acquire various railroad properties with the intention of selling them to the Rutland to their own profit. It was alleged that exorbitant sums were obtained for these properties and that secret profits had amounted to about $3,500,000. The work of the Rutland Directors was characterized by one of the attorneys for Mr. Spring and the Delavan Committee as a "steal."

Judge Hough, in his decision, took the view that the complainant, having alleged a fraud, must prove one. He dealt with each of the sixteen charges made by the Delavan Committee and dismissed each without finding any evidence in the record of fraud. The evidence admitted in support of a bill for a conspiracy to defraud, the court held, was "utterly impracticable." The court also held that it would have been proper to grant a dismissal of the bill because of the laches of Mr. Delevan's committee of stockholders.

The suit was defended by Frederick H. Button, 2 Rector Street. Associated with Mr. Button were Richmond Weed, 62 William Street, and the late John W. Weed.

Myers-Kahn Suits Withdrawn.

The marital troubles of Dr. Edward Everett Myers, formerly a professor in Columbia University, and his wife, Blanche Kahn Myers, have been composed. Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday signed an order permitting the discontinuance of Dr. Myers's suit against his mother-in-law, Mrs Sally Kahn, for $100,000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections. Mrs. Myers's suit for a separation, and the suit brought by the doctor against his wife and the Broadway Central Bank for the recovery of mining stock, were also withdrawn. Alexander A. Mayner, who presented the orders to the court, said that the ending of the suits was an a basis satisfactory to all the principals.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The bull movement in wheat received a severe check during yesterday's operations, as, after some very erratic price changes both ways, the market broke 4⅝@5¼c from the high point of the day, and closed with net losses of 2⅛@2½c. At one time the market was very strong, with prices at new high records for the season on continued active buying for outside account, but the advance attracted very heavy profit taking as well as aggressive selling by those who considered the market in a weak technical position, and consequently more susceptible to selling pressure. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.24½, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.28½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.23, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.23¾	1.26⅝	1.24⅜
May	..	..	1.25⅜	1.28¾	1.30¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.21⅝	1.16½	1.16⅝	1.19¼	1.16¾
May	1.21⅝	1.17¼	1.17⅝	1.19⅞	1.21⅛

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher early in the day, with prices again making new high records on continued active buying for outside account prompted by the early strength in wheat and continued moderate receipts at primary points. Late in the day there was a partial setback, but the market showed resistance to pressure, and final quotations were irregular, ranging from ⅜c decline to ½c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¼c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69½	67⅝	68¼	68⅝	69½
May	73⅝	71¼	72¼	71⅝	68⅝

OATS.

The oats market was active, and early in the day prices were firm on reports of export business, although at the close an easier tone developed in sympathy with the other markets, and final quotations were ¼c net lower. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 46½@47½c; No. 4 white, 43½@46c; fancy clipped white, 49½@50½c, and ordinary clipped white, 46@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	44¾	43	43¼	4[illegible]¼	47½
May	46⅞	45⅜	45⅞	46⅞	51½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was more active and firmer on buying by commission houses, prompted by rumors of German buying against requirements in the future. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000; estimated for Wednesday, 52,000. Kansas City received 19,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.92	9.52	9.85	9.47	9.77
May	10.25	9.85	10.15	9.77	10.02
Ribs—					
January	10.10	9.92	10.02	9.72	9.75
May	10.32	9.97	10.25	9.92	10.07
Pork—					
January	18.95	18.05	18.57	18.02	18.15
May	18.95	18.05	18.60	17.97	18.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records were made in the cottonseed oil market during yesterday's operations and at the close of the day values were 9@22 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.50@..	8.35
December	8.56	8.45	8.56@8.57	8.34
January	8.59	8.45	8.53@8.54	8.38
February	..	..	8.55@8.60	8.42
March	8.66	8.58	8.61@8.63	8.52
April	8.65	8.65	8.65@8.67	8.56
May	8.76	8.68	8.72@8.75	8.6[illegible]
June	..	..	8.75@8.85	8.66
July	8.93	8.86	8.88@8.92	8.77

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a steadier tone, and at the close of the day values were 3 to 6 points net higher. The volume of business was small, total sales amounting to only 7,750 bags. Local spot prices were nominally unchanged at 7⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	6.66@6.68	6.60
January	..	..	6.67@6.69	6.62
February	..	..	6.6[illegible]@6.71	6.[illegible]
March	6.71	6.70	6.71@6.73	6.68
April	..	..	6.73@6.75	6.70
May	6.75	6.75	6.76@6.77	6.73
June	..	..	6.81@6.83	6.76
July	6.86	6.84	6.86@6.88	6.80
August	..	..	6.88@6.90	6.83
September	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.92	6.87
October	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.91

SUGAR.

A sharp decline in prices at the opening in futures today caused first values to show a loss of 5 to 13 points, with sales on the call 750 tons. The rapid advances made during the past week on short covering had evidently weakened the technical position of the market, and when recent buyers began to take profits this morning prices eased off readily in the absence of support. The market closed easy, 6 to 12 points net lower, with sales for the day 6,350 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.25	4.16	4.13@4.20	4.25
January	3.82	3.77	3.78@3.80	3.87
February	3.49	3.43	3.44@3.45	3.51
March	3.40	3.38	3.38@3.40	3.48
April	..	..	3.38@3.40	3.48
May	3.46	3.43	3.44@3.45	3.51
June	..	..	3.47@3.49	3.53
July	3.50	3.50	3.51@3.53	3.61
August	..	..	3.55@3.57	3.64
September	..	..	3.59@3.61	3.68
October	..	..	3.63@3.65	3.72

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 34,098 packages; last week, 2[illegible],035 packages. Exports for week to Europe 100 packages; to other countries, 910 packages. The market has continued to advance on the best grades of fresh creamery. Supplies have shown little or no increase, and the requirements of the trade have absorbed the stock very closely from day to day. Top qualities are 2 cents higher and still very scarce. Most of the best goods are spoken for by regular trade, and outside buyers are bidding extreme prices in order to draw goods out of regular channels. Open sales of creamery extras at 35½@36c, and a few gilt-edge marks are placed at 36½@37c. Fine firsts have worked up a little closer to extras, but the average grade of firsts and seconds shows only a little improvement. There is a good deal of useful fresh stock offering from 29@33c. A much larger use of storage creamery and somewhat firmer feeling on the fine early Summer made goods; inferior qualities are dragging at relatively low figures. More doing in fine renovated and the standard fancy marks are jobbing at 24½@25c. Light trading in ladles, but prices unchanged. Receipts of packing stock quite moderate and demand is absorbing the stock quickly. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 35½@36c; higher scoring, 36½@37c; firsts, 28½@34½c; seconds 25½@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 28½@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31½c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 39,799 cases. The decline in fresh gathered eggs noted early last week stimulated a better demand, and with lighter receipts prices have gained a stronger tone with some grades showing slight improvement. Advices indicate only moderate to light supplies at present in transit. Most sales are in range of 30@36c; some undergrades ranging downward, and only a small part of the stock showing the higher quality necessary to command the higher quotations. Storage eggs are more active and stronger, with a more substantial speculative undertone; improvement has been chiefly occasioned by the more favorable statistical reports recently made as to warehouse holdings and movement; sales are chiefly in range of 22@23c for fair to average prime early packings; the interior qualities range downward, and occasional lots of very prime to fancy stock is selling at 23½@24c, in a small way even a little higher in instances. Nearby eggs are in somewhat lighter receipt and some receivers are cleaning up more closely, although others still report accumulations consisting chiefly of faulty qualities; fine stock is steadier, but values are still very irregular as to size and average quality. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c, seconds, 28@33c; thirds and poorer, 24@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 17@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 16@19c; Fall held, 19@34c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; thirds to poorer, 18@21½c; dirties, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to good, 38@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@50c; small whites, 38@40c; Western, gathered whites, 36@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; moderate variable winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy, probably with rain, Wed. Thurs., cloudy; moderate easterly winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably rain in n.; moderate easterly winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy in n., probably rain in s., Wed. Thurs., fair; fresh n. e. winds.

East Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; fresh northerly winds.

West Tex. and Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair.

Ohio—Cloudy in s., probably snow or rain in n., Wed. Thurs., cloudy, except snow flurries near the lakes; moderate westerly gales.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed. Thursday fair and colder; strong w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow Wed. Thurs. snow flurries and colder; moderate w. gales.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs. cloudy; moderate n. w. gales.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mo., Iowa, Neb., Kan., and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs; colder Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs, with moderate temperature.

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In seeking an answer to the problem of what to give as a Christmas Gift, need you go further than this suggestion—why not a year's subscription for THE NEW YORK TIMES? You will find no gift more acceptable.

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URGE NEW INSURANCE LAWS.

State Commissioners, Meeting Here, Discuss "Social Policies."

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents opened a two-day convention yesterday at the Hotel Astor for the discussion of legislative problems as they affect the insurance business. Twenty-nine States are represented at the meeting, which is the third national meeting of the organization for the year.

Supt. R. M. Potts of Illinois yesterday introduced a resolution, which was adopted tnd which called on the President of the association, Commissioner Burton Mansfield of Connecticut, to appoint a committee to recommend legislation governing "social insurance." This includes a number of new features of insurance which the companies in this country are beginning to adopt, it was explained, and which have been in force in England and Germany in some form for a number of years. The features include insurance against old age, under which the insured collects an old-age pension; insurance against unemployment; widows' pensions and other similar forms of insurance.

Most of yesterday's session was devoted to a discussion and comparison of the workmen's compensation and fire insurance laws in various States. A plan to increase the reserve required for workmen's compensation insurance was proposed, but the convention decided that the present plan was working satisfactorily.

RESORTS.

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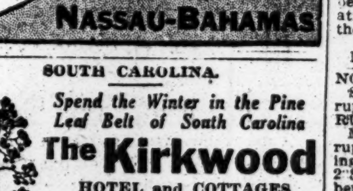
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON LIEBLEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 140-142 Stanton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's, youths', and children's clothing, woolens, linings, trimmings, fixtures, safe, &c.

MORRIS ISRAEL, Trustee.
LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMPIRE WAIST STORES, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 8th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 866 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, and immediately thereafter at 206 E. 14th St., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, kimonos, underwear, fixtures, etc.

ISIDORE M. SILBERMAN, Assignee, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MATTHEW M. BLACK, Attorney for Assignee, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 22,379.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHUSS and PIETRO PETTI, individually and as members of the firm of JOSEPH SCHUSS & COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Schuss and Pietro Petti, alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represent a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 20, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 22,334.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD J. HEALEY, Sr., also known as EDWARD J. HEALEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward J. Healey, Sr., also known as Edward J. Healey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS TOLINS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Tolins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 10th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 7th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SIEGEL, individually and as a member of the firm of SILVERMAN & SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—No. 20,904.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Siegel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 6th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,143.—JULIA MITCHELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Mitchell, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 27th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 6th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—No. 20,142.—JOHN J. MITCHELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Mitchell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 27th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 6th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 22,388.—AARON PACK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Pack, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 30th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 6th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,258.—SIMON WEINBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Weinberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 11th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 6th, 1915.

NO. 22,419.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL CERUSSI, Bankrupt.

Michael Cerussi was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 22d, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2[illegible]9 Broadway, City of New York, on December 21st, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Dec. 7, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,305.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK KLATZKO, Bankrupt.

Frank Klatzko was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 6th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Dec. 7, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,404.—In Bankruptcy.—BRONFMAN & BENEQUIT, INC., Bankrupt.

Bronfman & Benequit, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 19, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 21, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,562.—In Bankruptcy.—JEROME J. CAVANAGH, Bankrupt.

Jerome J. Cavanagh was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 4, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 21, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break After Substantial Advance—Part Played by President's Address.

In the last hour of trading yesterday the market turned quite weak after having shown a good deal of strength in the early part of the session. The weakness in the afternoon was greater than the strength of the morning to the extent indicated by net losses of as much as a point or ever more in a number of active stocks, not excluding a few of the leading railroad shares. Thanks, however, to the substantial proportions of the earlier forward movement a number of stocks notwithstanding the sharp reaction retained net gains compared with the previous close. The market acted as though it felt that it had made a poor start, and was settling back to make a new one. The financial community seemed to feel that the rise early in the day in pursuance of Monday's forward movement was justified, and save for a belated discussion of the German diplomatic situation the Street had no better explanation for the break which occurred before the close than that the market lacked the sort of support which follows prices up, and that it was subjected at the same time to a renewal of bearish pressure which sought to dislodge stocks bought in the recovery which had taken place on a succession of days since the middle of last week.

A majority of those who sought to relate the President's message to the stock market seemed to feel that in the net aggregate Mr. Wilson's recommendations were constructive and favorable, but there were those who disliked some of the suggestions, notably the proposed increase in the income tax and the suggested tax on iron and steel production, enough to make them look upon these as adverse market factors. What Wall Street had been hearing regarding the probable contents of the President's address was close enough to the real facts to lead many in the Street after reading a summary of the President's recommendations to pass them over lightly, so far as looking upon them as a stock market influence was concerned, with the remark that there was nothing new in them. The fact that this was measurably true showed once again that information regarding the President's recommendations had not been closely enough guarded to prevent it reaching the stock market before the address itself had been delivered.

The President's recommendations regarding a commission to study the railroad situation bore out the expectation which had been formed in respect to this phase of the address, but apparently what the financial community has been counting on for some time is an absence of any positive action unfavorable to the railroads rather than positive action favorable to them. This has amounted to a belief that if not interfered with the railroads will derive very considerable benefit from the wave of prosperity which is now rising in the country. Increased earnings are taken to mean eventually increased dividends, and already hopes are being entertained that some existing railroad dividends will be increased in due season. In one conspicuous instance the banking community is already talking of a probable increase at a very early date.

Insistence on the benefit to be derived from increased industrial and railroad earnings, from the country's general agricultural and industrial prosperity, and from the very great ease in money which shows no present sign of lessening, hardly fit in with the sort of movement which occurred yesterday afternoon, but it is of course a commonplace to say that day to day movements in the stock market very often do not correspond with the drift of underlying factors. The two must agree in the long run, but not necessarily from one Stock Exchange session to another. The diplomatic situation growing out of this country's request to Germany that she withdraw her naval and military attachés was much talked of in the afternoon when prices were declining, although in few quarters did there seem to be any real concern over this situation.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Money in Good Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market was dull, as dealers are awaiting developments in the Balkans. Consols hardened a fraction, and shipping and copper shares and Chilian bonds were good features, but the rest of the market was inactive. Kaffirs declined under realizing. American bonds were fairly active on reported buying by the Government.

American rails were steadily supported at improving prices, despite the firmness of exchange, which closed at $4.71¾@$4.72 for cable transfers.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 78½ centimes.

MINING COMPANY QUITS.

Investors in Canadian Exploitation Concern to Get Money Back.

The Canadian Mining and Exploration Company, a $5,000,000 concern organized in 1912 by a number of wealthy men in New York and Canada to investigate and exploit mining properties, is to be dissolved and the capital returned to the subscribers. Half of the $5,000,000 was paid in.

The Directors investigated about 1,500 mining propositions without finding one that was considered worthy of development. In the meantime the capital paid in has been carried in interest and dividend-paying securities. These investments, which cost $2,321,000, are now valued at about $2,185,000, but the income received will enable the company to repay subscribers in full, with perhaps 5 per cent. interest on the money. All of the assets have been liquidated.

Shipbuilding Co. Advances Palen.

F. P. Palen, assistant to President H. L. Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and manager of the New York office of the company, was elected yesterday by the Board of Directors a Vice President of the company. Mr. Palen, who is a native Virginian, recently came to New York from the Newport News plant.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edgar Palmer, President of the New Jersey Zinc Company, has been elected a Director of the National City Bank to succeed the late W. Douglass Sloane.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. have issued a circular descriptive of the F. W. Woolworth Company, with a chart showing the company's growth since 1906.

The Savoy Oil Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra, payable Dec. 24.

The figures printed on Sunday for the total bank clearings of the United States under the caption "Week's Bank Clearings" should have been $4,936,733,129, instead of the figures given.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	720,758
Same day last year	......
Year to date	162,771,360
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.90 — .24
Same day last year	......

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
126	129	100	Adams Express	129	129	129	129	+1
23¾	23⅞	9,000	Alaska Gold Mines	24	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ½
10½	10⅝	1,600	Alaska Juneau	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
32½	33	3,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33⅝	33⅞	32½	32¾	—1⅛
81⅞	82	2,760	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82⅞	83	81⅞	82	— ½
72	78	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	72⅝	72⅞	72¼	72½	— ½
71⅝	71⅞	8,300	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72⅞	71½	71⅞	— ¼
94	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	94	— ½
102	106½	300	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	103	103	103	103	— ½
61⅝	61¾	7,500	Am. Can	61⅞	62¾	61	61⅝	+ ½
112¼	113	900	Am. Can pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112	112½	— ¼
81¾	82	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	82⅞	82⅞	82	82	...
147½	152	900	Am. Coal Products	153	153½	148	148	— ½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The "Carnegie" 5s.

Although there had been no public market, in recent years at least, for the 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation popularly described as Carnegie bonds, there has been more or less over-the-counter trading in them. The market usually rules between 113 and 115, and at present is quoted at 113 bid, offered at 114. The sinking fund price of these bonds is 115, which is one of the things which serve to keep the market for the bonds usually relatively close to that figure.

Why a Merger Was Dropped.

One potent reason why a merger between the Cambria Steel Company and two others was dropped soon after the proposal for financing was made to local bankers a few weeks ago was that the stocks of the concerns were held at too high a figure. These are boom times in the steel industry, and the boom influences, naturally, have been imparted to steel securities. It was learned yesterday that when the local bankers looked into the matter they found the terms proposed would be excellent if there was certainty that the present market would continue indefinitely. High prices and an excellent demand would warrant a grouping of steel company stocks at relatively high quotations, but there was no way of guaranteeing a boom market next year or the year after that. The bankers, looking ahead, saw the possibility of a time when steel prices would be down and demand dull. Then, it seemed to them, a merger under boom terms would not have a pleasing appearance.

Cambria Prospects.

The fact that the plan suggested to Frank A. Vanderlip and his colleagues for financing a merger with the Cambria as the centre did not go through does not imply that the company may not yet become part of a combination. The Replogle interests have as their first aim the strengthening of the Cambria organization in many lines. Afterward other plans may be worked out.

Mr. Dodge's Midvale Stock.

Marcellus H. Dodge headed the stockholding list of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company with 430,000 shares on Oct. 15, according to Dow, Jones & Co., and a recent compilation showed that he had but 93,800 shares. The natural inference is that Mr. Dodge sold 345,200 shares when the movement upward to $97 a share was on. This is nothing more than an inference, however. There is the possibility to be considered that large amounts of Mr. Dodge's shares may be in the names of other persons. It is known that he disposed of a big block of his stock to other interests in the company when he needed funds a few weeks ago to extend the Remington Arms plants at Bridgeport, but friends have stated that, relatively, his sales were not as extensive as reports had them. William E. Corey is credited in the latest list with 42,084 shares, Ambrose Monell with 93,906, Percy A. Rockefeller with 39,006, and William Rockefeller with 35,000.

Await Change in Banking Laws.

The report of an early merger of the Pacific Bank with the American Exchange National Bank was characterized yesterday as decidedly premature, although it may come about eventually. L. L. Clark, President of the American Exchange, said that Directors and interests identified with his institution had owned stock in the Pacific Bank for a number of years and that it had been thought that a consolidation of the two institutions would be advantageous. Mr. Clark said, however, that there was no intention of merging until the banking laws were changed so as to allow for an easier method whereby a national bank could have branches in its own city. He considers it inadvisable to arrange a consolidation in the roundabout way now necessary to comply with the laws. He believes that an amendment may be added to the Federal Reserve act during the present session of Congress allowing the national banks to open domestic branches.

Mercantile Marine.

Members of the Wallace Protective Committee for the preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine conferred yesterday with Otto T. Bannard, head of the Reorganization Committee which drew up the plan for the proposed new marine company. It was the first time that the opposing forces had met for a get-together conference since the Wallace Committee began its attack on Mr. Bannard's reorganization plan. It is understood that the Wallace Committee laid its modified plan of reorganization before Mr. Bannard. The latter admitted that there had been a conference, but there was nothing to announce, he said. Mr. Bannard said that other conferences might follow. Harold A. Sanderson of London, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company and Chairman of the company's Finance Committee, is expected here today, and he will probably take part in the conferences. When the action to foreclose on the marine company's mortgage was made in the Federal Court on Monday the case was again postponed. It will come up again this morning, but the understanding is that another adjournment until late in the month will be asked for. Close followers of the fight over the marine company's reorganization predict that the next few weeks will see either a solution of the marine company's difficulties or a new fight of greater proportions than that which has developed so far.

TO COMPLETE ORGANIZATION

American International Corporation Directors to Meet.

Organization of the American International Corporation, the new $50,000,000 finance and development company, will be completed tomorrow, when the first meeting of the directors will be held at the National City Bank. With the expiration of the lease held by Potter, Choate & Prentice, the quarters on the second floor of the National City Bank building now occupied by them will be taken over by the new corporation.

Reports that stock of the new corporation is being quoted at 109 bid, 112 asked, brought forth an explanation yesterday in regard to the form of certificate to be issued for the common stock. Ten per cent. of the par value is to be paid with the subscription, in exchange for which a negotiable receipt will be issued. It is possible that these receipts will be traded in. On January 15 a further ten per cent. will be due, after payment of which a regular stock certificate will be delivered. Trading in these certificates is possible on the basis of American International Corporation stock certificates, when issued, 20 per cent. paid. The remaining 80 per cent. will be called when needed by the company. Under the New York State laws, one-half of the par value must be paid within a year.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Dec. 7	$5,610,500
Same day last year	1,362,500
Year to date	862,197,700
Same period last year	436,168,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.15 + .08
Same day last year	81.64 + .04

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Anglo-Fr 5s, tem b
3,000s30f....... 96⅞
2,000.......... 97⅛
1,000.......... 97⅛
500.......... 97⅛
2,000.......... 97⅛
Argentine Gov 5s
25,000.......... 92¾
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
10,000.......... 82
2d " Ger stp
1,000.......... 75¼
5,000.......... 74¾

Chi & Northwest gen 3½s
1,000.......... 82⅞
24,000.......... 83
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.......... 85½
4,000s30f....... 85½
4,000.......... 85½
1,000.......... 85¼
5,000.......... 85½
ref 4s
1,000.......... 67¼

L S & M So 3½s
1,000.......... 84⅝
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000..........100⅝
Liggett & Myers 7s
1,000..........124¾
Liggett & Myers 5s
3,000..........101½
Long Island gen 4s
1,000.......... 87¼

St J & G I 1st 4s
1,000.......... 61
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s
10,000..........100½
River & G 4s
16,000.......... 71
unify & ref 4s
1,000.......... 75⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Twenty-two roads.$14,706,657 +$3,025,186

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	9,498,928	8,978,520	9,552,405
Net aft. tax	4,029,806	3,826,618	3,583,247
4 mos. gross	33,922,565	34,161,780	35,576,690
Net aft. tax	12,085,124	11,982,742	12,219,828

PERE MARQUETTE for October—

Gross	1,812,922	1,697,190	1,660,811
Net aft. tax	596,481	500,518	249,705
4 mos. gross	6,748,529	6,444,587	6,105,999
Net aft. tax	2,070,577	1,809,317	726,979

RUTLAND RAILROAD for October—

Gross	346,019	334,291	349,690
Net aft. tax	112,256	86,418	79,058
10 mos. gross	2,964,524	2,982,568	3,136,654
Net aft. tax	730,127	498,029	585,205

WABASH for October—

Gross	2,984,778	2,578,539	2,585,162
Net aft. tax	919,484	604,124	685,449
4 mos gross	11,096,814	10,668,355	11,824,944
Net aft. tax	3,017,609	2,712,824	2,780,077

WESTERN MARYLAND for October—

Gross	985,909	724,999	758,641
Net aft. tax	317,498	170,176	169,108
4 mos. gross	3,606,005	2,925,247	2,981,474
Net aft. tax	1,166,451	698,698	527,711

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$463,385	$464,438	*$1,053
Net	274,565	267,137	7,428
Sur. aft. chgs.	182,480	166,131	16,349
10 mos. gross	4,572,321	4,477,642	94,679
Net	2,699,662	2,375,042	324,620
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,707,828	1,399,828	307,967

*Decrease.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	82.03	81.28	81.38	— .32
Industrials	101.77	100.14	100.42	— .17

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Nov. 30	90.61	89.86	90.39	+ .14
Dec. 1	90.77	89.64	89.71	— .68
Dec. 2	89.83	88.58	88.95	— .76
Dec. 3	90.10	88.58	89.85	+ .90
Dec. 4	90.41	89.62	90.29	+ .44
Dec. 6	91.37	90.30	91.14	+ .85
Dec. 7	91.90	90.71	90.90	— .24

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec., 1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.29
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	90.90
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar	112	114	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin, F. & M.	130	150	130	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	200	210	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	490	510	485	505
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

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LIVERPOOL HELPS TO PUT UP COTTON

South Also Holds Firmly and Dictates Prices to Exporters and Spinners.

DAY'S GAIN 8 TO 9 POINTS

Southern Shippers Report It Is More Profitable to Sell to England Than to American Mills.

Cotton made a further gain of 8 to 9 points yesterday in spite of the fact that a reaction toward the close sent prices off about 6 to 8 points from the high level of the session. Two influences which have been operative for some time recently were conspicuous in contributing to yesterday's strength. Liverpool advanced sharply, this bringing about a further widening of difference between the two markets. Moreover, the South continues to hold very firmly, and both exporters and domestic spinners are being forced to pay prices dictated by the seller.

Liverpool is getting very close to an importing basis with the premium of January-February over January in our market having risen to about 235 points. Southern shippers state that Liverpool is paying additional basis premiums, which make it more profitable to sell to English buyers than to American mills.

One Alabama firm reports having sold strict middling cotton to Liverpool on the basis of 38 points on March-April. At the time the sale was made this would make the cotton cost the English buyer about 15.65. This is a very high price and comes pretty nearly taking into consideration freight and insurance charges. The remarkable feature about the transaction is that no staple guaranty was made.

The Census report of the amount of cotton ginned to Dec. 1 will be made public at 10 o'clock this morning. It is expected to show about 9,700,000 bales, which would indicate a crop exclusive of linters of approximately 11,100,000 bales. The Government estimate on the crop will be published on Friday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 10 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 12.75 for middling. Sales, 1,200 bales. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.57	12.50	12.51@12.54	12.43@12.46
Jan.	12.68	12.59	12.60@12.63	12.52@12.53
March	12.95	12.87	12.89@12.91	12.80@12.82
May	13.18	13.08	13.09@13.11	13.01@13.02
July	13.26	13.16	13.18@13.19	13.09@13.10
Oct.	12.79	12.74	12.73@12.75	12.68@12.70

Total port receipts, 63,333 bales. Last week, 48,206 bales. Last year, 70,987 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	13,789	17,439	14,762
Galveston	30,907	17,852	31,433
Mobile	638	292	1,656
Charleston	1,575	5,529	5,057
Savannah	5,853	5,388	15,978
Wilmington	273	331	1,035
Norfolk	2,537	3,295	2,981

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Augusta	4,195	2,178	2,609
Memphis	6,541	9,032	4,692
St. Louis	64	6,678	3,591
Houston	19,435	11,892	14,195

Exports, 2,013. Total thus far this season, 1,897,539. Total last season, 1,639,871.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,114	Galveston	12.60	298,699	383,275
1,385	New Orleans	12.13	359,528	269,564
225	Mobile	12.00	23,633	39,979
3,235	Savannah	12¼	216,307	227,615
—	Charleston	12.00	96,340	104,228
—	Wilmington	11⅞	41,639	38,086
1,044	Norfolk	12.25	115,642	63,492
2,352	Augusta	12.13	200,616	157,666
2,600	Memphis	12.25	306,200	252,737
—	St. Louis	12¼	13,706	35,580
4,327	Houston	12.60	217,242	156,222

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand in spot cotton with middling 10 points advance at 7.66. Sales, 14,000. Receipts, 17,000, all American. Market closed unsettled.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	.	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	.	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	0	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days..........2@2¼
Ninety days..........2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days......2½ | 5 months......2¾@3
90 days......2½@2¾ | 6 months......2¾@3
4 months......2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....2¾@3 | 6 months......3 @3¼
60 to 90 days..........2¾@3

Other Names.
4 months.....3 @3¼ | 6 months......3 @3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71¾	$4.71¼	4.71\frac{7}{16}$	+.00$\frac{1}{16}$
Cables	4.72¼	4.72	4.72$\frac{3}{16}$	+.00$\frac{1}{16}$

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.71½	4.72$\frac{3}{16}$
Paris	5.1826	5.87¼	5.86½
Berlin	95.28	.79	.79⅛
Austria	20.26	13.90	13.97
Greece	19.29	19.40	19.45
Holland	.4019	.41⅛	.41⅛
Italy	5.1826	6.57½	6.56¾
Russia	51.45	..	32.00
Scandinavia	26.79	28.05	28.10
Spain	19.29	..	19.00
Switzerland	5.1826	5.33⅛	5.32½
China—			
Hongkong	..	46.90	47.00
Shanghai	..	62.50	62.62½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	..
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	..
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	.41⅛	.41⅛
Rio	32.44	.23⅛	.23⅛
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.00	50.12½
Yokohama	49.84	50.37½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.67½	$4.65½	$4.66¼	$4.64¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $469,810,001; balance, $23,055,991; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $358,561.

The local banks have gained $1,483,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, 62½c. discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d, off ⅛d; New York, 56⅛c., off ⅛c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

More than 600 shares of United States Steel common changed hands on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the early afternoon at 88⅝, which was the highest price the stock touched in Wall Street. This was the crest of the bulge in the market which succeeded the publication of the President's message to Congress. The later action of the market was decidedly disappointing to traders who had become bullish. The list failed to hold, retreating steadily in the late afternoon. The railroad issues were soft in the later trading, Reading and Union Pacific, the two most prominent stocks in this group, both running off sharply.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
380	Alaska Gold	24¼	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞
330	Allis-Chalmers	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
970	Am. Beet Sug.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1,130	Am. Can	61⅝	62½	61	61
90	Am. Car & Fy.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
50	Am. H. & L.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
120	Am. Ice Sec.	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝
940	Am. Loco	71⅝	71⅝	70½	70½
1,230	Am. Smelting	100	100⅛	99	99
10	Am. T. & T.	129	129	129	129
1,870	Anac. Copper	88⅝	88⅞	87½	87⅞
1,120	Baldwin Loco.	117½	119⅝	116⅛	116⅛
120	Balt. & Ohio	95	95	94½	94½
20	Brooklyn R. T.	90½	90½	90½	90½
110	Bruns. Dock	13½	14⅛	13½	13½
30	Butte & Sup.	72½	72½	72½	72½
350	Calif. Petrol	28¼	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10	Can. Pacific	183⅝	183⅝	183⅝	183⅝
370	Cent. Leather	60⅝	61	60½	60½
160	Ches. & Ohio	64	64	63⅜	63½
50	C., M. & S. P.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
70	Chino Copper	55	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞
660	Col. F. & I.	51⅞	53½	51⅞	51⅞
20	Cont. Cons.	90½	90½	90½	90½
70	Corn Products	19	19¼	19	19⅛
870	Crucible Steel	74⅝	76⅛	74¼	74½
80	D. & R. G. pf.	29	29	29	29
430	Dist. Secur.	47⅝	48½	47	47⅛
100	Dome Mines	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼
1,240	Erie	44⅝	44⅝	43⅞	44
20	Gen. Electric	177¼	177¼	177¼	177¼
310	Goodrich Co.	76	76	74½	74½
320	Gt. Nor. Ore	50	50⅝	49⅞	50¼
30	Guggen. Expl.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
280	Inspir. Copper	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
120	Interboro Con.	22¼	22¼	22	22
30	Inter. Paper	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
40	Kan. City So.	32½	32½	32½	32½
140	Kenne. Copper	53¼	53⅛	53¼	53¼
70	Lack. Steel	83½	84	83	84
20	Lehigh Valley	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
290	Max. Motors	76⅝	78⅛	76⅝	78
10	Max. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,430	Mex. Petrol	94⅝	95	93	93
10	Mo. Pacific	6	6	6	6
40	Nat. Enam. & St.	31	31	31	31
460	N. Y. Central	104⅝	104¾	103⅜	103⅜
340	N.Y., N.H & H.	77	77	75½	75½
30	Norf. & West.	121	121	120⅝	120⅝
10	Northern Pac.	117½	117½	117½	117½
20	Pacific Mail	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
40	Pennsylvania	60	60	59⅝	59⅝
240	Pitts. Coal	36¼	36¼	36	36
130	Pr. Steel Car	66¼	66⅝	65½	65½
160	Ray Copper	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝
1,400	Reading	82⅝	83⅛	82	82⅛
1,200	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅞	55⅝	53⅞	53⅞
180	Southern Pac.	102⅛	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	Southern Ry	24	24	24	24
460	Studebaker	156½	163	156½	160¼
100	Tenn. Copper	58½	59	58¼	58½
50	Union Bag & P.	7½	7½	7½	7½
970	Union Pacific	139⅝	139⅞	138⅛	138⅛
40	U. S. C. I. Pipe	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
80	U. S. Ind. Alco.	122½	124⅛	122½	124⅛
270	U. S. Rubber	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
37,350	U. S. Steel	86⅝	88⅝	86⅝	87⅛
230	Utah Copper	80⅞	80⅞	80	80
50	Wabash pf., A.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
40	Wabash pf., B.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
30	Western Md	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
90	W. Union Tel.	88	88	88	88
594	Wstghse. Elec.	69⅝	70¼	69	69¼
60,180					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Atlanta	.24½	.24½	.24½	.24½
300	Batopilas	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.75
500	Booth	.39	.39	.39	.39
500	C. O. D.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
800	Goldfield Con.	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½
600	Jim Butler	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05
300	Jumbo Ext	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1,300	Kewanas	.22	.23	.22	.23
200	Mexican	.33	.33	.33	.33
465	Ontario	6.50	8.00	6.50	8.00
500	Rescue Eula	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
700	Tonopah Ext	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
400	Union Con	.70	.70	.70	.70
1,100	West End	.82	.82	.82	.82
8,365					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97⅝	98	5.47
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅝	101⅞	4.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101¾	102	4.95
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	100½	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100½	4.68
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	6.12
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100¼	101	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101	4.37
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	3.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97⅝	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96½	97	5.80

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.20
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101⅛	2.60
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	2.00
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101½	2.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101⅝	101⅞	2.75
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	98⅝	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¼	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	98¼	98⅝	5.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	97	99	6.75
Con. G., Balt.	5	May, 1917	100½	101	4.35
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1, 1917	99¼	100¼	5.80
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	101⅛	102	5.10
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.85
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	102	4.05
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6⅝
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅝	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99¾	5.40
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.46
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.73
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅝	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅝	4.25
L.G. & El. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.90
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101	101½	4.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100½	101⅛	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	91½	93½	46.00
M. G. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100⅛	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅛	99⅝	6.20
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.83
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100	100⅝	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	101¼	101⅝	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Seab'rd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.45
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅛	101	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	100	100⅝	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	98¼	99¼	11.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.45
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅜	4.70
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	5.00
W.V.T. & E. Co.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
W. Power Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100¼	5.40
W.S.G. & E. Co.	6	Oct., 1917	99	99¾	6.15

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.25
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.88	4.62
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.65	4.45
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Chi., Ind & L.	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.85	4.05
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.45
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	5	4.62	4.43
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.12
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.75	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.75	4.50
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.23
Virginian R'way	1916-'19	5	4.62	4.38

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,165	Alaska	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24
100	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40	Allouez	56½	57	56	56
3,045	Am. Zinc	70½	70¼	68¾	68½
100	Anaconda	88½	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝
50	Ariz. Commer.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
200	Butte Alex Sc.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Butte & Balak.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,800	Butte & Sup.	72¾	73¼	71¾	72
549	Cal. & Ariz.	67⅝	69¼	67¼	69¼
6	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550	550
83	Chino	55	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞
190	Copper Range	58	58⅛	57	57¼
680	East Butte	16	16¼	16	16¼
25	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
333	Granby	80⅜	81	80⅜	80⅜
10	Hancock	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Helvetia	45c	45c	45c	45c
20	Indiana	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Inspiration	45½	45½	45½	45½
840	Island Creek	47¼	49	47	49
750	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
420	Lake	16	16	16	16
100	Lasalle	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
200	Mass. Cons.	12½	12½	12½	12½
825	Mohawk	87	87	86½	86½
20	Nevada Cons.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
343	New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
170	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
320	North Butte	31⅝	31⅝	31	31
10	Old Col. Min.	3	3	3	3
40	Old Dominion	58	58	58	58
20	Osceola	85	85	84½	84½
1,117	Pond Creek	16⅝	16⅝	16	16½
45	Quincy	85½	85½	85	85
100	Ray Con.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,170	Shattuck	35⅝	35¼	35	35¼
50	South Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
40	St. Mary's	59	59	59	59
220	Sup. & Bos.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
260	Tamarack	49½	49½	48	48
741	Trinity	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
100	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
219	U. S. Smelt.	46¼	47	46¼	46¼
186	U. S. Sm. pf.	48⅛	49	48⅛	48⅛
215	Utah Apex	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼
175	Utah Cons.	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅛
175	Utah Copper	80⅛	80⅛	79⅞	79⅞
50	Winona	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Boston Elev.	81	81½	81	81½
15	Boston & M.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Boston & Prov.	230	230	230	230
11	Fitchburg pf.	73	73	72	72
10	Mass. Elec.	7	7	7	7
100	Mass. Elec. pf.	37	37	37	37
581	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	77¼	77⅛	75½	75½
74	W. End St. Ry.	64	64	64	64
1	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
143	Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	100	100	100
10	Amoskeag	66	66	66	66
22	Amoskeag pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Am. P. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
133	Am. Sugar	117	119	117	117½
92	Am. Sugar pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118
629	Am. T. & T.	128¼	129¼	128⅝	129
112	A. G. & W. I.	81	82¼	81	82¼
100	A.G. & W.I. pf.	46¼	46⅛	46¼	46⅛
120	E. Bost. Land	9	9¼	9	9
4	Edison	242¼	242¼	242¼	242¼
219	Gen. Electric	176¼	176¼	176¼	176¼
28	Mass. Gas	85⅝	86	85⅝	85⅝
40	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅞
20	McElwaine pf.	99	99	99	99
18	Mergenthaler	187	187	187	187
63	N. E. Tel.	133	133	132	132
3	Pullman	167	167	167	167
10	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
526	Swift	126½	127½	126½	127
110	Torrington	35	35	34¼	34¼
1,282	United Fruit	145	146	144½	145½
7,830	Un. Fruit rts.	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅛
2,498	Un. Shoe Mch.	53⅝	53⅞	51⅞	51⅞
90	Un. S. Mch. pf.	29	29	29	29
2,420	U. S. Steel	86⅞	88½	86⅞	87⅛
2,530	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅛	116⅛	116	116
1,815	Ventura Oil	12	13	12	12½
85	Western Union	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
40	Wollaston L'd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
500	A.G. & W.I. 5s	78⅛	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	98	98	98	98
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	94	94	94	94
16,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
1,000	West End St. R. R. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Western Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99	99½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
10	Am. Radiator	375	375	375	375
30	Am. Shipbldg.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
60	Chi. Pneu. T.	79	79	79	79
520	C. Ry., Ser. 2	19¼	19¼	19	19¼
10	Chi. Title T.	235	235	235	235
210	Com. Edison	144¼	145	144¼	145
180	Illinois Brick	82¼	83	82¼	83
86	Dia. Match	108	109	107	107
10	K. C. R. & Lt.	25	25	25	25
125	K.C.R. & L. ctfs	26	26	26	26
150	Lindsay Light	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
123	M. Ward pf.	114	114	113¾	114
143	Nat. Carbon	160	160	160	160
5	People's Gas	118	118	118	118
20	Public Service	108	108	108	108
40	Public Svc. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,215	Sears-Roebuck	181	182	180	180
2,000	Stewart Warner	90	91	88	90
407	Swift & Co.	126½	128	126½	128
123	Union Carbide	171¾	172	171¾	172

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
$1,000	Armour 4½s	93	93	93	93
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	C. Rys. B. 5s	74	74	74	74
4,000	City Rys. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
25,000	C. Rys. P. M. 5s	66	66	66	66
6,000	Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15,000	Match deb. 6s	106	106	106	106
1,000	N. W. Gas 5s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
4,000	Public Svc. 5s	95	95	95	95
2,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rys.	30	30	30	30
37	Am. Rys. pf.	95	95	95	95
100	Buff. & Sus.	24½	24½	24½	24½
45	Cam. Iron	44	44	44	44
27,125	Cam. Steel	77	77¼	75⅞	76¼
96	Elec. Storage	69	70	68½	68½
34	Ins. Co., N.A.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
45	Keystone Tel.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
135	Lake Sup. Cor.	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
90	Lehigh Nav.	78⅞	79⅝	78⅞	79⅝
60	Lehigh Val.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
800	Lehigh V. Tr.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
58	Leh. V. Tr. pf.	39	39	39	39
189	Nor. Central	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
10	Penn. R. R.	59⅝	60	59⅝	59⅝
172	Pa. Salt. Mfg.	99¼	99¼	99	99¼
5	Penn. Steel	64	64	64	64
34	Penn. Steel pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½
10	Phila. Co.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
80	Phil. cum. pf.	47	47	47	47
1,366	Phila. Elec.	28¼	28¼	28	28
2,911	Phila. Rapid Tran., t. c.	19½	20	19¼	19⅝
47	Phila. Trac.	79	79	78½	78½
180	Reading	82⅝	83	82⅝	83
1,373	Union Trac.	46	47⅛	46	46⅜
188	Uni. Gas Imp.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3	Warw'k I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
3	W. J. & S. S.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
100	Westm'd Coal.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
140	W. Cramp & S.	88	88	88	88

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Alle. Val. 4s.	97	97	97	97
9,600	Am. G. & E. 5s.	88	89¼	88	89
8,000	Bald. Loco. 1st 5s	106	106	106	106
1,000	City 4s, 1945	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,700	El. & P. tr. 4s.	82¼	82¼	81½	81½
13,000	Leh. N. gen. 4s.	102	102	102	102
61,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,500	L. V. Tr. 5s.	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Penn. con. 4s.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
19,000	Penn. gen. 4½s.	101	101	100⅞	100⅞
300	Phil. Co. cn. 5s.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1,000	Pub. S. Cor., N. J. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
13,000	Read. gen. 4s.	95	95½	95	95½
5,000	Reading-N. J. C. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	A. S. & G.	35	36½	35	36½
26	Balt. Trust	132½	135	132½	135
3	Com. Credit	46	46	46	46
5	Cont. Trust	160	160	160	160
3	Con. Coal	98	98	98	98
150	Con. Power pf.	116	116	116	116
5,183	Cosden	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
40	Dav. Chem. pf.	138½	138½	138½	138½
4	Far. & M. B.	46	46	46	46
8	Fid. & Dep.	141⅛	142	141½	142
45	Houston Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
30	Houston O. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
5	Mer. Trust	221	221	221	221
64	New Am. Cas.	53	53	53	58
50	Nor. Central	86	86	86	86½
445	Penn. W. & P.	73⅛	75	73⅛	74⅛
210	Sapulpa Oil	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Un. Ry. & El.	25	25	24⅞	25
1,260	Wayland Oil	4½	4½	4⅜	4½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	92	92	92	92
5,000	Balto. Elec. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Char. con. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
100	C. of B. 3½s, '30	84	84	84	84
2,000	Ga. So. F. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	L. St. Ry. 5s.	86	86	86	86
2,000	Mary. El. 5s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Mary. S. 4s, '26	100	100	100	100
3,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	52½	52½	52½	52½
2,000	N. Ry. & Lt. 5s	97	97	97	97
8,000	P. W. & P. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
10,000	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
4,000	Un. Ry. & E. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2,500	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	85	85½	85	85½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
195	Am. W. G. Mach.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝
10	Caney River	31½	31½	31½	31½
75	Consolidated Ice	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
400	Columbia Gas	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Harb. & Walker pf	99	99	99	99
130	La Belle Iron	50½	50½	50	50
100	La Belle I. & S. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½
75	Mfrs. Light & H.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
730	Nat. Fireproofing	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
220	Nat. Fireproof. pf	24¼	24¼	24	24
50	Ohio Fuel	39½	39½	39½	39½
20	Oklahoma Gas	72¼	72¼	72	72
190	Pittsburgh Coal	35⅝	36	35½	35½
550	Pure Oil	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
250	Pitts. Oil & Gas	8½	8½	8¼	8½
10	Westing. A. B.	139½	139½	139½	139½
90	Westing. Elec.	70	70	69⅝	69⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1½	1⅝	Iron Blos.	.98	1$\frac{1}{16}$
Bay S Gas	.21	.23	La Rose	.74	.78
Bingham	8	9	Majestic	1¼	1⅜
Bohemia	2	2⅝	McK-Dar.	.66	.75
Begole	.75	1¼	Mex Met.	.35	.37
Boston Ely	.38	.42	Mines of A	3¼	3⅝
Butte & L	.35	.40	New Baltic	3¼	3⅝
Calaveras	2⅝	2⅝	N Cornelia	8⅞	9
Chief Con.	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1⅛	Nev-Doug.	.80	.84
Con Ariz.	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1⅛	Old Dom r	.50	.70
Con Cop.	1¾	2	Ohio Cop.	.24	.26
Cortez	.40	.55	Oneco	1	1¼
Crown Res	.67	.72	S W Miami	.75	1
Cal Corbin	.15	.16	U Verde E	5	5¼
Dav-Daly	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1$\frac{3}{16}$	Utah Met.	10¼	10¾
Eagle & B.	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1⅛	ono Belm.	4⅝	5
First Nat.	5½	5⅝	Tono Min.	6⅝	7¼
Goldfield	1⅛	1$\frac{3}{16}$	Yuk'n Gold	2⅝	3
Houghton	2½	2⅝			

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

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How the Straus Plan Protects Investors in Realty Loans

The following is a reprint of the New York American of October 30, 1915.

BIG INTERESTS APPROVE AMORTIZED MORTGAGE PLAN

N.Y. American 10/30/15

Prominent real estate investors, mortgage brokers and money lending institution representatives conferred yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce on the advisability of amortizing mortgages. The gathering was under the auspices of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

A resolution presented by Willard V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company, recommending a form of mortgage with quarterly payments of interest and semi-annual payments on principal of one-half of one per cent, the mortgage not to be for less than ten years, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing Chairman Cyrus C. Miller to appoint a committee to formulate such a plan and to report at a meeting later was also adopted.

Those who spoke in favor of the plan were, Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willard V. King, John R. Dos Passos, John J. Pulleyn, comptroller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Richard M. Hurd, Adolph Bloch, Samuel P. Goldman and Louis V. Bright. Those who spoke against the plan were John N. Golding, Alexander W. McLaughlin and William Felsinger, president of the New York Savings Bank.

Mr. Miller said the advisory council believes the policy of requiring a small annual payment in reduction of the principal of mortgages would be of great advantage to both the owner and the mortgagee. Such annual payments, he said, would tend to discourage unwise speculation in real estate and be likely to add to its desirability as a permanent investment. It would maintain the security of mortgages thereon, he added.

John R. Dos Passos, the lawyer, dwelt on the excellent results accomplished in Germany and France with this plan. He said the present real estate condition makes it almost impossible to borrow money on real property, and remarked it was time a form of long-term mortgage, which can be paid off by instalment payments, be adopted.

Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, contended that payments of the principal by instalments would greatly reduce the borrower's obligation and afford protection against the depreciation of values and the loss of his equity in the property. The long-term mortgage, Mr. Kelsey said, would save him from the expense of extending his mortgage or transfer where mortgages are for three to five years. Mr. Kelsey admitted the plan offers a disadvantage to the borrower who buys real estate to live on the income and who cannot afford to use the income to reduce the principal.

"This plan would tend to keep such borrowers out of the real estate market," said Mr. Kelsey. "It would be an excellent idea. Many people with small means have in the past been hoaxed into real estate. Their equities have been narrow. They had really no business putting their small sums in big real estate ventures. A great many have lost their all in such reckless enterprises.

"If we had ten or fifteen years ago adopted this form of mortgage we would not have found it necessary to meet to-day to discuss the sick mortgage market. In New York we have had too much real estate speculation."

Adolph said he knew such a plan would deprive the lawyer and loan broker of much of their business, but, as a lawyer, he was willing to lose business to bring about an improvement in the mortgage and real estate markets. He added that the plan would eliminate the individual lender, as it would make it make the lending money less desirable for the individual, but quite easy for institutions.

William Felsinger, president of the N. Y. Savings Bank, said he preferred the present mortgage method, because it makes it possible to readjust interest rates at frequent intervals. He advocated the continuance of the open mortgage.

John N. Golding said: "We hear much about the condition of the money market, and real estate is usually blamed for it. It had nothing to do with it.

"The difficulty lies with the large financiers, who, instead of putting their money in real estate, has put it into aWll Street.

"There is no occasion for a change. Those large institutions should be willing to bear their loads until better times—when it will be possible to get rid of property they had to take on."

WHAT is an "amortized" mortgage? It may be simply described as a mortgage paid off on the instalment plan—part of the principal is retired each year. This device greatly increases the safety of the loan as an investment, as has been shown by long experience in Europe.

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To the Holders of Two-Year Secured Gold Notes (Extended and Unextended) of

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company:

The only security for your notes are the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Railway Company which have been deposited with the Trustee for the noteholders. A suit has now been begun to foreclose the Consolidated Mortgage securing these bonds. It thus becomes imperative that the undersigned Committee, which has been organized to protect the interests of the noteholders, should know promptly to what extent it may count upon the noteholders' support and what amount of notes it may represent upon a sale or a reorganization of the property. *The Committee gives notice that deposits will be received to and including December 10, 1915, without penalty. After that date deposits will only be received upon such terms as the Committee may impose.* Such deposits may be made at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, Sub-Depositary, in St. Louis, Missouri, under a deposit agreement of which copies may be obtained from the Depositary.

Certificates of deposit will be issued for all notes deposited and application has been made to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

December 7, 1915.

WILLARD V. KING,
President Columbia Trust Company, Chairman.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
FREDERICK T. HASKELL,
Vice-President Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
E. S. PAGE,
Vice-President Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia.
EDWARD R. TINKER,
Vice-President Chase National Bank of New York.
FESTUS J. WADE,
President Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis.
J. Y. G. WALKER,
Vice-President Union Trust Company, New York.
Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
Counsel.
CHELLIS A. AUSTIN,
Secretary,
60 Broadway, New York.

Notice of Redemption of Debentures of the Diamond Match Company.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF THE 6% TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES OF THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY DUE DECEMBER 15, 1920, AND ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UNDER THE DEBENTURE INDENTURE FROM THAT COMPANY WITH CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS TRUSTEE, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1910:

You are hereby notified that the Diamond Match Company has given notice to the undersigned Trustee under the aforesaid Indenture that it has elected to pay and retire on December 15 1915 all of the outstanding debentures issued under and secured by the aforesaid debenture indenture at 102½% of the principal amount, together with accrued interest to December 15, 1915, as authorized by said debentures and said indenture.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with said notice from said company to the undersigned said Diamond Match Company has notified the undersigned that it will at the office of the undersigned, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the office of the First National Bank in the City of New York, on December 15, 1915, pay the principal of all of said debentures of the above-mentioned issue plus a premium of 2½% thereon, together with all accrued interest to said date.

You are further notified to present said debentures for payment on December 15, 1915, and that under the terms of said indenture securing said debentures it is provided that on and after December 15, 1915, said debentures shall not bear interest and the holder or holders thereof shall not be entitled to collect under any circumstances whatsoever from either the undersigned or the company any interest upon the same and that the said debentures shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the security of said indenture but shall be entitled only to the cash deposited with the undersigned for the payment and retirement of said debentures.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1915.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK as Trustee Under the Debenture Indenture of the Diamond Match Company Dated December 15, 1910.
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

FUSE PLANT.

The owner of a profitable, high-grade brass goods plant has been induced to sell. Modern brick factory in Middle West with power plant, foundry, land 300 x 580, siding, etc. Three hundred machines ready equipped and complete force of men may be instantly turned over to making fuses, primers, etc. A wonderful opportunity because of scarcity of such equipment and competent men. Price $1,300,000. Terms may be arranged. Box Y 215 Times.

TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES NOS. H 1728 and H 1729 for $1,000, each of the 4½% Coupon Corporate Stock of the City of New York "For the Construction of Rapid Transit Railroads," payable to bearer, due June 1st, 1965, having been lost or stolen, all persons are warned against negotiating same.

Application has been made to the Comptroller of the City of New York for issue of the definitive bonds in lieu of these receipts.

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Of the District of Columbia.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Notes
Due January 1, 1918.
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CALL AND REDEEM.

St. Joseph Lead Company, a New York corporation, hereby gives notice, pursuant to Article Third of the Trust Agreement made by said Company to Bankers Trust Company as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1914, of its intention to redeem on January 1st, 1916, one million nine hundred eighty-two thousand dollars ($1,982,000) principal amount, being the entire issue of Six Per Cent. Gold Notes due January 1st, 1918, now outstanding under said Trust Agreement.

On January 1st, 1916, there will become and be due at the office of Bankers Trust Company in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Trustee under said Trust Agreement, One Hundred and One Per Cent. (101%) of the principal amount of said Six Per Cent. Gold Notes and accrued interest on such principal amount to said date of redemption, after which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

United States Treasury Decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of the accrued interest must accompany such notes when presented for payment.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY.
December 1st. 1915.

OFFICE OF
WATERTOWN WATER COMPANY.
Watertown, S. D., Nov. 12, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that twelve (12) bonds of the above company, issued under mortgage dated April 1, 1908, to Empire Trust Company, as Trustee, Numbered 22, 68, 75, 106, 127, 193, 205, 261, 277, 302, 331, 340, are called for payment on Jan. 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest.

Said bonds will be paid on Jan. 3, 1916, at the 120 Broadway office of Empire Trust Company, New York City, out of funds to be provided for that purpose.

Interest on the above bonds ceases Jan. 1, 1916.

WATERTOWN WATER COMPANY.
By E. H. BRADLEY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF THE MOUNT VERNON WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY NOT DEPOSITED WITH THE BOND HOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, Special Master, hereby gives notice that he will pay on each of said First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, with March 1st, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, the sum of $360.00 on presentation of said bonds and coupons at any time after the first of December, 1915, and before the 20th of January, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, No. 13 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

ARTHUR L. SPAMER, Special Master.

OWNER will sell his 7% cumulative Preferred Stock manufacturing company operating profitably many years. To buy larger block common stock same company. Rated $200,000 highest credit. Address Unusual, care X 363 Times Annex.

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Specialists
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
200	Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100	Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stk.
100	Ajax Grieb Rubber Pfd. Stock
25	Ajax Grieb Rubber Com. Stock
100	Continental Insurance "Rights"
50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100	Great Northern Paper Stock
100	Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25	Ingersoll-Rand 5s
25	Metropolitan Trust Stock
100	New York Shipbuilding Stock
100	Pacific Coast (all issues) Stock
25	Pacific Bank Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200	Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100	Bucyrus Co. Pfd. Stock
30	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100	Great Northern Paper Stock
50	Gas E. & Pr.-C.L. Seab'y Cons. Stk.
100	Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
25	Lawyers Mortgage Stock
100	New York Shipbuilding
50	Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50	Rem. Typewr. 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
100	Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
25	Scovill Manufacturing Stock
25	Singer Manufacturing Stock
25	Victor Talking Machine Stock
5	Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

J K Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE
100 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Singer Manuf.
100 American Brass
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
SUBSIDIARIES FRACTIONS
SUBS EN BLOC OLD STOCK
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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

FOR SALE

30	Columbus Ry., Lt. & P. Com.
30	Robert Gair Pfd.
40	Amer. Iron & Steel Com.
25	Otis Elevator Pfd.
50	General Gas & Electric Pfd.
100	Kirby Lumber Com.
200	N.Y., Hond. & Rosario Mining

WANTED

100	Appalachian Power Pfd.
100	Appalachian Power Com.
100	Waltham Watch Com.
100	U. S. Finishing Pfd.
$2000	U. S. Finishing 5s, 1929
100	Inter. Steam Pump Pfd.
25	Art Metal Construction

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St. N. Y. 53 State St., Boston
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"Rights"
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STANDARDS
OIL SECURITIES

Will Buy	Will Sell
25 Northern Pipe	25 So. W. Penn. Pipe
25 S. O. of New York	50 Union Tank Line
25 Penn. Mex. Oil	100 National Transit
25 Ohio Oil	15 So. Penn. Oil
25 Ill. Pipe Line	25 Penn. Mex. Oil

RICHARD W. P. BARNES
Dealer in Standard Oil Securities
Phone Broad 1754-5. 35 Broad St., N. Y.

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We Specialize In
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60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

After a Firm Opening Curb Stocks React and Many Close with Net Losses.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 324,894 shares of stocks and $380,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were devided as follows: Industrials, 78,770; oils, 25,820, and mining, 220,295. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	Am. B. M. Co.	21	24	21	24
50	Am. B. M. pf.	75	75	75	75
560	Am. Int. Corp.	110	*111	110	110
310	Am. Zinc	70	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
510	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	31	31½	31	31½
150	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	46	46	46	46
20	‡Bank. D. Cor.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
10	Can. C. & F.	95½	95½	95½	95½
5	C. C. & F. pf.	112	112	112	112
800	‡Car. L. & P.	7⅞	8	7½	7½
4,250	‡Chand. Mot.	85⅝	86⅜	85¼	85⅜
100	Chalm. Mot.	160	160	160	160
4,500	‡C. M. Co.	(142-144)	145	142	144
1,600	C. of R. & H.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
445	Driggs-Seab.	171	174	168	172
200	Emerson Phon.	10	10	10	10
15	Guanta. Sugar.	66	67	66	66
75	Hop. Allen	58	58	57	58
50	Hop. A. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
2,500	‡I. M. Ma. pf.	66¼	66¼	64	64
500	Int. N., new.	50	51	50	51
2,000	Kath. B. pf.	19	*19¼	18	18
225	Kelly S. Tire.	299	302	299	301
900	‡K. S. T., w. i.	75	76½	75	76½
100	K. S. T., n. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98
410	‡Key. Ord.	11¼	11½	11	11
2,400	‡S. S. K., w. i.	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14
800	‡Lake T. B.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝
4,000	Manhat. Tran.	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½
300	Mar. of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7,000	‡Maxim Mun.	13⅝	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞
10,900	‡Midvale Steel	76¼	76¼	72¾	73
2,325	P. T. & M. C.	85½	86	*85	85⅜
300	P. M. O. & C. Co., w. i.	62⅛	62¼	62	62¼
2,200	‡Sax. M. C. Co	69⅝	71⅞	69½	69⅝
600	‡St. J. Lead	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
550	St. & R., Ltd.	68⅛	69	68⅛	69
7,700	S. B. v. t. ctfs	46	46⅜	44⅜	44⅜
100	‡Tob. Products	84½	84½	84½	84½
2,000	T. F. v. t. ctfs	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞
5,900	Un. F. rights	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5½
400	Un. Dr., w. i.	80	81	80	81
550	Un. Drug pf.	95	98	95	98
1,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	‡U. S. L. & Heat Corp.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1,850	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
700	‡U. Sec. Corp.	19⅞	19⅞	18⅝	18⅞
1,100	‡Va. Railway.	23¾	24½	23¾	24
100	W. F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,000	Anglo-Am. Oil.	19¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
10,000	‡Cosden & Co.	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅝
1,445	‡Houston Oil	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
463	Ill. Pipe Line	191	186	188	+ 3
2,700	‡Inter. Petrol.	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
2,700	‡Midwest Ref.	58	53	58	+ 4¼
35	Ohio Oil	175	173	173	— 1
430	Pierce Oil	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
80	Prairie Oil & G.	441	432	438	+ 3
260	Prairie P. L.	231	227	228	+ 1
400	Savoy Oil	12	11⅝	11⅝	— 1
825	Std. Oil, Cal.	351	343	348	+ 3
56	Std. Oil, N. J.	508	505	507	+ 2
60	Std. Oil, N. Y.	219	216	219	+ 4
75	‡Ventura Con.	13⅛	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
3,800	‡Victoria Oil	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†‡A. C. M. Co.	10	10	10	10
2,000	†‡Am. Com'der.	8½	9	8½	9
3,500	†‡Atlanta	24	25	24	25
200	Big Ledge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10,900	Braden Copper	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs	7⅝	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,100	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
600	Cal. Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6,400	†Caledonia	82	84	82	84
5,200	‡Con. Copper	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛
25,000	†Cashboy	6½	7	6½	7
1,250	C. de P. Cop.	37½	37½	36½	37
2,000	†‡Com. Tunnel	9	10	9	10
5,000	Con. Ariz. S.	1½	1 9-16	1½	1½
6,600	Con. Nev.-U.	1-16		1-16	1-16
3,000	†‡Emma Cop.	20	20	18	20
350	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,100	Goldfield Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
4,300	†‡Gold. Merger	17	18	17	17
1,075	Hecla Mining	*3 13-16	*3⅞	3⅝	3¾
3,300	Howe Sound	3⅞	4½	3¾	4
1,000	†‡Int. Mines	19	19	19	19
2,750	†‡Jim Butler	1⅛	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
400	Jumbo Ext.	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32
10,000	Ken. Copper	53½	53⅞	53	53½
5,700	†‡Kewanas	24	25½	24	25
400	Magma Copper	15	15	15	15
2,000	†Maj. Mines	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅜
1,609	†McIntyre	105	105	105	105
25,900	†McKin.-Dar.	60	73	60	73
1,800	Mines of Am.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
14,000	†‡Mother Lode	32½	33	32	32½
300	New Utah B.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,000	Nipis'g M. Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
4,000	‡No. Butte Dev.	½	11-16	½	⅝
5,000	†North Star	17	17	16	16
5,000	Peterson Lake	37	38	37	38
6,800	‡Ray Her. Min.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
12,900	†‡Rex Con. M.	35	38	34	36
3,000	†Roch. Mines	74	74	71	72
1,000	†‡Sands'm Ken.	8	8	8	8
3,900	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	2	2	1⅞	2⅛
500	Stewart	⅝			⅝
6,800	†‡Success Min.	63	64	60	61
4,700	†Su. Min. Co.	34	35	34	35
5,000	†‡Temisk'g	66	68	66	68
270	‡Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,500	Tonopah Exten.	4⅞	4⅞	4	4⅛
2,000	Ton.-Jim But.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	United Verde	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
1,500	†W. End Con.	84	84	82	83
200	‡Wh. K. Cop. pf.	2	2	2	2
500	Yukon G. M.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$320,000	‡B. & O. n 5s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
30,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s	119½	119¾	119½	119½
80,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	210	210	209	209

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 7. Bid.	Dec. 7. Asked.	Dec. 6. Bid.	Dec. 6. Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob., ord.	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15½
Br.-Am. T., ord. bear.	15	15½	15	15½
Canadian Car & Fdy.	96	99	96	99
Canadian C. & F. pf.	110	113	110	113
Dominion Steel	47	48	47	48
Emerson Phonograph	10	11	10	11
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w.i.	44	45	44	45
Hall Signal	18	20	18	20
Hendee Mfg.	31	32	31	32
Hop. & Allen Arms	58	60	58	60
Hopk. & Al. Arms pf.	94	97	94	97
Keystone Ordnance	13⅛	14⅛	11	11¼
Lake T. B. 1st pf.	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive	23	26	23	26
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9¼	9	9¼
New York Transp.	16½	18	16½	18
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	18	19	18	19
M. Rumely, new	25	28	20	28
German Carbide	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Virginian Ry	23½	24½	24	25

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	39	41	39	41
Cactus Cons. M. Co. (a prospect)	50	52	50	52
Marsh Mining	31	33	30	32
Tonopah Merger	55	60	55	65
Tonopah Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	½	⅝	½	⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	225	275	225	275
Pierce Oil 6s	87	88	87	88

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	149	151	142	148
Aetna Explosives pf.	89½	91	90	92
Atlas Powder	247	260	240	255
Atlas Powder pf.	96	101	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox	128	130	127	131
Bliss (E. W.)	325	345	340	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	72	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	210	217	197	202
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	865	885	865	885
Du Pont Powd., new	397	404	395	415
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	407	415	404	415
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond	187	190	185	192
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	470	490	460	480
Scovill Mfg. Co.	422	430	420	430
W'chest. Rep. Arms	2475	2600	2450	2625

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin	37.00	37.50	37.25	38.25
Lead	..	5.25	..	5.25
Spelter	15.00	15.25	15.50	16.00
Antimony	38.50	39.50	38.50	39.50
Quicksilver	$110.00	..	$110.00	..
Aluminium	*56.00	59.00	*56.00	59.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy.	17.50	18.00	17.50	18.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 60 days, was quoted at 19¾@20c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	5	0	78	0	0
Copper, futures	77	15	0	78	10	0
Tin, spot	165	15	0	166	0	0
Tin futures	165	0	0	165	5	0
Spelter	87	0	0	89	0	0
Lead	27	15	0	28	5	0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	110	110¼			
4s, c, 1925	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch.	99½	100	L-W Bis.	26¼	27
Am B S & Fdy pf.	190	199½	Do 1st pf	96	98
Am C & F pf.	117½	119½	Do 2d pf.	..	65
Am Coal.	20	..	Lorill'd Co.	183	187
Am Coal P pf.	115	120	Do pf.	115½	..
Am Sm pf. B	85¾	86½	Louis & N.	128	130¼
Am S & R pf.	110¾	111½	M'kay Cos.	80¾	81¼
Am Snuff	150	155	Do pf.	66	67
Do pf.	106	110¼	Man B'ch.	3	8
A. T. & C.	63¼	67	Man Elev.	130¼	132
Am W pf.	97½	98	Man Shirt.	61	66
Do pf c.	97¾	98	Do pf.	104	109
Am Wr Pa pf.	11	14	M Dep Sts pf.	106	108
A M 1st pf	52	95	Mich Cent.	120	150
Booth Fish	..	35	M & St L.	15½	16
Do pf.	..	78¾	M, St P & S S M l.	73	80
Beth S pf.	155	160	Mo, K & T pf.	16¾	17½
B Un G.	134¼	138	M P 1st pf.	94	..
B, R & P.	90	100	Mon P pf.	110	113
Do pf.	110¼	..	Mor & Es.	81	89
Burns Bros pf.	104	108	M & B pf.	65	75
Canada So.	58½	61½	N, C & St L	130	140
Case (J I) pf.	89½	89¾	Nat B pf.	126½	129
C R R of N J	300	320	Nat L pf.	110½	114
C & S A Tel	135	136	N Y, C & St L	42½	43½
Chi & Alt.	8	14¾	Do 1st pf	80	85
C, M & St Paul pf.	132½	133¾	Do 2d pf.	60	63
C & N W pf.	173	180	N Y Dock.	14	15
Chi, St P, M & Om.	118	125	Do pf.	25	40
Do pf.	133	140	N Y, L & W	..	123
Cleve & P.	79	..	Norf So.	20	27
Do spec.	45	..	N & W pf.	86	88
Cl-P pf.	108	109	N W Tel.	51	..
Col F & I pf.	128	175	Pac Coast.	40	..
Col & So.	35½	36½	Do 1st pf	71	..
Do 1st pf	57½	59	Do 2d pf.	52	..
Do 2d pf.	47	52	Peo G, C.	118	119
Cons G, B.	114½	115½	Pett-M 1st pf.	93	100
Cont C pf.	108	110	P, C, C & St L.	80¼	81
Crex Carp.	40	50	Do pf.	91	96
C-Am Sug pf.	103	107	Pitts S pf.	102	103½
D P & L.	39	50	Pr St'l C pf.	105	106
D, L & W.	226	233	Q'ksil'r pf	4	5
Det U R.	65	75	Ry St'l Spr pf.	98	100½
D, S S & A	7	7¾	Rdg 1st pf	41½	42½
Do pf.	13	15½	Do 2d pf.	42	43½
East Kod.	500	..	Rock Isl'd.	¾	1
Erie & P.	..	70	Rumely (M) Co.	3¼	4¼
Elec S B.	65	69	Do pf.	6½	11½
F M & S.	28	33	Do ctfs.	26	27
Do pf.	48	50	St L & S F 1st pf.	9	10¾
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	112	112½	Do 2d pf.	7	7¼
Greene-C.	44½	45	Seab A L.	18¾	19
Hav E R, L & P.	91½	..	Sears-R pf.	126	..
Do pf.	99	100	So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
Helme (G W) Co.	182	195	T P L Tr.	105½	112
Do pf.	112	119	Tob P pf.	101¼	102
Hock Val.	..	112	T, St L & West	7¾	9
Inger-R	175	200	Do ctfs.	5	8
Do pf.	95	..	Do pf.	12	17
Int-M pf.	81	84	Do ctfs.	10	13
I H, N J, pf.	..	120	T C R T.	96	98
Int H Cor pf.	106	110	Do pf.	130	135
Int N pf.	108	109½	Und Type.	85	90
Iowa Cent.	7	10	Do pf.	107	110
Do pf.	15	22	Un B & P pf.	28	29¾
Kayser (J) & Co.	83	86	U C S pf.	11½	11⅞
Do 1st pf	106	110	Un Cig M pf.	105	109
K & D M.	3½	4½	Un Dry G.	20	..
Do pf.	30	..	Do pf.	67	75
Kresge (SS) Co.	235	260	U S C I P pf.	50	52
Do pf.	110	112	U S R & Ref	4	4½
Lacl Gas.	102	104	Do pf.	3¾	4¼
L E & W.	13½	14¼	Va R & P.	45	47½
Do pf.	29	30	Do pf.	101	..
Ligg & M.	250	255	W Md pf.	46	49
Do pf.	119	120	W E & M 1st pf.	77	80
Long Isl'd.	23	24	Weym-B	255	..
			Do pf.	112	119
			W & L E.	5	5¼
			Do 1st pf	16	18

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18¾	19½	18	18½
Atlantic Refining	660	670	655	665
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	116	118	116	119
Chesebrough Mfg.	735	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50	48	50
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	184	188	183	186
Indiana Pipe Line	111	114	111	114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13½
Nat. Transit	36½	37½	36½	37½
N. Y. Transit	232	238	232	238
Northern Pipe Line	111	114	111	114
Ohio Oil	172	175	173	176
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	69	66	69
Prairie Oil & Gas	435	440	433	437
Prairie Pipe Line	225	228	226	228
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	234	238	233	238
South Penn. Oil	370	375	370	375
So. W. Penn.	137	140	138	142
Stand. Oil of Cal.	345	348	343	345
Stand. Oil of Ind.	505	507	503	507
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	503	507	503	507
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	215	218	215	217
Stand. Oil of Ohio	530	540	530	540
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	88	90	88	90
Vacuum Oil	228	230	228	231
Washington Oil	46	50	46	50

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Light & Traction	377	382
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	75
*American Gas & Electric	125	128
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49½	51
American Power & Light	71	73
American Power & Light pf.	85½	87
American Public Utilities	39	42
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8¾	9¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	22
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Atlantic P. & Lt. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	90	94
Cities Service pf.	78	80
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	59	61
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	84½	86
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	96	98
Consumers Power Co. (Me.) pf.	90	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	70	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	79½	83½
Empire District Electric pf.	73	..
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	55
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Gt. Western Power 5s, 1946	85	..
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10½	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	51	56
Northern States Power	41½	43½
Northern States Power pf.	93	94
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	91½
Republic Ry. & Light	19	21
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	68	72
Southern California Edison	77	79
Southern California Edison pf.	97	98
South. P., L. & R. R. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10¼	11
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf.	44	45½
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	74	76
Utah Securities	19	21
Western Power	17½	19
Western Power pf.	52	53

*Par value, $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103⅞
4½s—June, 1965	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
4½s—Mar., 1963	106½	106¾	106½	106¾
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s—May, 1957	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	101⅜	101	101⅜
4½s—May, 1917	101	101⅜	101	101⅜
4¼s—Mar., 1964	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4¼s—Mar., 1962	101¾	102	101⅞	102¼
4¼s—Sept., 1960	101¾	102	101⅞	102¼
4¼s—Mar., 1930-60	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼
4s —May, 1959	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s —Nov., 1958	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s —May, 1957	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s —Nov., 1956	97⅝	97¾	97⅝	97⅞
4s —Nov., 1955	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4s —Nov., 1936	97¼	..	97	98
3½s—Nov., 1955	87½	..	87½	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	87¾	88⅛	87¾	88½
3½s—May, 1954	87¾	..	87¾	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$3,289,962	$83,967,834
Ordinary int. revenue	5,628,404	162,844,741
Income tax	168,256	13,291,626
Miscellaneous	783,515	18,052,517
Total receipts	8,970,137	278,156,719
Excess of ord. rcts over ord. disbursements	607,339	....
Excess of ordin. disb. over ord. receipts	....	42,559,826
Excess of total rcts. over total disb	132,788	....
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	....	41,270,496
Expenditures	9,262,797	320,716,546

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Anaconda-Utah
Of the leading producing copper stocks **Anaconda and Utah Copper** are most prominent in the public mind and in the trading in the stock market. Which of the two stocks will in earnings and in dividends outdistance the other? A leading financial writer who has carefully analyzed both properties, the character of the ore, their financial structures, ventures his conclusions **in the current issue** of The Financial World.
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PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., December 6, 1915. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, to be publicly opened in this office at 11 A. M., December 28, 1915, are hereby invited for furnishing the Marine Corps brass, vegetable ivory and bone buttons, trouser clasps, bleached and unbleached drilling, jean, sewing cotton, cotton socks, lyres, woolen blankets, field hats, bronze hat ornaments, gymnasium, black and russet shoes, cotton undershirts, mattresses, nails, baseballs, striking bags, and boxing gloves. Delivery of supplies f.o.b., Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained and standard samples examined in this office and office Depot Quartermaster, 1,100 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof and to waive informalities therein. C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., December 18, 1915, for furnishing and delivering to General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., approximately 5,000 lbs. Brass Castings, from January 2, 1916, to June 30, 1916, for store account. Information upon application to above office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Atlas Automatic Jack Corporation will be held at the company's office, Room 3,154, 120 Broadway, New York, on Monday, December 13th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting. C. J. GRAHAM, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe
There is a Story in Booklet A
ASK FOR IT
The Franklin Society
38 Park Row, New York.

I recommend the purchase of
Fajardo Sugar
Special Descriptive Circular T 25 on Request
ERNEST SMITH
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A Chronological List
—of—
3000 Securities Maturing
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December 31st, 1917
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The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
Of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000.

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Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
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BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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in a businesslike manner will be assured if you appoint this Trust Company as Trustee. The individual appointed as a trustee may become incapacitated or die or be unable for business reasons to act, but this Trust Company is always ready for business, never takes a vacation, does not die, and is financially responsible. This is an assurance of the constant and continuing care of the trust funds. Can you afford to take the risk with an individual?
The officials of this Trust Company will be glad to give any desired information.
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Chartered 1866
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The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.
Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.
Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.
UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $7,800,000

Common Stock of *International Mercantile Marine Company*

An investigation of the affairs of the International Mercantile Marine Company is now in progress, and in view of the urgency for prompt action by the Committee in behalf of the holders of COMMON STOCK, the Committee deems it of the utmost importance that holders **immediately** deposit their shares with the Depositary of the Committee, United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, which will issue Certificates of Deposit therefor under a Deposit Agreement dated November 22, 1915.

NO DEPOSITS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1915, EXCEPT BY CONSENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND ON SUCH TERMS AS IT MAY IMPOSE.

Application will be made to list the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated: New York, December 7, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman.
President of United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
President of American Exchange National Bank.
DONALD G. GEDDES,
Clark, Dodge & Co.
A. H. S. POST,
President of Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, Baltimore.
STACY C. RICHMOND,
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co.
COMMITTEE.

ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.

PRESIDENT WILSON
is urging the construction of one hundred new submarines, to cost upwards of $50,000,000. We recommend the purchase of the stock of the
Lake Torpedo Boat Company
(Sole Builders of Seagoing Even-Keel Submersibles in U. S. A.)
This company received three-eighths of the total awards of the last contracts, and, in our opinion, must derive benefits from this new business.
Six Even-Keel Submersibles recently were contracted for by the United States Government, making twelve in all under construction by this Company.
U. S. Government contracts on hand $6,642,000. Outstanding capitalization $3,800,230.
Dealt in on New York Curb
New Free Circular Sent on Request
Bluett & Hollins
15 Broad Street New York

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, between the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York (now the Guaranty Trust Company of New York).

Notice is hereby given that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1916, redeem and pay, at face value, with a premium of five per cent., together with interest due and unpaid on such date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under the above mentioned Trust Indenture, dated March 30, 1906.

All holders of said bonds who desire to anticipate said date of redemption may on surrender of their bonds for cancellation at said office on and after September 16th, 1915, receive in cash the face value of their bonds, with a premium of five per cent. and interest on such face value at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1915, to such date of surrender.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1915.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

FOR SALE
Canadian Car & Fdy.
1st 6s, 1939. Yield over 6%
S. R. TAYLOR
40 WALL ST., N. Y. TEL. HANOVER 7353

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Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of UNIVERSAL FILM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Universal Film Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1,600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
CARL LAEMMLE, President.
JOE BRANDT, Secretary.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of above company is hereby called to be held at the office of the company at No. 111 William Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, December 23rd, 1915, 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposed agreement for the merger of said corporation with Lumber Insurance Company of New York.

Dated New York, November 22nd, 1915.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. R. PIERSON, President.
GEORGE F. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company of Allegany County.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, December 3, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be held at the Company's office, No. 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 30th of December, 1915, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will not be closed. H. B. WALBRIDGE, Sec'y.

Atlantic National Bank of the City of New York.

December 7, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 M. and 12:30 P. M. F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
American Public Utilities Company
Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, payable January 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1915. Transfer Books will not close.

KELSEY, BREWER & CO.
Operators
December 6th, 1915.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend (No. 79) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending December 31st has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 18, 1915.

An extra dividend (No. 78) of five per cent. (5%) has also been declared, payable December 28, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 18, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., December 18, 1915, and reopened January 3, 1916.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1915, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the first day of January, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of December, 1915.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY - DARRAGH - SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED,
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, Nov. 27, 1915.

The J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP., 43 Exchange Place, New York, MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation payable Friday, December 31st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 18th, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

NATIONAL ZINC AND LEAD CO.
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

A dividend of three per cent. (3%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above-named Company, payable on December 23 to stockholders of record December 15.

Transfer books will close December 15 at 3 P. M., and reopen December 27 at 10 A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.
Boston, December 4, 1915.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1915.

The Directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared dividend No. 125, of $1.00 per share, payable Dec. 31, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business Dec. 18, 1915.

W. B. BUCKMINSTER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 14.

December 7, 1915.

The Board of Directors has today declared the fourteenth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Central States Electric Corporation, payable December 31st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 10th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 23.

New York, December 2nd, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1915, payable January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18th, 1915. FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.

New York, December 2nd, 1915

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18th, 1915. FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass.

The Board of Directors have declared quarterly dividend No. 9 of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this company, payable January 1st, 1916, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on December 20th, 1915. FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

Quarterly dividends of 1½% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock, and 1¾% on the Seven Per Cent. Second Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared, payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1915.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 7, 1915.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.

New York, December 7th, 1915.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%,) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) per share for the month of December, 1915, was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 24th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1915.

DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The fourth installment of 1¾ Per Cent. of the Seven Per Cent. Dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on January 3d, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 16, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 1, 1915.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 11th, 1915.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock for the quarter ending December 31st, 1915, has been declared, payable January 3rd, 1916, to holders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.
New York, December 8th, 1915

STEWART SUGAR COMPANY.
27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

November 9, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Stewart Sugar Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5% and an extra dividend of 5%, payable December 15, 1915, to stockholders of record on December 14, 1915.

JOHN S. FISKE, Treasurer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Looking at Spring samples of ladies, misses' and junior coats, between 9 and 12 A. M. 1,182 Broadway. Room 203.

COATS for Spring; popular prices. Jobber looking at samples; large orders. Write for appointment, Y 213 Times Annex.

COATS.—Will look at Spring samples between 9 and 12. See Mr. Vyhowsky. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS.—Will pay cash for plush, and jobs of other coats, better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

COATS.—Poplins, serges, checks, and chinchillas from $3.50 to $12.50; jobber looking at Spring samples. 35 West 24th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobbers looking Spring coats, children's, juniors', ladies'. Third floor, 140 West 22d St.

COATS, Spring.—Jobber looking at samples all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Morning only, 8th floor, 145 West 30th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS—Children's, 6 to 14 years; jobber placing big orders. Call with samples 141-143 West 28th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines of juniors' and ladies' coats and suits; also infants' and children's coats. 5 West 17th, ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are ready to place orders for snappy models. 452 6th Av., 6th Floor.

COATS and Suits for Spring.—Cash jobber looking at samples. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

COATS AND SUITS for Spring; jobber ready to buy. 37 West 28th St., 12 floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples. 49 West 24th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open for Spring styles Moss. 170 5th Av.

COATS FOR SPRING.—Jobber looking at samples all week. Alex Kogut, 129 W. 22d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge; smart styles only; jobber looking at samples all week, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. 12 West 32d St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk serge and cotton dresses; popular prices. 132 West 22d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber ready to look at medium priced silk dresses; call 4th floor. 120 West 31st.

DRESSES. — Contractor on serge and silk dresses; one who can supply his own styles. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

JOBBER looking at Spring Coats; show samples. Perley Buying Assn., 1,161 Broadway.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—Contractors with new Spring samples wanted. Call at once. B. Soloman, 14[illegible] West 36th St., 15th floor.

SEWING MACHINES.—We are open to buy ten union special machines for cash. Rosengarten & Keliner, 20 West 20th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobber ready to place orders; call with samples immediately. 56 and 58 West 22d St., 5th floor.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES for Spring jobber, placing orders. Levine, 149 West 36th.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking, between 9 and 12 every day for one week. Room 601, 45 West 34th St.

SUITS, Dresses, Skirts, and Waists.—Desire at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

SUITS—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits, all week. 38 West 26th, third floor.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.—High-class Spring samples will be looked at from 9 to 12 every morning. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

SUITS and **COATS.**—Will look Spring suits and coats all week. 5th floor, 39 W. 29th St.

TRUNKS.—Want wardrobe trunks from ready-to-wear houses. Telephone 4081 Gramercy.

WAISTS.—Silk and cotton; jobber looking at samples; popular price. S. Aronson, 220 5th Av., Room 1,118-1,119.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—All fabrics; ladies', misses', children's, and infants' coats; 2,000 to close out at a price. Michael Bros., 115 West 30th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed plush, corduroy, and cloth; 300 to close out at sacrifice; latest models. H. Greenburg Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Plush coats (5,000) for immediate delivery from $8.50 up; also 25 pieces of plush. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush coats for immediate delivery; also jobs in black broadcloth coats. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, zibeline, and variety of mixtures, on hand to close out. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Skating coats; have a snappy line in latest styles and materials for immediate delivery. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush, pile fabrics, best models, on hand; cheap. Merit, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Zibeline and cloth; closing out. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

COATS.—Plushes and pile fabric; jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 W. 22d. Chelsea 39.5.

DRESS GOODS, in serge, also velveteen, for sale, by a high-class manufacturer, discontinuing the manufacturing of cloth dresses, consisting of all desirable shades; will close out at a low price. L 31 Times.

FURS For Sale. — Sets, coats, and lined coats; very reasonable. J. H. Sheer, 423 West 55th St.

SKIRTS.—Now showing novelities in skirts. Lesser & Roggen, 7 West 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS, fur-trimmed, will be sold cheap to quick buyer; also complete plant. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

SWEATERS.—Fifty dozen Shakers, all wool, hand finished, 36-44, maroon, oxford, navy white, for sale at a sacrifice; also 25 dozen Ladies' Coats with belt, 5 colors, 34-44. P. Schantz, Oakes, N. Y.

SWEATERS, CAPS, AND SCARFS. — Our manufacturers have authorized us to sell their sample lines of Sweaters; can be seen and shipped from this office; some special odd lots of Sweaters; also Brushed Caps and Scarfs for immediate delivery. First come first served. Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 5th Av., New York.

TRIMMING. Black Raccoon Fur; 36 dozen yards to close out, in one, two, three, and four-inch widths. 1,269 Broadway, Room 612. Telephone 5491 Madison Sq.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out at a sacrifice price; discontinue business. Roslyn Waist Co., 15 West 26th St.

WITCH HAZEL.—Special Sale Feature. Guaranteed U. S. P. 15 per cent. alcohol. excellent odor; barrel lots only; send for sample and price. "Triple Witch," Old Mystic, Conn.

Help and Situations Wanted.

COATS AND SUITS.—New York and Philadelphia manufacturers of ladies' and misses' coats and suits who can handle a volume of business can connect with reliable jobbers and commission men who carry book account themselves; must have exclusive selling rights for New England States. X 365 Times Annex.

DRESS SALESMAN. — Practical; thorough knowledge of business; open similar position. N 151 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, to represent manufactured lines of novelties for city export trade, also domestic trade, Middle West. L 32 Times.

WANTED.—To represent manufactured lines of novelties for city export trade, also domestic trade. Middle West. L 32 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Carpets and Rugs Active.

Buyers throughout the country continue to take carpets and rugs well for the Spring season, in spite of the advances that have been made on the leading lines since the opening of the season several weeks ago. One of the features of the current demand for rugs is its general nature, all kinds of these goods being wanted. Another market feature is the improved business that is being done on carpets, both for use in private homes, largely in hallways and stairs, and in hotels and other public buildings. Leading sellers report that further price advances are inevitable for the near future, as supplies of raw materials purchased below their present market values are dwindling rapidly, and they also say that even after the recent advances selling prices are not proportionate with the increased production cost.

Making a Wrong Start.

Two salesmen traveling for competing houses were comparing notes after a visit to the same customer. One was unruffled and entirely at peace with the world, having booked a very satisfactory order. The other was nervous and pretty well fagged out. Said the latter: "Can't see how you enjoy the experience of selling that fellow. He has me all frazzled out. When we first went after his business we had to give him almost everything under the sun in consideration—extra discounts, goods at job prices, promise to make alterations, and lots of other things. Ever since then our business has been along the same lines, and we have one continuous argument, so that our business is not business, but a wrangling fest." The other salesman smiled and simply replied that the retailer in question had never received any concessions from his house and consequently never expected any.

Heavy Linoleums in Demand.

Reports from makers of linoleums indicate that the demand for the battleship and other grades of heavy goods shows no sign of falling off, and some producers are sold ahead for several weeks on them. The call for the so-called household grades of linoleums is also good, but this can hardly be said of the business that is now passing on floor oil cloths. In spite of the constantly increasing cost of raw materials it was said yesterday that there was little possibility of an immediate advance in prices, but it was further said that the belief that there would be no increases during the present season is rapidly being dissipated. A very good business is being done on table oilcloths from all accounts, while the export demand for enameled cloths is large. The latter goods, which are said to make good substitutes for leather, are being used a good deal for covering knapsacks and for other war purposes.

Must Push Lighter Colors.

The time has come in the dress goods line when talk over "pushing" the sale of lighter shades is being converted into action. To purchase the darker colors now, the garment buyer must pay a premium ranging all the way from 7½ to 15 cents. With this step in the direction of discouraging the use of the colors that require heavy dyes, it is hoped that the demand will switch to the lighter shades that do not take such a heavy expenditure of precious coloring matter. The vogue for white and cream-colored fabrics is well under way and may soon bring relief to the mills. Shepherd checks which do not require as much in the way of dye as the cloths with plain dark backgrounds have met with a large sale. There are other satisfactory signs pointing to a let-up in the demand for the heavy colors.

Lending a Helping Hand.

The highest salaried salesman for one manufacturing concern has an entirely different idea as to the consideration to be shown the "small fry" among his retail customers than his brother salesmen. He gives them all the time and attention that he bestows on the customer whose orders will amount to thousands of dollars more, and his reason for doing so is not entirely unselfish in some particulars. "The small men grow," he said, "and it's up to the salesman to lend a helping hand. Too many salesmen have the idea that the small man is deserving of no consideration. They believe that he exists, in fact, for the main purpose of buying merchandise that the larger fellow would never take in a hundred years. So-called smart salesmen think it a huge joke to unload goods on the small man, and it seems to escape them that this unloading is a dangerous business for their own house. The big retailer is better able to rid himself of undesirable merchandise without running financial risk. The salesman should give all the assistance and advice he can to the retailer in need, because the small man either grows or drops out, and if he grows he remembers."

About the Shoe Situation.

Shoe manufacturers are practically begging for colored kid stock to fill their orders, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin. In the present condition of the kid market, it says, there will be few shoes made to sell for less than $5. Inasmuch as this promises to be a colored season, retailers are advised to buy some dark tan for the cheaper grades. Eight-inch mocha kid continues to do well in the local stores, these shoes being made with a light sole and designed to present a light and clean-cut appearance. Some good-sized orders are being placed for misses' and children's patent leather, white top button shoes. Men's tans are now selling better than black in the specialty stores. Felt slippers for men, women, and children are selling well, black, navy, red, and gray being the best shades. Children's jersey cloth leggings are selling better than they did last year, and are now scarce.

Duty Also on the Boxes.

Boxes holding cotton handkerchiefs shipped to this country by Rappolt & Co., St. Gall, Switzerland, were properly included in the dutiable value of the handkerchiefs, according to a ruling made yesterday by Board 1 of the General Appraisers. Appraiser of the Port Sague held that the value of the boxes, stated to be 84 centimes per dozen, should be added to the foreign market value of the handkerchiefs. The Collector indorsed this action and took duty on a combined value of 4.20 francs per dozen, whereas the importers here claimed that the customs tax should be on the basis of 2.40 francs plus 40 per cent. per dozen. The board decided that the New York officials properly assessed the goods.

Expect Higher Prices for Coal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that current developments in the anthracite trade clearly foreshadow an extremely tight situation by the end of the year, or soon after, with anything like normal Winter weather. The point has already been reached where the producing interests have all the business they can handle on most sizes, and the demand is still far short of what it will be a month hence. Dealers are beginning to have difficulty in keeping their stocks up to the mark and, when supplies now on hand in retail yards are so reduced as to make replenishment necessary at any cost, some stiff premiums on domestic sizes may be expected. The bituminous market continues its upward course. Quotations that a week ago were nominal are now bona fide sales prices, and asking prices have been advanced to new high levels.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

A pretty good business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, the most active cloths being the heavy ones and the fancies and specialties. The volume of printcloths moved was none too large. Spot business was reported on 39-inch 72-76s and 38½-inch 60-52s at 5⅝ and 4⅝ cents, respectively, while some contract business was told of on 39-inch 68-72s at 5¼ cents. The demand for sheetings included quite a good call for such constructions as 2.85s and 4.25s, both of which are being held higher by several houses. Further bidding of 5¼ cents was done for 3.50 osnaburgs, buyers appearing unwilling to pay the 5⅜ cents demanded by sellers. Closing prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c

Ribbon Trade Is Dull.

With the holiday business very largely completed, there is little doing in the ribbon trade at the moment. With the trimming vogue all directed to furs during the wholesale season drawing to a close, the season has not been a very satisfactory one, though good business during November is reported in some quarters. However, with the usual optimism, sellers are predicting a good Spring business, though as yet it has shown little sign of development. Buyers of so-called special goods, such as novelty hatbands, badges, &c, are apparently lying low in the hope of lower, or at least sustained, prices for raw silk. While this business does not cut a very large figure in the season's total as a rule, the lack of it is keeping quite a few looms idle.

WANT A WORLD BANK TO AID OUR EXPORTS

Conference Proposes Agency to Handle American Paper in Foreign Markets.

SCHIFF ON FOREIGN LOANS

No Hope for Large International Place Till Government Enforces Just Collections.

A bank with branches in the commercial centres of the world to care for accounts of American export interests, rather than to earn profits from usual banking transactions, was urged at the meeting of the International Trade Conference at the Hotel Astor yesterday by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the National Association of Manufacturers, of which Ludwig Nissen, James Maynard, and V. Gonzales are members.

"It is suggested," the report read, "that there should be established a bank devoted exclusively to the interests of American foreign trade. Its principal offices should be in New York, with branches, agencies, and correspondents, as the volume of business might require, in other cities of the United States, and in all foreign countries. The institution, which might be called The American Bank of Foreign Trade, would have extradordinry facilities for accomplishing what the existing banks could not do.

"The bank would receive no deposits, nor interfere with domestic banking affairs. Its business would be confined to purchasing drafts against bills of lading; collecting drafts, and accounts in and from foreign countries; advancing money on foreign accounts; issuance of drafts and letters of credit, and acceptance of drafts against shipments or collections.

Important Service to Importers.

"Through its offices all over the world the bank would render the following services:

"Gather information on the financial standing and integrity of buyers and others.

"Gather information regarding opportunities for American activity.

"Compile lists of local buyers, merchants and others.

"Assist its customers in local advertising in foreign countries and in the distribution of American commercial literature.

"The main purpose would be to protect American trade and not that of foreign countries, in other words to promote exports and not imports.

"Profits would not be made at the expense of American trade. Shippers would pay no more than now for interest and collecting commissions, nor would they sell drafts for less than at present."

Must Lend Abroad.

Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. urged the need for foreign loans to pave the way for foreign business. He said:

"The manufacturer and merchant must, if need be, make sacrifices to do business in foreign countries, and the American investor must feel confident that our Government will protect his legitimate investments in foreign countries.

"The courts are not open to international financing as to corporate enterprises, and warships must, unfortunately, take the place of receiverships and foreclosures. Until we can feel certain that our Government will maintain the rights of American citizens who have made legitimate foreign investments it is hopeless to try to create here a real market for foreign securities

"Experience in Mexico, where apparently nothing has been done to safeguard their rights, even to the extent of seeing that custom duties specifically pledged to bondholders have been made available to them, does more to militate against foreign investments by our public than all talk of foreign trade and America as the eventual financial centre of the world does to encourage them."

John Bassett Moore, former Counselor to the State Department, took up "anti-dumping" legislation which has been urged on Congress to prevent the flooding of this country with cheap competitive manufactures after the war. Such an act, he said, was adopted in Australia in 1906, and the Canadian Customs Act of 1907 carried a clause providing for the collection of a special duty on articles imported into Canada, where the selling price to the Canadian importer was less than the fair market value of the same article in the country whence exported to Canada.

Others Who Spoke.

Other speakers yesterday were Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, who presided; John Clausen of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, George Seeback of the Guaranty Trust Company, Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; William E. Peck, O. P. Stehn, F. B. Whitney, J. Wylie Brown of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, Robert C. Rindelaub of Constantinople, Ernest E. Ling, manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, John J. Arnold of the First National Bank of Chicago, J. Santilhano of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Warned of Keen Competition.

At the dinner last night, William S. Kies, a Vice President of the National City Bank, gave warning that after the war Europe will have learned to apply to industry the lessons in organiation taught by the conflict and will soon dislodge the United States from its trade pre-eminence, unless there is improved organization of industry, a checking of extravagance, and readjustment of wages in this country.

"The statesmanship of Europe," he said, "is already planning for the trade struggle that is bound to take place. This is proved by the formation of organizations in England under Government auspices to study trade and commerce, particularly the possibilities of foreign markets now held by Germany and being entered by the United States. France has appointed a commission to arrange the rehabilitation of its industries, and in Germany an organization headed by Dr. Dernburg is planning a trade conquest of South America.

"The prosperity here may be traced to huge orders for supplies from warring nations, and with high prices owners of factories that ran for years with little or no profit have in one year paid off indebtedness and put aside a surplus for the future. Easy profits breed extravagance, and have encouraged labor, not without justice, to demand its share.

"The ominous fact is that we will be confronted by a rising wage scale and higher living standards just when our competitors will be obliged to reduce living standards and keep wages at the minimum.

"Wage scales are becoming more and more inflexible. Wages can usually be moved only upward. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the best minds centre their attention upon the labor problem. Unless it is solved we shall, when the nations of Europe again become competitors, lose not only the foreign markets, but our domestic markets as well.

"Wages must be fixed so as to permit production on a basis to compete with foreign manufacturers. Capital, too, must consent to have its returns regulated with the same competition in mind."

Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil proposed a toast to the success of American exporters, and Federicó Alfonso Pezet, Minister from Peru, laid stress on the need for the cultivation of personal friendships in South America as a basis for trade relations.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

It Is Held That Triangles Are Not Musical Instruments.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has sustained the contention of T. D. Downing & Co. that cotton table covers and small cotton rugs are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "Jacquard figured upholstery goods." The Collector at New York classified the articles as "articles made or cut from plushes, velvets, &c.," and took duty at 40 per cent. The Board of General Appraisers overruled the claims. Judge De Vries, however, after a study of the various provisions of the law reached the conclusion in his decision for the court that the board erred in affirming the Collector.

The court overruled a claim by C. Willenborg & Co. in claims relating to small circular ornaments made in part of silk cord. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. as "ornaments or trimmings," whereas the importers contended for a rate of 45 per cent. as cords and tassels made of silk. At the trial counsel for the protestants expressively disclaimed the claim that the merchandise was either "cords" or "tassels," but asserted that the imported articles fell within the description "cords and tassels."

Judge De Vries, in affirming the board, said that as it was admitted that the goods are known in trade as "ornaments" as well as "trimmings," the merchandise was properly assessed.

Judge Barber, in a decision for the court in the case of John Bliss & Co., stated the court would "give the importers the benefit of the doubt" regarding the classification of azimuth mirrors, octants, and sextants. Collector Malone returned the articles at 35 per cent. as "optical instruments." The importers claimed that the goods were properly dutiable at but 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." This claim was upheld by the board, the Government appealing. Judge Barber made the somewhat surprising statement in his decision that "What is or what is not an optical instrument in the common understanding has not been definitely determined by any judicial tribunal so far as we are able to ascertain." He added that the court doubted if Congress meant to include these nautical instruments in the category of "optical instruments." In view of this doubt the court affirmed the board, which had the effect of sustaining the claim for the lower rate.

The Board of General Appraisers sustained the claim of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, that metal triangles used in orchestras and bands are not "musical instruments." The Collector considered them in this class and assessed duty at 35 per cent. They were ordered admitted at 20 per cent. under the metal manufactures provision. Judge Sullivan disregarded the Government's contention that the triangles are catalogued and sold as musical instruments. He maintained that a sound such as is produced by the triangles in controversy might be had by striking an ordinary piece of steel or metal. With reference to the Government's claim, the General Appraiser said, "A whistle imitating the notes of a bird might as well be called a musical instrument."

R. S. Porter & Co. were sustained by the board in the claim that the Collector erred in assessing a countervailing duty on peas imported from Germany. The Collector's action was based on his belief that the German Government paid a bounty on the merchandise at the time of exportation. At the hearing the importers were able to prove that the peas were grown in Argentina and reshipped to this country from Germany. As it was clear in the light of the evidence that no bounty had been paid, the Collector was reversed.

EXPORTS STILL HEAVY.

Those from This Port Last Week Exceeded $63,000,000.

Shipments of war munitions, grain, and general merchandise out of this port in the week ended Dec. 4, averaged over $9,000,000 per day, including Sunday, according to the Custom House report given out yesterday. With only two exceptions the exports were the heaviest since war buying began here on a large scale.

The week's exports totaled $63,713,174, compared with $57,712,825 in the week before, and $65,413,454 in the week before that. In the corresponding week last year the outward movement had a value of only $20,061,744. Shipments from New York for the year to date now aggregate $1,570,285,735, compared with $830,329,497 in the same period of 1914.

Among the more important European shipments to individual countries were: England, $19,721,405; France, $16,391,477; Russia, $5,620,056; Netherlands, $2,245,255; Italy, $2,105,734, and Norway, $1,659,419. Merchandise for the British possessions totaled $2,994,681, while exports to the Russian possessions, mostly war munitions and railroad equipment, had a value of $642,290. Merchandise of a character not divulged by the Custom House statement was sent to Germany valued at $224,277, while Greece took goods worth $405,849.

British supplies for Egypt reached a value in the week of $242,188. Argentina took merchandise manifested at $1,605,579, while shipments to Brazil were set down at $1,250,620. Cuba's purchases for the week totaled $1,987,118, while outward trade with the Philippines reached $556,265. Exports to China were at a low ebb apparently, as their value was put down at $75. Relief supplies sent to Belgium had a value of $937,132.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MAX STEINBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Steinberg, dealer in dry goods at 1,651 First Avenue and 200 Bleecker Street. He also made an assignment to Archibald Palmer. Liabilities are $30,000 and assets estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000.

JACOB WEINTRAUB, dealer in men's and women's wear at 106 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,000.

MAYER KAPLAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mayer Kaplan, dealer in goods on the installment plan at 52 East Broadway. Liabilities are $3,000.

SMILOWITZ & KAHNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Smilowitz & Kahner, dry goods jobbers at 84 Eldridge Street.

CHARLES KAUFMANN of 80 Church Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,933 and assets of $106. The only creditor is the West Side Bank, which obtained a judgment for $5,933.

ISAAC DAVIS.—Judge Learned Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Isaac Davis, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 249 and 281 Grand Street, whose liabilities were $32,000.

RIEMER BROTHERS, composed of Louis and David Riemer, custom tailors at 160 Second Avenue and 212 Second Street, have made an assignment to Lester W. Meyers.

VICENZO SAUCHELLI, importer of oil at 205 West Tenth Street, has made an assignment to Samuel S. Korn.

ERNEST G. MANN, druggist at 409 Broadway, has made an assignment to Henry C. Wulp.

Sallie Leibovitz, dealer in woolens, silks, and dress goods at 84 East 113th Street, has made an assignment to Simon Diamond.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Howard M. Durant, real estate dealer, of Saratoga Springs, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with unsecured liabilities of $43,720 and no assets.

STANDARD DRESS GOODS COMPANY of Binghamton filed an involuntary petition, with assets of $20,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Appelbaum, Louis—B. Levison	$171.66
Abbott, Arthur P.—F. G. Loehmann	400.00
Artistic Embossing Co., Inc.—Edward Erinold Co.	175.65
Airmor Co.—Matthew Wilson Co.	781.69
Allied Sales Co.—W. M. Lybrand et al.	425.91
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—Auto Supply Co.	202.98
Alexander, Wm. H.—W. M. Peck	111.98
B.shop, Abigail H.—Maison Bernard, Inc.	354.99
Brophy, Winifred B.—Stern Bros.	109.22
Brown, Peter—S. Echelman	124.97
Beyer, Louis H.—M. Samuels et al.	573.37
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—H. W. Bridges	20,128.00
Bishop, Abigail H.—J. Lindstrom	243.91
Cohen, Elias A.—E. Leventhal	114.91
Coogan, Jay J., Jr.—J. H. Wetherell	564.83
Collosens Cement Co—C. W. Graham	785.91
C. N. Hammond, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	107.56
C. A. Smith Lumber Co.—Colonial Assurance Co., costs	107.45
Cunningham, James M.—Butler Bros.	439.85
Downing, Royal E.—W. H. Browning	179.53
Dornes, George—E. Burngiorno	109.31
Dodge, Neamiah R.—E. O. Goodell	122.22
Davis, Albert J.—M. C. Heines et al.	3,662.71
Drotman, Hyman—S. Kaplan	138.40
Davis, Lewis K.—M. J. Kraus & Co.	760.70
Davis, John—National Ben Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, Penn.	173.53
Emanuel, Walter, and David B. R. Chapman—J. F. Nuno	300.06
Eisen, Louis and Henry—C. A. Vrandiuine et al	360.97
Fox, Raphael A.—O. J. Gude Co., N. Y.	115.09
Fire Betterment Corp.—J. Gerosa	116.22
Friedman, Henry C.—Home Title Ins. Co. of N. Y.	105.40
Golub, Joseph—A. Hillman	128.80
Hutkoff, Alfred A.—W. Goodman	132.70
Hurwitz, Myer, or Meyer Horowitz—E. A. Cruikshank	264.41
Hamilton, Theo.—M. de Lamar	194.41
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—K. McSweeney	250.00
Same—B. McSweeney	250.00
Israel Realty Assn., Inc., and Lena Israelson—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y.	3,805.10
Jacob Rupert—D. Schveiet	1,400.00
Kuhn, Leo—Seneca Distilling Co.	161.03
Kollarcik, John—Salts Textile Mfg. Co.	301.51
Levy, Augusta, Rosie Gooldstein, Julia Bernstein, and Bernard Bernstein—Pictorial Review Co.	2,195.50
Lindsley, Van Sinderen—H. C. Murray	299.51
Lozier, Frederick B.—Z. W. Jones, Inc.	143.95
La Vine, Morris—N. Tuck	351.88
Lehrer, Kive—H. B. Claflin Co.	121.40
Lacaster, Benedetta—Public Bank of N. Y. City	128.71
Linker, Joseph—Morse & Rogers	826.32
Moore, Bryant F.—Powell's	498.47
Miller, Milton D.—M. Lambert	393.12
Mock, Henry I.—Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co	291.34
Milano, John—Henry B. Pye & Co., Inc.	235.21
Miles, Wm. T.—A. Levy	528.09
Mason, Walter A.—A. Levy	141.77
McCrystal, Wm. J., adm.—G. E. Weller	164.84
McEvoy, James—John Burke Importing Co.	274.41
National Surety Co.—A. Peschmanns	6,175.83
North Side News Co.—L. Biondi	200.00
N. Y. Partition & Showcase Co.—P. Cummons	500.00
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., Ltd. —J. S. Melcher	4,491.35
Passaic Falls Throwing Co.—A. de Villeneuve, costs	359.83
Prager, Matilda F. and Samuel—J. L. Herschman	172.4[illegible]
Price, Jacob B.—S. Kaplan	12.9[illegible]
Portsch Electric Co.—J. M. P. Jonsen	199.10
Powers, James—N. Y. Telephone Co.	102.43
Pigueron, Wm. G.—N. Y. French Range Co.	126.28
Remington, Mary M.—E. F. Simpson	212.01
Robertson, Carroll—Columbo Tyres Import Co., Inc.	146.11
Robertson, Carroll M.—Brooks Bros.	402.25
Robinson, Maurice—Pullman Co., costs	109.36
Stern, David—S. Juskowitz	166.31
Spiegel, Abraham or Adolph—R. Metzger	140.23
Suchar, Hyman—A. R. Case	87.56
Shears, C. Sumner, and William Grant Brown—Rowmand Advertising Agency, Inc.	324.35
Schneider, Fred—W. B. Fink	114.08
Shor, Samuel—Aldel Co.	195.41
Schwarzkopf, Myrtle L.—S. Acunto, possession of property and costs	188.78 and 36.91 or 688.78
Strayer, John W.—L. Schwalbe	105.40
Saxonia Construction Co.—E. Bendheim et al.	4,478.91
Same—Same	4,482.41
Tannay, Edward, and T. M. H. Realty Co.—A. Klein	192.61
Tsucalas, George—A. B. S. Co., Inc.	1,726.1[illegible]
Towner, William T.—Library Bureau	158.18
Thomaschefsky, Boras—M. Saltzman	371.77
Taylor, Eugene M.—"Edouard"	296.76
Villeneuve, Pohl Corp., Edward Pohl and Wolff W. Friedlander—Passaic Falls Throwing Co.	104.75
Vines, Edward H.—J. F. Swanick	161.91
Wade, Clifford E.—Regnor Realty Corp.	143.01
Witt, Edward F.—E. M. Traub	300.00
Watson, Charles F.—R. Mayer	354.01
Welbasky, William J.—Manhattan Collecting Co.	187.18
W. J. Kells Mfg. Co.—O. J. Gude Co. of New York	352.00
International Co-operative Co.—City of New York	238.71
International Marine Indicator Co.—Same	459.16
Burlingame, Everett E.—Same	139.50
Edward Carroll, Jr., Co.—Same	282.81
Ferris Printing Co.—Same	468.02
Gilbert Iron and Steel Co.—Same	282.81

In Bronx County.

Bell, Ernest A.—American District Telegraph Co.	$164.95
Binder, Alexander—Stern Bros.	91.66
Cahen, Gustav W.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.	30.17
City Island Yacht Club—A. M. Hazell, Inc	162.60
Dreher, Julius H.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	46.19
Fire Betterment Corporat'n—J. Gerosa	116.22
Friedland, Peter—Same	27.72
Goldberg, Isaac, and John V. Snow—N. Y. Telephone Co.	30.17
Mottufsky, Hyman, Carl, Minnie and Rosie—Live Poultry Auction Co., Inc.	1,552.17
Moore, Annie—Bronx Leasing Co., Inc.	787.87
Margolis, Simon—H. Benowitz	143.94
Mitchell, Patrck J., and John J. McDermott—T. R. Thorn	545.87
Same—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.	101.30
Porsth Electric Co.—J. M. P. Jensen	199.10
Paas, Frederick W.—City Real Estate Co.	3,846.16
Spaiser, Samuel, and Max Korman—Greenpoint Moulding Co.	48.98
Wagner, Mary—T. Amend	2,154.40
Wolfe, Joseph—J. J. Dreyer	29.42

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Danziger, Arthur W.—S. Kahn, Oct. 27, 1914	$202.56
Simpson, Walter—V. R. Hawley, March 22, 1909	626.41
Murray, John W. and Madge W.—A. Bakst et al, Oct. 18, 1915	164.78
Leerburger, Henry — H. R. C. Watson, Aug. 24, 1915	18,434.10
Lebowitz, Kessel, and Abraham Jenkelowitz—S. Turetsky, June 15, 1908, (canceled)	783.03
Sprague, Henry L., and Washington S. Valentine—White & Co., Inc., Dec. 6, 1915	1,257.15
Same—Same, Dec. 6, 1915	1,257.15
Same—Same, Dec. 6, 1915	1,257.15
Van Benthuysen, William H. — United Distillers Co., Oct. 29, 1915, (vacated)	116.59
Prentice, Santel—R. B. Kerr et al., July 9, 1909, (canceled)	85,678.05
Bair, Alice L.—H. K. Bender, Oct. 29, 1915	1,287.98
Chatfield, Mrs. Leslie, or Jose Collis—D. Scanlon, Oct. 22, 1915	308.78
Dunham, Lawrence B.—Hough-Wickersham Realty Co., Inc., Oct. 16, 1912	269.81
Faulkner, George J.—O'Neill-Adams Co., Jan. 26, 1915	207.40
George, Lillien; Harriet Beanley, and Nathaniel F. Schmidt—M. Keens, July 22, 1915	152.15
Kaughran, Thomas F.—E. La Place, Oct. 5, 1915	124.41
Lesk Realty Co. — National Reserve Bank, Nov. 11, 1913	1,393.52
Model Home Land Co.—T. M. Leo, Nov. 21, 1910	279.65
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.—J. B. Speck, Feb. 16, 1915	2,094.83
Pine, Myron S.—S. Frank, July 14, 1910	103.43
Valvoline Oil Co. — J. Frank, May 20, 1915	2,127.82
Same—I. M. Frank, May 20, 1915	1,666.08
Weibel, Bertha and Peter—C. K. Englert, May 16, 1913	338.03
Weisbad, Isidore H.—British Importing & Jobbing Co., Ltd., April 23, 1915	193.36
Baudpine, Charles A. and John F.—L. Eisen et al., May 12, 1915, (reversed)	100.90
Same—Same, Nov. 16, 1914, (reversed)	1,193.53
Wilson, David H.—W. E. Bloodgood et al., Dec. 24, 1914, (released)	472.78
Meyer, Michael—City of New York, May 21, 1909, (vacated)	262.00

We are now the largest Buying and Selling Organization in the World catering to Ready-to-Wear and Department Store merchandise.

The success we attained the past year was possible only through the enthusiastic support the Buyers of the country gave us.

Over 1500 Buyers visited our show room the past year. Over 100 lines were displayed and the manufacturers received the benefit of all the business which the Buyers left here.

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MANUFACTURERS, your line on display in our Show Room means business for you. We are now making arrangements for Spring lines.

Call to see us or telephone Madison Square 5240 for full information.

We are devoting an entire floor to private offices with service, dividing to suit. These are limited and greatly in demand. Investigate at once.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION

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EXPORT TRADE INCREASES.

Commerce Bureau Reports Great Activity During Past Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Greater activity in the export trade is recorded in the weekly statement from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for last week than has appeared for many weeks with the single exception of the week ending Nov. 20. The balance of trade was $54,926,495, within $4,000,000 of the highest in any week for three months past. The exports went up to $90,541,451, and imports to $35,614,956. Duties were collected to the amount of $3,974,992.

The volume of exports from New York was $63,713,187, and the imports $23,866,406, with collections of duties running up to $3,114,778. The general figures come from returns from thirteen ports doing 91 per cent. of the import and export business of the country. Cotton was exported to the amount of 114,109 bales, making the total export of cotton since Aug. 1, which is taken for the end of the cotton export year for the crop of 1914, 1,886,271 bales.

Advances at Wool Sale.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sales at the wool auction today were 8,800 bales. There was a fair selection, a large attendance and an animted demand at advances of from 5 to 10 per cent. The greatest advance was in the best merinos, and medium slipes, the latter going to American purchasers, Russia taking scoured merinos. New Zealands realized 2s 9d and Port Philips 3s.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; J. J. Feudner, upholstery goods; 37 West 26th.
AKRON—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, jobs suits; 71 West 23d.
ANDERSON, Ind.—Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; O. Diamond, jobs waists, cloaks, men's clothing, Spring; Breslin.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss M. E. Kivlan, gloves, laces, neckwear, hdkfs.; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Paul & Berney; B. J. Berney, wash goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 599 B'way.
BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Long Bros.; I. Long, furn. goods; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.
BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrance; F. L. Bottum, mfrs. collars, cuffs, &c.; Albert.
BOSTON—R. H. White & Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpey, misses' coats, suits; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses, factory-made dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, representing; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—F. Wilson, Inc.; H. A. Wilson, millinery; Great Northern.
BOSTON—J. J. Sullivan, tailor; Brotzell.
BOSTON—A. Williams, Jr., & Co.; A. Williams, Jr., carpets, rugs, furniture; Murray Hill Hotel.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, auto apparel; H. Owens, ribbons; A. Sanborn, silk waists. J. T. Hagan, white goods; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; F. C. Kemball, costumes; D. W. Edwards, millinery; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; Miss Regan, children's wear; Miss Snelling, laces, basement; Miss Kelly, trimmings; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Downey, jobs ostrich boas; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; Miss A. L. Regan, boys', children's clothing; 16 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. Boas, costumes, dresses, suits; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, vostumes, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Laufberg, misses' dresses; Miss Griffin, women's wansts; Miss Horan, petticoats, negliges; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mrs. Nudd, toys, (basement;) Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing, hosiery, gloves 11[illegible] W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; C. Koven, men's clothing; Miss Frazer, gowns, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss C. Mulcahey, women's wear; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. E. Emery, silk petticoats, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. J. Jennings, domestics; 470 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BUFFALO—I. E. Harris & Co.; C. A. Harris, men's furnishing goods; Webster.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—S. Strum, cloaks, suits; Brozteli.
CHICAGO—Becker, Ryan & Co.; J. Anderson, notions; St. James.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; P. Warnick, untrimmed hats; 225 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, silks, wash, dress goods, flannels, muslins, linings; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, jobs women's, children's dresses coats; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—M. I. Gerson, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Carson Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Webber, fabric gloves; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; R. W. Munzer, furs, waists, petticoats, raincoats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Shapiro & Lyons; D. Lyons, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach Co.; G. Walters, silks; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak & Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, coats, suits; Strand.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. L. Manning, misses', juniors' year; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Billstein, Kloppen Co.; M. H. Billstein, jewelry, hair ornaments; N. Klopper, notions, novelties; J. Levin, men's belts, leather goods; Elks Club.
CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. L. Harrington, millinery; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Stoerker, dry goods; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Strauss Bros. Co.; J. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses, plush coats; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS—The Fashion Stores; W. L. Payne, coats, suits; Collingwood.
DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; C. H. Rice, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
DETROIT—Zwieback, Hartman Co.; R. Zwieback, infants' wear; Breslin.
DETROIT—Grimshaw & Stevens; A. E. Grimshaw, furn. goods; Marlborough.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; N. Schloff, domestics, linings; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; B. M. Green, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 320 B'way.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, silks, velvets; 320 Church.
ERIE—Osborn, Norman C.; G. D. Grace, carpets, rugs; 1,170 Broadway.
EVANSVILLE—B. Heimann & Co.; M. Schapiro, Spring coats, suits; Room 1,004, 33 W. 34th.
GRAND RAPIDS—S. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, women's, misses' outer garments; 7 W. 32d.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; 1,170 Broadway.
HARTFORD—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Eisenberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; O. C. Bickel, silks; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; Mrs. Schulze, dresses; 7 West 22d.
LEBANON—Smith & Bowman; L. G. Bowman, M. H. Smith, carpets, upholstery; Algonquin.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, general mdse.; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kollins, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; B. H. Strauss, men's furnishing goods, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 1,133 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—John C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks; G. Ross, E. Earley, dry goods; 116 West 32d; Cumberland.
LOWELL—Smart clothes shop; D. S. O'Brien, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
MARIETTA—Otto Bros.; J. W. Otto, furn. goods; York.
NASHVILLE—O'Bryan Bros.; L. J. O'Bryan, overalls; 75 Leonard.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; D. M. Lamite, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN—Crawford-Plummer Co.; E. B. Locke, cloaks, suits, waists; 12 West 31st.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces; P. H. Burke, carpets; M. J. Allerige, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; S. Schwartz, furnishing goods; 75 Leonard; Algonquin.
NORTH ADAMS—A. Jaffe, dry goods; Breslin.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharp, ready-to-wear, furs, petticoats; C. I. Smith, notions, toys, leather goods, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring; Continental.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.—S. Johnson, domestics; 1,133 Broadway.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; L. Lobenstein, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss R. Parnes, jobs dresses, coats, Spring coats; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, women's ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. H. Savidge, furs; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; Mrs. O. T. McMasters, furs; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, cloaks, suits, misses' wear; Miss M. Stummacher, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, Miss R. M. Donnelly, misses' coats, suits; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Schafran; Spring suits; Room 1,004, 33 W. 34th.
PHILADELPHIA—Harnick & Block; I. Block, waists; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Tutelman Bros. & Faggen; N. Faggen, men's women's garments; Arlington.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; B. England, dry goods; 320 Church.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, ginghams; W. A. Hanna, men's furn. goods, suits, waists, skirts, wrappers; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. Myers, Miss Connelly, women's, misses' ready-to-wear, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—I. S. Harris & Co.; I. S. Harris, clothing; Wallick's.
PITTSFIELD—J. R. Newman & Son; A. J. Newman, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. and Bancroft; H. B. Eastman, dry goods; 320 Church.
PORTLAND, Me.—E. F. Soule Co.; E. F. Soule, millinery; Strand.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; M. W. Smith, boys', children's clothing; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss M. A. Gallagher, small wares; 220 5th Av.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; H. Hood, rugs; 23 E. 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; M. F. Tucker, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; G. B. Pierce, jewelry, toilet goods, notions, small wares; Murray Hill.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co., E. Levis, hats; Miss A. Harbis and Miss L. Worth, pattern hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Lentzner Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Glickman, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Frank & Meyers Neckwear Co.; J. Frank, mfrs. men's neckwear, wholesale suspenders, &c.; 1,270 B'way, Room 1,011.
ST. PAUL—R. & S. Cloak Co.; G. Reich, Spring coats; 1,161 B'way, Room 301.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, furn. goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, W. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Neal & Hyde; J. W. Neal, linens; 72 Leonard.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Hernicksburg; millinery; Herald Square.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
ROCHESTER—M. Nusbaum & Co.; M. Nusbaum, silks; Marlborough.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; J. C. McCurdy, dry goods; 351 4th Av.
ROOHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. P. Farrell, groceries; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Michaels, Stern & Co.; J. Michaels, piece goods; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; W. H. Weeks, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
TACOMA—People's Store Co.; T. F. Hall, carpets; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; W. E. Berry, men's, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; W. H. Campbell, domestics; Wallick's.
UTICA—Rathbun & Co.; W. C. Rathbun, furnishing goods, sweaters, gloves; 75 Leonard.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; M. R. Fromme, Spring ready-to-wear; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON—W. B. Moses & Sons, W. H. Rice, carpets, rugs; Imperial.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; H. Barschkies, silks, velvets, satins, plushes, corduroys; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—J. M. Bird, dry goods; Brozteli.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; C. Sjoberg, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. H. Hughes, millinery, ribbons, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER — S. Elias; men's, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$1,000,000.00 Auction Sale of the Famous EDEN MUSEE and the PALAIS DU COSTUME
Collection from the Paris Exposition created and organized by M. Felix. Sale held on premises of Eden Musee, 55 West 23rd St., N. Y. C., Monday, Dec. 13th, at 10:30 A. M. Costumes, figures, tapestries, period furniture, scenery, properties, wigs, mechanical figures, slot machines, moving picture machines, screens, chairs, etc., etc. Robe of Empress Josephine, cost $12,000; Byzantine Group, cost $35,000; Visiting Group, cost $10,000; Court Gowns of Queens Marie de Medicis, Marie de Bourgoyne, Marie Lesczinska, and Catherine de Medicis, cost $25,000. Exhibition Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Dec. 10, 11, 12, with descriptive catalogue. H. KARP, Auctioneer.

LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK
OSTRICH FEATHERS
Plumes, Tips, Bands and Boas. Al. Lilienfeld and Louis Weil, Auctioneers, sell tomorrow, commencing 10:30 A. M., on premises, 584-586 Broadway, New York, entire stock valued $25,000, in suitable trade lots. Large quantity Raw Ostrich in original bundles. Exhibition today, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, DEC'R 8TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

2 shs. Geo. B. Ritchie & Co., Inc.
5 shs. United States Light & Heating Co. com.
2 shs. Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
50 shs. First National Bank of Kearney, Neb.
100 shs. Koerber Nut Meat Mfg. Co.
$500 Robert Appleton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1918, Regstd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

21 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
$33,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. (Trust Certfs. for common stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.)
100 shs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'way Co. preferred.
$42,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. (Trust Certfs. for common stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.)
100 shs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. common.
25 shs. Central Trust Co.
$10,000 United States Reduction & Refining Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 6 per cent. Bds., 1931, stamped.
$10,000 International Typesetting Machine Co. 6 p. c. Gold Notes, Guaranty Trust Co. Certfs. of Deposit.
3 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank.
18 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
146 shs. Ira Brown Company.
50 shs. East River National Bank.
100 shs. Union Mortgage Co.
$50,000 Development Co. of Cuba 6 p. c. S. F Deb. Bds., due 1917, Feb., 1914, coupon on.
1,200 shs. Consolidated Copper Mines.
8 shs. Hall Signal Co. prefd., (old stock.)
125 shs. Alaska Telegraph & Telephone Co.
$5,000 Western New York Farms Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$4,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1919.
$298,000 Broad Street Realty Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Income Gold Bonds.
2,468 shs. Broad Street Realty Co.
$10,000 Jamaica Estates Regstd. Mtge. Bds.
$12,500 Jamaica Estates Subscription Receipts for preferred stock.
50 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
20 shs. Fajardo Sugar Co.
$5,000 Hygienic Chemical Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$1,000 Peoria Water Works 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1948.
200 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. common.
100 shs. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. common.

NEW YORK WHEAT EXPORTS.

Canadian Outgo Nearly Double the American in October.

Some interesting details regarding the shipment of wheat from New York in the months of August, September, and October are revealed in statistics specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Auditor Knapp, and J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House.

It appears, for example, that whereas the October shipments of domestic wheat from this port totaled 4,440,992 bushels, the export via New York of Canadian wheat was much greater, the Canadian movement being 7,195,276 bushels. In October, 1914, domestic shipments reached 3,804,132 bushels compared with 1,219,625 bushels of Canadian wheat. September shipments of American wheat from here were put down at 4,697,804 bushels, while Canadian exports amounted to 1,658,443 bushels. In September, 1914, domestic wheat sent abroad was manifested at 2,600,752 bushels, and Canadian at only 155,335 bushels.

August exports of American wheat at New York totaled 2,721,046 bushels, while Canadian shipments were down to 325,547 bushels. August, 1914, exports of domestic wheat were placed at 1,079,355 bushels, and Canadian at 468,745 bushels.

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Arthur B. Hyman of New York City was admitted to practice.

118—J. F. Cubbins v. Cotton Belt Levee District No. 1 et al.;
39—Same v. Mississippi River Comm. et al., and
109—Same v. same.—Passed, to be heard with No. 299.
120—H. C. Hapai v. M. K. Brown.—Passed temporarily.
525—U. S. v. Jin Fuey Moy.—Argued.
112—U. S. v. G. F. Archer.—Argued.
113—Halifax Tonopah Mining Co. v. J. W. Lawson.—Argued.
116—The Bi-Metallic Investment Co. v. State Board of Equalization, &c.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for tomorrow: 116, 117, 119, 121, 124, 61, 125, 126, 127, and 128.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motions:

P & R Co<Ovarage.
Alpha Port Cement Co<Corsi.
West Dev Co<McKinnon.
Gammons<Caplan.
Nord Deutsche Ins Co<Hart.
Cooper<US.
Herbert<Shanley Co.
Canadian Pac RR<Plack.
Lehigh Val Coal Co<Lukaszunas.
Illinois Surety Co<US, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Bakker<Holland-Am Line.
White<Automobile Blue Book & Pub.
Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Gozansky<Natl Elec Sign Co.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H RR.
Hadley<same.
Gray<L V Coal Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
US<Certain Crude Ostrich Feathers.
Same<Certain Crude Ostrich & Fancy Feathers.
Same<Sciama.
Page<Seydel.
Willson<Hamburg-American Line.
Hight<C RR of Haiti.
White<NY, NH & H RR.
McKinnon<Fleitman.
Vietor<Ogus, Rabinovitch & Ogus.
Rowland<NY, N H & H RR.
Held<Schwarz.
Banker<NY C & H R RR.
Weissman<Penn RR.
Darnell<L I RR, (4.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty and equity calendar:

Stand Computg Scale Co. Ltd<Farrell.
US<Roseman.
NY Trust Co<Inter Merc Mar Co.
Brown-Ketcham Iron Works<Robinson.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Stucker<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Girard Tr Co<Murray.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg, at 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.

Donovan<Tugboat Ono.
McDonough<same.
Bay Dredg & Con Co<Canastota.
Cent RR of N J<No America and Interstate.
Shewan<SullivanSawin.
McCambridge<CNY.
Shewan<Olympia et al.
National<Overbrook.
National<Cleary.
Wright & Cobb<CNY.
Neptun, &c<NY & Bermudez Co et al.
Orvig<same.
Nauyalic<P & R C & I Co.
Ultra Marine Co<Bornestein.
Am Cone & Wafer Co<Con Wafer Co, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Novicky, admr<Penn RR.
Girlaides<Perpall.
Vacarrell<Penn RR.
Pinches<Ransom & Randolph, (unfin.)
Civil calendar:
US<Line Sing.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Re Perritz & Grossman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Franklin P. Noble, aplt., v. Remsen et al.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Re Gilbert Ray Hawes, as atty.—Motion for leave to be heard on original papers denied. The appellant cannot be relieved from printing the stenographer's minutes of the testimony, but if he will specify any voluminous exhibits which he desires to be relieved from printing, the court will consider his application with reference thereto.

Re the judicial settlement of the account of Agnes K. Mulligan, as exrx., &c., of John Hartmann, dec.; Agnes K. Mulligan, exrx., aplt.; Mary K. Hartmann, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs against the executrix personally.

Re application of Joseph Soriano for a writ of habeas corpus aplt., James Kane, Warden, &c.—Order affirmed.

Re application Knapp & French Co., Inc., for voluntary dissolution; Fred French et al., aplts.; Edward J. Knapp, respt.—Appeal dismissed with costs on the ground that the order sought to be reviewed is not a final order.

Re petition of Clara N. Karibe, (formerly Clara N. Earle,) to enforce the payment of alimony, &c., aplt., v. Edward Earle.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

The German-American Coffee Co. vs. O'Neil, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs. First question certified answered in the affirmative; second question certified answered in the negative.

Sohmer, Controller, &c., aplt., vs. Hebden et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, on dissenting opinion of Woodward, J., below, and judgment directed for the plaintiff.

The People vs. Schaefer, aplt.; the People vs. Micelli, aplt.; Same vs. Gordon, aplt.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Pommer, aplt., vs. Thompson, as Com'r of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of City of New York; re application of the City of New York for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the N. Y. C. R. R. Co., aplt., to repair the framework and abutments of the bridge over the tracks of the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. located at Gerard Av., Walton Av., and River Av.; Unger, aplt., vs. Woods, as Police Commissioner of City of New York, re final settlement of the accounts of Frank B. Lown, as exr., &c., of Charles H. Roberts, decd., Thornton D. Roberts, aplt., Francis P. Roberts, aplt., respt.; U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., exr., &c., of Charles H. V. B. Roberts, decd., respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Pneumatic Signal Co., aplt., vs. Texas & Pacific Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Phillip Basel vs. The Ansonia Clock Co., aplt.; Ramapo Mfg. Co. vs. Mapes, aplt.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Delavan et al., aplts., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. et al.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Cuppy<Stollwerck Bros.
Scharff<Jackson.
Woodstock<Yonkers.
Guidone & Galardi<Caggiano.
Hoffman<Murray.
Koropjeck<Bohak.
Bodette<Foster, Armstrong Co.
Louisville Lumber Co<Smith et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

O'Connor<Loesch.
De Cavalho<Brunner.
Regan<CNY.
Slaviz<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Jensen<C Wingate Co.
Stern<Mutual Life Ins.
Abemian<Idell & Conforti Co.
Spring<McMillan.
Rosenstock<Cushman Bread Co.
Quinn<S I R T Ry.
Reilly<CNY.
Abradowitz<Odell.
Shapiro<Rosenthal.
Shaw Jewelry Shop<NY Herald Co.
Crystal Glass & Syphon Bottle Mfg<Feigl, M & Co.
Helm<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Re Herrman.
Baker<Ancient Order of Hibernians.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

De La Gardelle<Isenstein.
Thurling<Duncan.
Novick<J A Orr & Co.
De La Gardelle<Isenstein.
Bialkin<Hepner.
Heifershauer<Mark.
Warkman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Sevick<Erie RR.
Root<Brainard.
Lippmann<Azoy.
Re McGovern.
Re Altoria R & C Co.
Loine<Leary.
Doelger<Murtha.
Re Fleischer, &c.
Shanley<Daly Bros Co.
Stein<Bertholf.
I R T<CNY.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Marcoglou<Bakirtzi.
Re Walker (Magee<Cram.)
Klatz<Marshall Field & Co.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Tepper<Tepper.
Re Brogan (Kaplan.)
Re Brogan (Martin.)
Levinson<Fisher.
Re Mass Bond & Ins.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Trustees of St Patrick's Cathedral.
Tedesco<Leland.
Goodwin<Bishop.
Re People ex rel Hasbrouck<Am Temperance Life Ins Assn.
Maynes<Maynes.
Lux<Wm V Schmidt.
O'Sullivan<Smith.
Dillon<Harris H Uris Iron Works.
Met Sav Bank<Rizzio.
North Side Hoisting Co<CNY.
Ostmann<Gries.
CNY<Phillips & Sons.
Re Halperin.
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Socy<Shephard.
Salzuk<Lyng.
Neely<Hearn.
Same<Humphrey.
Same<Hamilton.
Same<Birnbohm.
Green<Rabinowitz.
Thompson<Gemmel.
NY Trust Co<N M & Col Coal & Mining.
Met Elec Prot Co<Spero.
Wood<Wilson.
Zaslowsky<Pomeranty (2.)
Cohen<Hoyer.
Cavinato<Piccirilli.
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Hammerstein Amus Co<Un Book Offices.
People<Pareisa.
Adler<Thomashefsky Theatre.
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Re Ferris.
Alfer<Axler.
Cohen<Dwyer.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Wise (Smith.)
Forbes<Monarch Motor Car Co.
Re CNY (Comm'r Docks.)
Re Wittekind (Garfield St.)
Preston<Berliner.
Re Rosini (Castle Hill Av.)
Heidelberger<Franzen.
Schultz<Berkowitz.
Re Hicks Press, Inc.
Stevenson<Stevenson.
Demetracopoulos<Loghotheti.
Pierce<Bachman.
Schleisner<Janpole & Werner Con Co.
M H Treadwell Co<Gen Pet Co.
Rosen<Meurer.
Villemin<Taub.
Schaeffler<Donlon.
Wrigley<O'Brien.
Fredericks<Taub, (3.)
Axelrod<Tannenbaum.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Ruderman<Traina.
Smith<Konovitz.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

McCotta<Jackson Sq Rty Co.
Re Healy.
Knobel<London G, &c, Co.
Mumford<Man Storage, &c, Co.
O'Gorman Pub Co<Cherouny P & P Co.
Re E 210 St.
Glore<Glore.
Preferred cause:
Winkler<Winkler.
General calendar:
Case on—Warsawer<T G & T Co.
Kiowa Rty<Molenoor.
La Cagnina<Vermilyea Rty Co.
Brandt<Thiesen.
Kawneer Mfg Co<Convent Pk Con Co.
Mutual Bk<Irving Nat Bk.
Repetti<Repetti.
Mueller<S R I Com'ty.
Gleichenhaus<Gleichenhaus.
Apex Leas Co<Litke.
Reddy Con Co<Bway & 165th St Rty.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
230 5th Av Corp<Levenson Wrecking Co.
Delmanaras<Delmanaras.
Halsey<Halsey.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Vergesslich<Fashion Fur Co.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Sindler<Sindler.
Whiting<Whiting.
Bartsch<Bartsch.
Bell<Ellis.
Powel<Thorn.
Crevellier<Crevellier.
Hillman Tobacco Co<Baum.
Robson & Simpson<Lewenthal.
Goldsmith<Heller-Hirsch Co.
Tobruk Const Co<Lamberti Const Co.
Hooper<Bowman.
McGuire & Co<Y M C Association.
Carulli<Carulli.
Dunham<Dunham.
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Deutsch<Opdycke.
Selden<Roma-Am Film Co.
Widmayer<Fagan.
Doty & Orr Co<Brown.
Lawrence<Littlefield.
Rope<Fellows, Jr.
Kirner<same.
Shawmut Tire Co<Latham-Phelps Co.
Vergnolle<Waldo.
Davies<Raudenbush.
Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part X.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Furst<Stevenson.
Granville<Robson.
Weischeimer<Wyanok Pub Co.
Wade<Dachtera.
Beacon Falls R S Co<Putnam.
Garlock<Angelo.
Davies<M, K & T Ry.
Bonner<Colonial Lumber Co.
Swinehard Tire, &c. Co<Peelor.
Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Laino<Theodora.
Boyle<Mallory SS Co.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co, (2.)
White<Jacobs & Davies.
Kotler<Silberstein.
Messer<Gimbel Bros.
Thompson<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Kelly<Gordon.
Caparolo<Cons Tel, &c, Co.
Phibbs<NY Cons Card.
McGowan<Buckley.
Rogers<Keith's NY Theatres Co.
Cevasco<Carbone.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Gutman<Taschman.
S Cohen<Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
I Cohen<same.
Murphy<Richard Carvel Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Daly<Giroux.
Connolly<Bradley Cont.
Bernstein<3d Av Ry.
Olsen<Pietrowski-K Co.
Magnanine<Coast Coal.
Gross<Smith.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Frankel<Whitridge.
Florsheim<Cohen.
Wagschel<Kaplan.
Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Aghe<Bklyn Un Gas.
Long<NY Rys.
McCormick<NY Rys.
McCabe<same.
O'Shaughnessy<same.
Bishop<Am Home Magazine Co.
Irwin<Degnon Cont Co.
Callaghan<Strauss.
Farrell<Foley.
O'Neill<Higgins.
Boyle<Lippman.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Hechberg<9th St Gar.
Cassel<CNY.
Chase Truck<Rich RR.
Dunn<Ruppert.
Case on.

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Danishefsky<Bord Con Milk.
Levy<Int El Nov Co.
Uhrlass<Sinclair.
Regan<CNY.
Peristein<Realty H.
Block<Hamb-Am Line.
Globe Ind Co<CNY.
Eisenberg<NY Con RR.
Fay<McGivney & Co.
Peck<NY Cent RR (2)
Banks<G Damon & Sons.
Connor<Cohn.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roth<Oltenberg.
Johnson<Hay Foun & Iron Works.
Rigatti<Huyler's.
Hamilton<Fitzgerald.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Haley<Roberts.
Galligan<B H RR.
Rezba<Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Samarsky<same.
Carroll<Thom Starrett.
Moran<N Y Rys.
Claden<Hexamer.
Merzon<Cohen.
Weiss<Scherr.
R Roggerio<Burland Co, Inc.
J Roggerio<same.
Slaviz<State Const.
Cammado<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Garcone<Pierce.
Ostrander<Holbrook, Cabot & R Co.
Shinnick<CNY.
Kaufman<N Y Rys.
Calabro<Grasso.
Kaufman<N Y Rys.
Massa<Townsend.
McFadden<Fee.
Tobin<Busch (2.)
Stivers<Schauck.
Manfre<McEntee.
Cassidy<Barton.
Downs<N Y Rys.
Siegel<NYC.
Glasser<C I & B RR.
Kehoe<same.
Dual Wheel Co<Nassau Elec RR.
Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kinmel<B H RR.
Jones<Bernstein.
Kolbrenner<Bob.
Hyatt<Weisenberg.
Jacobs<Sal Transfer.
Lane<Kops.
Pacella<Centre Rlty.
Stirling<Rowe.
Burke<Rohe & Bro.
Burkan<Wood.
Case on.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Slaviz<Adams Land & Bldg Co.
Lindahl<Spier.
Sarkin<Sturtz.
Stringham<Tinplate Dec Co (2).
Fink<B H RR.
Hohn<Doctor.
Bigley<Parker.
Mekki<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Eberhardt<Hastings.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 20.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Fleming<Barrett. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gancedo<Mayer.
McKenna<Doherty.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
Clark<Carolina & Y RR Co.
Hoisting M Co<Fed Terra Cotta Co.
Lee<Maguire.
Frymer & H Co<Wetmore.
Neiman<Kelser, Inc.
Muehling<Moffiade.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Judels<Ocean Accid.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Fox<CNY.
Elg<Schrenkelsin (2.)
CNY<B U E RR Co.
Alston<Watson.
CNY<Republic C Co.
Falk<Boston Store.
Maiorana<Lo Presti.
Lesser<Mass Bldg Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Noulty<Gorham Co. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ebinger Co<Coates.
Victor<Norwalk Bros.
McDonald<Miller.
Ing Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Thorn<Shea.
Pendleton<St Geo Pulp & Pap Co.
Corn Nov Co<Nor Un Fire Ins Soc.
Same<Cit Fire Ins Co of Balt, Md.
Same<Home Ins Co of NY.
Same<Caledonian Ins.
Same<Comm Un Assur.
Same<Ger-Am Ins Co of NY.
Gerber<Simonson.
Voigt<Bischoff's Banking House.
Treadwell<Gen Pet Co.
Carrigan<Campion.
Driscoll<Hammill.
R. Hoe & Co<Parsons Trading Co.
Kirwan<Robinson.
Stiner<Stiner.
Abram<Am Ex NatBk.
Russyits & Co<Weiler.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Christian T Plate,
Emma Hayman,
Thomas Kelly,
Julius Wald,
Richard C Watson,
Maximillian Comm,
Gertrude Boardman,
Frederick Klager,
Henry B Lockwood,
Grace Hirsch,
Morris Kuttner.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Crane<Bullwinkel-Sneckner.
Bradley<Certigue M & D Co.
Quinby<Richard.
Myers<Gray.
Good<Dalberg.
Berlin & Jones Env Co<Gallen.
Levine<Kahn.
Sigsbee<New Era Mfg.
Baas & Vogt<Lawrence.
Sullivan<Greenblatt.
D'Agostino<NY Edison.
Panzer<Brunsw'k Site.
Krell<Abraham.
Forsichbaum<Goldberg.
Reid<Breitung & Co.
Sailors' Snug Harbor<Spero.
Neugass<Linton.
Tonn<Foy.
Caplan<Grace & Co.
Levin<Daley.
Kurland<Roche.
Chisholm Rty Co<Salomon & Co.
Bothner<Vernon.
Taylor<Wiener.
Ward Lumber Co<Keyes & Reeves.
Gordon<Benguiat.
Murphy<Fallon.
Brown<New Eng SS.
Wortman<Cohen.
Clement & Stockwell<Trow Directory, &c.
Lippincott Glass Co<Griffin.
Moss<Keystone, &c, Co.
Borer<Bloem.
Man Coml Co<Surdut.
Re Adiletta.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Greenberg<C P Z, &c.
Sandstreim<Levering & Garrigues.
Salomone<Steinhardt.
Margolies<Hanrahan.
Rhodes<Hunternhoff.
Walter<Kervant.
Pollinger<Olbrich.
Beller<S K Flaum Co.
Salant<Nat Comm on Prison Labor.
Schlitten<Rosenberg (2).
Elliott<Wendt.
Hammer<Isner Mendelson Co.
Kurlan<Gutman.
Howland<Bradley Con.
Resnick<Baum (2).
Larson<Mohr, (2.)
Levine<P Jones Co.
White<Farnower.
Riback<S I R T Co.
Reuben<Policnik.
Wiederman<Verschleiser.
Budelman<McIntyre(2)
Kleiderman<Neuman.
Winton M C Co<McNeece.
Perlman<Weinstein-Shufro Co.
Donnelly<Feldman.
Adler<Schwartz.
Laster<Savage.
Murphy<N Y Edison.
Schloss<Sachs.
Tempone<Postal Transfer Service.
Howard<Jenkins.
Michensky<Ocean SS.
Sherman<Ottenberg.
Coopersmith<N Y Rys.
Walkup<Walkup & Brother.
Forner<N Y Rys.
Brownstein<Singer S M Co.
Hornick<N Y Rys.
Paterno<Frazee.
Caplan<same.
Dobosi<Gouzi.
Snoffin<Borchardt.
Hackenberg<Gallagher.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

W Horne Co<Brown.
Jacobs<Phoenix Color Works.
Streyckman's<Kinetophoto Corp.
Prudential Milling Co<Carlucci.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Hergert<Yecke Choc.
Lubetkin<Johnson.
Flaster<N Y Life Ins.
Glucksmann<Gossett.
Rosenbaum<Evans.
Kraut<Monarch St'd M M Co.
Lloyd<Daily Credit S.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.

Kleinfeld<Wittenauer.
Schwartz<Jarmulowsky.
Klang<Bilovitz.
Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Frisbie<Lucas—Henry A. Gildersleeve. Re Levine—Augustine R. McMahon. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.<Bostwick—Harry N. French. Beecher<Poiners—James B. Butler. Bond. Mtge. and Sec. Co.<Paxton—Robert M. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Columbia Trust Co.<Levy—William H. Wood. Gerard<Daily—George E. Weller. In re Fidelity and Phoenix Life Ins. Co.—John H. Keller. Von Zglinitzki<Von Zglinitzki—Eugene L. Bushe. Maiden Lane Sav. Bank<Schmier—Harry Bijur.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Schwartz<Rogers.
Auerbach<Werle.
Phillips<Rosenthal-Romagnoli Co.
Legons<Marvin.
Muller<Clambrone.
Samuels<Purdy.
Rankin<Holstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Hummel<Akron Bldg.
Elding<CNY.
Martinez<Zimmer.
23d Ward Bank<Brohmer.
Woods<Harlem Trans Co.
Wolf<Freston.
Bruhl<Nedwell (2.)
Demarest<Rice.
Keilbert Const Co<Frey.
Tweedy<Cen Union Gas Co.
Blatter<N Y C & H R RR.
Hurst<Minsky.
Bernstein<Kandel.

Highest number reached in regular order, 387.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motion:
Michael Fox.
Wills for probate:
Simon J Cahan.
Charles Port,
Carrie Zilg.
Accounting:
Joseph Reinberg.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—

Ritter<Anker.
Hurowitz<Weiss.
De Smeth<Niles.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Miller<W. R. Diller Realty and Construction Co.—George B. Hayes.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Matilda G. Tinker<Charles P. Schneider—Theodore H. Friend. Louis M. Ebling,<Vincenzo Razzano—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

Underhill<Phipps.
Bachia<Rogers.
Miller<Eagle Loan.
McCauley<Whitridge.
Re Greifenstein.
Re Zegel.
De Bekker<Stokes Co.
Conklin<Cody.
Murphy<N Y, N H & H RR.
Tiernan<Harens.
People<Devine.
Williams<Keeler Co.
Wolf<Bradley Co.
People<Bertlini.
Same<Wellbrock.
Same<Santaniello.
Shuffle<Town of Rhinebeck.
Gregory<Manhattan.
Peterson<East River Land Co.
Boenig<Hegeman.
Evans<Jacobs.
Juliano<Shettino.
Orr<Doubleday.
Hall<House of St Giles.
Thompson<C I & B RR.
Walling<Commercial Advertiser.
Scott<Witt.
Carlin<Carlin.
Flynn<McLoughlin.
Meguin<Buehler.
Ruppell<N Y C RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Edwards<Shanley.
Maples<O'Brien.
Seitz<Auburndale Realty Co (11 cases.)
Gowanus Wrecking Co<Debevoise.
Townsend<Townsend.
Duffy<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Batterman & Co<Barwin Realty Co.
Tafel<Tafel.
Pines<Golding.
Hale<Thompson.
Fogarty<Fogarty.
Re Leary (Prendergast.)
Voychok<Sumner-Quincy Amusement.
Potter & Decker Realty Co<Taber.
Sweeting<CNY.
Magrath<same.
Reamer<same.
Mortimer<same.
Mulgannon<same.
Reynolds<Duschneca.
Mendlowitz<Marcus Bldg Co.
Recce<Guigliano Express Co.
Re 71st St, Ovington Av, 70th St.
Cullen<Bush Terminal.
Strain<Hedge.
Re Goldberg.
Nelligan<Wolffe.
Spillane<Atlantic Basin Iron Wks.
Magaunutski<Rubel Bros. Inc, (2.)
Turner<Turner Realty Associates (2.)
Re Redmond.
Re Flatbush Av.
Re Low (Joralemon St.)
Schmidt<Frederickson.
Jackson<Jackson.
Re Mullen (Wolf.)
Re Gmellin.
Re 64th St (Capps.)
Mafeo<Hesse.
Querfeld<McLaughlin.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Sickinger,
Ehmann,
Vanderveer,
Ford,
Copeland,
Abrahamowitz,
Chanowitz,
Miller,
Peck,
Michaelsen,
Mauro,
Gast,
Hans,
Ottensoser,
Ruggles,
Hoffman,
Friedman,
Bargetzi,
Smith,
Albert.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Dashby<Dashby.
Boro Asphalt Co<CNY.
Salomon<Nitti.
Schuster<Fench.
McGill<Dwyer.
Ritner<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Eppig<Gruehn.
Murray<Agnew Con Co.
Walls<Spalding.
Halsted<Halsted, ex'r, &c.
Roth<Rabinowitz.
Ford<Ford.
Rubin Bldg Co<Kartzman.
Ulrich<Empire State Dairy Co.
Botting<Botting.
Bd Home Miss<Bd For Missions.
Grayer<Marotta.
Kimber<Kimber.
Sogn<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.
Sand<Title.
Redmond<Redmond.
Alonzo Comp<Neu.
Johnston<Johnston.
Dold Packing Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.
Roeder<Silver.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2671.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI, Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Seviere<CNY.
Elsner<Michaelis et al.
Lorentzen<Stegmann.
Smith<B H RR.
Gribbin<Carr et al.
Young<Flatbush Gas Co et al.
Shaw<B H RR.
Bell<Terml Warehouse.
Matz<B H RR.
Sica<Thatcher & Son.
Silverstein<Goodman.
Jones<B H RR.
Grushkin<Nassau RR.
Palmenteri<Ageloff.
Sario<Reilly et al.
Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck.
Clarke et al<CNY et al.
Blanco<NY Tel Co.
Fischer<Fischer.
Isakson<Ross et al.
Ash<CNY.
Denton<B H R RR.
Burns<Int Brew Co.
Hames<Baumann.
Grafton<U S Fid & G Co.
Levin<Daniell et al.
Gleichman & Co<Wittenstein et al.
Weil<Lurie et al.
Weintraub<Loew.
McCarthy<So B'klyn Ry.
Pearlberg<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Hippel<B H R R et al.
Nachod<Int R T.
Saura<Schwarz.
Louria<Shetland Co.
Belden<Northern Hotel Co.
Ready<Diamond Dairy.
Recco<Standard Arch Co et al.
Phillips<Dessauer.
Kelly<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Hannema<Bloomingdale.
Gerinsky-Blum<Vulcan Rail & Con Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Berger<Greenberg.
Waring<Brooklyn Struct Steel Co et al.
Harriett<Murphy.
Kirschbaum<Cohen.
Lipari<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Wiegel-Dolan<Bosch.
Wallace<Faas.
Max<Barth.
Nelson<Hay Fdry & I.
Wheeler<Wojmar'wski.
Vascamini<Kahan.
Sullivan<Nassau RR.
Weinshenker<Wanamaker.
Gallo<Champlain Silk Mills.
Romagnolo<Holthusen.
Guttoff<B H RR.
Bonzani<Scran & Leh Coal Co et al.
Duffy<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Weigel-Dolan<Bosch.
Rusinofsky<NY Con RR.
Hanshon<Nassau RR.
Kane<Clyde & Co et al.
Irving<Leary et al.
Scotto<Smith & Sons.
Carella<Chiarella Bros & Co.
Fiamiacco<B H RR.
O'Brien<Nassau RR.
Sacks<C I & B RR.
Blumenthal<Hutkoff.
Floyd<Nassau RR.
Schneider<same.
Mahon<Cafe Beckman.
Seaman<Nassau RR.
Logan<Prager.
Belloff<Toledo Scale.
Fine<Finkelstein.
Lauro<Josephson.
Nudelman<Meyer et al.
Chagnon<I R T.
Falanga<Clark et al.
McDermott<McCabe et al.
Polonsky<B H RR.
Carlin<Meyers.
Sannino<Gans SS Line.
Bergen<B H RR.
Goldstein<Spiro et al.
Payne<Bell.
Fresh<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call 2187.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Charles Morgan,
Ellen McDonough,
Patrick Mushorn.
Accounting of:
John B Melillo,
Alfred L Simonson,
Caroline Barry,
Berie Schachene,
John W Stirrup,
Lulu A Cross,
John R Ackerman,
Lydia Easton,
John Littell,
William Geil.
Emma A Pelton,
Henry S Hansen,
Stephen McHale,
Plemon J Green,
Peter Gorman,
Henry C Bauer,
Anna O'Neil.
Administration of:
Patrick Holland,
Marcellus Arthur.
Estates of:
Thomas Leonard,
Wm Boomer,
Michael Mauer,
John V Wardley.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Paciello<Danzilo.
Faber<B R T.
Weil<N Y Cons RR.
Goldberg<B H RR.
Montchick<same.
Hanna<same.
Willen<Nassau E RR.
Harlow<B H RR.
Lapidus<Nassau E RR.
McFeely<Schneider.
U S Title Guar Co<Emmet.
Scully<Stern.
Smith<B H RR.
McCormick<Hazeldine.
Cancello<B H RR.
Blam<same.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Linker<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Weintraub<B H RR.
Jacobs<Miller et al.
Clottstein<B H RR.
Fass<same.
Flint<same.
Braverman<East Dist Dye Works.
Trainor<Green.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Marcus<Holzman.
Mooney<Harlem Cont.
Thomashoiski<NY Cent RR Co.
Blauvelt<Union Ry Co.
Donohue<Schwarz.
Lane<NY C & H R RR.
Sheridan<Engel.
Woodsal<Trane.
Holland<same.
Schaffer<NY C & H R RR.
Ross<Dunbar.
Pecekanski<Lehigh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
Arbutino<Pitts Con.
Marus<Central RR of N J.
Lee<Varesh.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Mottola<West St Ry.
Dunn<NY C & H R RR.
Knapek<Matus.
Quinn<Bugden.
Lynch<Deutermann (2.)
Bruno<NY C & H R RR.
McBride<Pittsburgh Con Co (2.)
Nanyoko<Otis Elev Co.
Duell<Giles.
Tutino<Pennell.
Massee Country School<Moore.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Mulvey<Wagner.
Fisher<Sjoberg.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Potocki<Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Swiezenski<same.
North<Eastchester Con Co (2.)
Gabrielle<Steers.
Hall<Mallinson.
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Croft<Peekskill Lighting & RR.
Levine<West St RR.
Engenio<O'Rourke Cons Co.
Barrella<West St RR.
Smith<Reynal (2.)
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Batten<Clauss.
Same<Cushman.
Hudson River Blue Stone Co<Golding.
Robinson<Taylor's Theatrical Enterprises.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1475.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Short causes.

Hall<Milton Boat Works.
Wanamaker<Heine.
Farley<Oakland Beach.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—In Part I. at 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 637.

County Court.

CRIMINAL TERM—Part I., Humphrey, J.; Part II., Andrews, J. Trial calendar.

H. Hawxhurst,
Walter Kramer,
John Carbos,
Andrew Carbos,
M. Hasselbacher,
J. Oppenheimer,
Daniel Warner,
Alfred Anderson,
Minnie Spohr.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., Dec. 6: Patrol. D. J. Hogan, 17, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed Jan. 13, 1880; 12 P. M., Dec. 7, J. Guiders, 161, (on Police Surgeons' cert.,) at $700 a year, appointed Jan. 3, 1894; Matron Bridget Marren, 37, (on Police Surgeons' certf.,) at $426 a year, appointed Oct. 16, 1899.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Dec. 8: Sergt. J. Courtenay, 22 to 21; Patrol. H. Schultz and J. Stockhouse, 66 to 61, bicycle duty at booth, 142d St. and Brook Av., Bronx; E. J. Sullivan, 65 to 61, bicycle duty at booth, 142d St. and Brook Av., Bronx.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. A. Howard, 156, to T. S., 15 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 6; Sergt. D. Glenn, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 9.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Sergts. E. J. McGann, 6, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 7; W. J. Marion, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; C. W. Mehrer, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 10. Act. Det. Sergt. 2d grade E. Walsh, D. B., 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 7. Patrol. F. Paone, 7, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; M. D. Scanlon, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 8; J. F. Alles, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 7; F. H. Riley, 29, 4 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 22; D. Cullinane, 31, 1 day, 10 A. M., Dec. 10; R. F. Fulton, 35, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; W. G. Decker, 35, 1 day, 10 P. M., Dec. 8; G. A. Michel, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 8; J. C. Nilon, 61, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 9; C. Strasser, 63, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 10; W. Reifel, 63, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 5; J. O'Brien, 69, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 8; F. B. Voss, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 7; G. Beissel, 156, 1 day, noon, Dec. 9; G. Metzner, 164, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 12; C. J. Brown, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 6; J. P. Day, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 6.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. H. Rose, 36, 10 P. M., Nov. 28, during disability; S. A. Repetto, 39, 9:30 A. M., Nov. 17, to noon, Nov. 19; H. C. Meyer, 62, 2:15 A. M., Nov. 23, during disability; H. Hollman, 164, 2:40 A. M., Nov. 29, during disability.

Fines imposed: Patrol. J. A. Ullrich, 283, (absent from post,) 6 days; (same,) 3 days.

Reprimanded: Sergt. J. C. Osborne, 281, (failed to perform tour of reserve duty;) Patrol. C. F. Sellman, 18, (absent from post;) J. J. McCarthy, 31, (smoking;) J. Samuel, 32, (absent from post;) J. H. Mahoney, 32, (absent from post;) G. G. Morrissey, 38, (failed to appear at trial room;) J. C. Downey, 39, (while attached to 26, failed to report change in social condition;) J. Haugh, 39, (absent from outgoing rollcall;) J. Beatty, 155, (absent from post;) F. A. Schlegel, 171, (failed to return promptly;) T. Quinn, 275, (absent from post.)

The following having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint are reprimanded: Patrol. W. A. Gavagan, 1, (could not be found on post;) C. L. Zimmer, 4, (absent from post;) F. A. Sass, 6, (sitting on window sill;) F. C. A. Walsh, 6, (improper patrol;) F. Hagan, 12, (sitting;) T. P. Kelly, 17, (sitting on bread box;) E. R. Burke, 21, (absent from post;) J. O'Neil, 26, (charge preferred while attached to 21st,) (absent from post;) J. F. Leahy, 26, (loitering;) F. Taggart, 26, (same;) J. Petrizzo, 32, (same;) J. A. Cronin, 42, (absent from post;) C. A. V. A. Bauer, 42, (improper patrol;) H. Bickelhaupt, 65, (absent from post;) W. Zankl, 69, (improper patrol;) T. J. Cotter, 81, (same;) G. Tindall, 154, (standing and in conversation;) F. Fleischman, 154, (same;) W. A. Scott, 154, (absent from post;) F. J. McDermott, 154, (same;) J. L. Mullin, 155, (loitering and in conversation;) F. Klein, 161, (improper patrol;) J. Dombrouski, 162, (failed to be properly relieved;) A. Stiefvater, 163, (failed to properly patrol;) E. G. Munk, 164, (improper patrol;) N. E. Heutte, 168, (absent from reserve;) F. Johnson, 174, (absent from post;) C. Gilmore, 275, (improper patrol;) T. Harper, 277, (absent from post;) E. F. Butler, 290, (charges preferred while attached to 276,) (absent from post.)

Charges dismissed: Sergt. C. F. Gallagher, 159, (failed to properly investigate complaint that patrolman was in a saloon;) Patrol. J. F. Benner, 12, (improper patrol;) L. Moses, 26, (charges preferred while attached to 292,) (treated his mount cruelly;) W. Gundelsheimer, 26, (improper patrol;) G. F. Moore, 29, (absent from post;) I. Stillman, 36, (charges preferred while attached to 39,) (same;) J. C. Downey, 39, (charge preferred while attached to 26,) (failed to report at trial room;) A. T. F. Browne, 150, (charges preferred while attached to 149,) (improper patrol;) E. R. F. Ihnken, 161, (made arrest without due process of law;) C. A. Shanley, 161, (improper patrol;) F. C. Koch, 163, (same;) P. C. Pitsch, 163, (same;) J. F. Kirk, 171, (absent from post;) W. Rose, 160, (same.)

Dismissed, 11:50 A. M., Dec. 7: Patrol. J. P. Calcaterra, 2, (intoxication.)

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. A J. Muir at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azvedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Wooley, Eng. 287, 2d Sec.; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; J Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, supervising engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Dec. 9, at 9 A. M.—W. G. Saich, Eng. 80; J. F. Dunleavy, 1st, Eng. 217; P. McCarthy, Eng. 245; A. Rissman, H. & L. 15; J. J. Kelly, Jr., H. & L. 24. At 10 A. M.—E. J. Kearney, Eng. 7; R. A. Boyd, Eng. 59; J. J. Burke, Eng. 47; F. G. Pierce, Eng. 59; P. Markey, Eng. 236. At 12 noon—T. J. Mahoney, Eng. 9; E. L. Linehan, Eng. 2; T. A. Power, Eng. 41; J. J. Devine, Eng. 253; H. J. C. Schutte, Eng. 266. At 2 P. M.—H. S. Schmidt, Eng. 53; P. J. Barry, Eng. 66; E. L. Scott, Eng. 243; W. R. Huntley, H. & L. 3; John C. Berroth, H. & L. 143.

Special leaves, without pay: Engr. of Str. T. L. Steele, Eng. 155, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 9; Fireman 1st gr. F. E. Hoolahan, Eng. 38, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 8.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FRIEDLANDER, RICHARD, (March 16, 1914;) net estate, $64,963; realty, $4,816, one-third interest in 264½ Bowery; personalty, $64,763, including interest in firm of R. L. & M. Friedlander, $63,242.

KEIFFER, LEWIS, (Feb. 5;) net estate, New York, $18,904, all personalty; realty in Massachusetts, $105,000.

MILLAR, MARGARET HUGHES, (March 24;) net estate, $74,699, all personalty; life estate in $24,630 each to son, Colonel Edward Alexander Millar, U. S. A., and daughter, Margaret Millar Powelson; remainder interest and $8,120 each to grandsons, Millar, Edwin, and Douglas Burrows.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The storm that was over Alberta, Canada, Monday night has moved east to the upper lake region, and it has increased greatly in intensity. It has been attended by local snow in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Storm warnings are displayed at all points on the Great Lakes except extreme South Michigan.

The Texas storm has lost in intensity, but rains have been general in Texas and on the middle Gulf Coast.

Another storm is approaching the North Pacific Coast, where rains and high winds have set in, and storm warnings were displayed in the region Tuesday morning.

Temperatures continue below the seasonal average throughout the East, while comparatively warm weather prevails throughout the great central valleys and the West.

Indications are that there will be snows in the lake region and snow or rain in the North Atlantic States Wednesday and Thursday. Rain is also probable along the Gulf Coast.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair during the next forty-eight hours.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming south and increasing; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming fresh south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Probably local snows Wednesday and Thursday.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by rain or snow by night and on Thursday.

New Jersey—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Snow or rain Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy, except snow flurries near the lakes.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably local snows Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	33	30	4 P. M.	35	32
6 A. M.	32	30	6 P. M.	36	31
9 A. M.	32	29	9 P. M.	35	30
12 M.	34	31	11 P. M.	35	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 29 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M., 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
12:20	1,659 Washington Av.; Benjamin Radin	Slight
12:40	1,598 Av. A; Otto Ruderkauser	Slight
3:15	400 E. 21 St.; Edward Gallagher	Slight
5:00	132 Greenwich St.; James Daly	Slight
5:30	929 E. 165 St.; Greenstand & Meyer	$500
9:30	7th Av. & 36 St.; Ateco Piccini	Slight
10:20	71 W. 107 St.; Sophie Braun	Slight
P. M.		
12:25	500 E. 116 St.; Joseph Nuci	None
4:45	777 8 Av.; not given	Slight
6:00	162 E. 57 St.; Wm. McCloskey	Slight
6:05	100 W. 41 St.; Rubin Rosenberg	Slight
6:15	314 E. 25 St.; Max Silverstein	None
7:30	525 Broadway; Fishgold Brothers	$1,000
7:45	805 Sheriff St.; A. Sonnenberg	Slight
8:10	147 W. 36 St.; Tierney & Matthews	$1,500
8:45	1,784 Amsterdam Av.; J. Wilkins	$200
9:00	172 Henry St.; H. Rosenbaum	Slight
10:10	135 Front St.; E. Carlton & Co	$500
9:40	Riverdale Av. & 232 St.; Eliza Ewing	Slight
10:45	47 E. 21 St.; Dr. Nagle	Slight
10:45	107 W. 28 St.; Nat. Pleating Co	Slight
11:40	4 Fletcher St.; C. C. Hamilton	$500
11:30	303 W. 50 St.; Elizabeth Brennon	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Capt. W. H. Sage, Jr., Corps of Engineers, after arrival in U. S., to Los Angeles, Cal., take station and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

1st Lt. E. H. Marks, Corps of Engineers, after arrival in U. S., to Detroit, Mich., take station and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

1st Lt. E. B. Gary, 18th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, vice 1st Lt. J. Gaston, Inf., relieved.

Following additional 2d Lts. of C. A. C. are assigned at 2d Lts. of that corps to fill vacancies: H. R. Corbin, H. R. Harmon, and J. D. Coughlan.

Lt. Corbin is assigned to the 69th Co. Lt. Goughlan and Lt. Harmon will comply with orders directing them to report to the commanding officer, Coast Def. of Narragansett Bay, and the commanding officer Coast Def. of Boston, respectively, for assignment.

Orders of Nov. 18 relating to 2d Lt. S. J. Chamberlin, 8th Inf., revoked.

Capt. C. M. Cutler, M. C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., relieving Capt. J. D. Fife, M. C.

1st Lt. L. H. Mueller, 10th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Logan, Col., Jan. 17, relieving 1st Lt. A. M. Graham, Cav., there, and from further duty on recruiting service.

Name of 1st Lt. L. M. Pickering, 16th Inf., to detached, Dec. 31, and name of 1st Lt. J. Gaston, Inf., removed, Dec. 30.

Commanding Officer San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, (now Capt. H. B. Jordan, Ord. Dept.) is appointed an Act. Quartermaster.

Additional 2d Lt. C. M. Busbee, 6th F. A., is assigned as a 2d Lt. to the 4th F. A.

Major C. P. Summerall, F. A., is relieved from duty as member of the Ord. Board in connection with the test of Field Artillery material.

Changes in Medical Corps: 1st Lt. R. Du R. Harden is relieved from duty at Presidio of San Francisco and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Jan. 5 for the Philippines for duty; 1st Lt. R. H. Hagood, Jr., from duty in Southern Dept. and from further station at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to San Francisco, to sail about March 5, for the Philippines for duty, and 1st Lt. H. G. Maul from Douglas, Ariz., to San Francisco and sail about April 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Navy.

Lt. Commander W. N. Vernou, from command of the Beale, to Command the Cassin.

Lts. J. F. Connor, the Chattanooga to the Arkansas, and R. W. Cabaniss to Naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.

Jr. Grade Lts. F. H. Williams, the Tonopah to command the C-5; S. Mills, the C-3 to command the C-2; F. L. Shea, the New Hampshire to the Tennessee, and L. F. Reifsnider, the C-3 to command the C-1.

Ensign F. P. Thomas, the Maryland, Dec. 14, to the Chattanooga.

Chief Gunner T. P. Clark, Panama-Pacific Exposition to Mare Island.

Chief Machinist P. B. Cozine, the Colorado to Mare Island yard.

Machinists: T. A. Graham, the Hartford to the South Carolina; S. L. Almon, the Albany to Puget Sound yard; P. A. Astoria, the Chattanooga to the Colorado; G. Keeser, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Vermont; W. W. Weber, the Chattanooga to the Colorado; F. R. King, Puget Sound yard to the Albany.

Chief Machinist Collins, Mare Island yard to the Alert.

Pay Clerk L. A. Dykeman, the Pittsburgh to the Buffalo.

Junior Grade Lt. Sargent Force died at Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 3.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, at Tompkinsville; Connecticut, at Philadelphia; Des Moines, at Canea, Crete; Flusser, at Pensacola; Glacier, at San Diego; Jason, at Boston; Nereus, at Honolulu; Sebago, at Charleston; Uncas, at Port Royal; Wilmington, at Hongkong.

Sailed—Baltimore, Norfolk to sea; E-2, New York yard for engineering trials; Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Virginia, Hampton Roads for exercises at sea; Milwaukee, Oregon, and South Dakota, San Francisco for San Diego; Prairie, Port au Prince for Annapolis.

The Dubuque will leave the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard about Dec. 22 for New York. The vessel joins the Atlantic Fleet about Jan. 6 to go South.

The Dixie will leave Boston yard about Dec. 18 for the Philadelphia yard, to be placed in reserve. Upon being placed in reserve the vessel will be detached from duty as tender to the destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet.

The Melville, now at Philadelphia yard, will relieve the Dixie as tender to active destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet.

The San Francisco will leave the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard about Dec. 28 for Hampton Roads via Boston, Newport, and New York. The vessel joins the fleet about Jan. 6 to go South.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru ... Dec. 9
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ... Dec. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ... Dec. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru ... Dec. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ... Dec. 16
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ... Dec. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Oct. 27; Hongkong, Nov. 1; Shanghai, Nov. 9, and Yokohama, Nov. 17—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 4, and mails dated Manila, Nov. 6; Hongkong, Nov. 9; Shanghai, Nov. 12; Yokohama, Nov. 20, and Honolulu, Nov. 30, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo Maru, were dispatched east on Dec. 6. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Dec. 9, and Friday, Dec. 10, respectively.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:11|Sun sets..4:33|Moon sets..6:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:35	9:09	2:18	3:11
Governors Island	8:53	9:32	2:46	3:41
Hell Gate	10:43	11:22	4:26	5:21

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 7.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, Nov. 27.
SS Byron, Bahia, Nov. 20.
SS Urd, Shields, Nov. 19.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Dec. 4.
SS Rondo, Balboa, Oct. 8.
SS Medina, Galveston, Dec. 1.
SS Moorish Prince, Brest, Nov. 22.
SS El Paso, Galveston, Nov. 30.
SS Tenbergen, Philadelphia, Dec. 5.
SS Havana, Havana, Dec. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Nov. 30
Dryden	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 3
Roselands	Genoa	Nov. 10
Colbert	La Pallice	Nov. 14
Drome	Bordeaux	Nov. 16
Novgorod	Havre	Nov. 18
Pathan	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
Weaspool	Naples	Nov. 17
Foyle	Glasgow	Nov. 23
Siljestad	Amsterdam	Nov. 21
Charetor	Oran	Nov. 20
Acre	Bahia	Nov. 20
Portland	Horta	Nov. 23
Mesaba	London	Nov. 27
Corunna	Barry	Nov. 24
Lygenfjord	Bergen	Nov. 25
Waltham	Greenock	Nov. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 6
Tonnyson	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 13
Cristobal	Cristobal	Dec. 1
Vesta	Port Arthur	Nov. 30
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 5
Parima	St. Thomas	Dec. 2
El Mar	Galveston	Dec. 2
Colon	Colon	Dec. 2
DUE TOMORROW.		
Ville du Havre	Havre	Nov. 25
Southerner	London	Nov. 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 6
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 6
Momus	New Orleans	Dec. 4
DUE FRIDAY.		
Coniston	Greenock	Nov. 26
Strathdene	Havre	Nov. 28
Prins der Nederlanden	Haiti	Dec. 5
Maraval	Trinidad	Dec. 2
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 4
El Sol	Galveston	Dec. 2
DUE SATURDAY.		
Ville de Tamatave	St. Nazaire	Nov. 27
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Californian	Bahia	Nov. 27
Stephen	Barbados	Dec. 3
Bygdonis	Gibraltar	Nov. 25
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oregonian, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London	—	12:00 M.
Saxon Monarch, London	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Santurce, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hermaninus, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tudor Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borglum, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borghin, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	—	4:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Kristianiafj'rd, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.

*Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 7.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 393 miles E. at noon; due 8th, afternoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 276 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 210 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 130 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 115 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 20 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 120 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 633 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 90 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 160 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 580 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Colon to New York, was 920 miles S. at noon.
SS Santa Catalina, Antofagasta to New York, was 925 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 343 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Chalmette, New Orleans to New York, was 170 miles S. E. of South Pass at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Westgate, at Leixoes, Nov. 27.
SS Sellasia, at Curita, Vecchia, Nov. 29.
SS Kenmore, at Accra, Dec. 4.
SS Harkness, at Port Said, Dec. 6.
SS Eleanora Maerak, at Bordeaux, Dec. 2.
SS Buyo Maru, at Coronel, Dec. 5.
SS Brunswyk, at Rotterdam, Dec. 5.
SS Samoset, at Havre, Dec. 4.
SS City of Colombo, at Singapore, Dec. 6.

Sailed.

SS Venezia, from La Pallice, Dec. 6.
SS S. A. Buquerque, from Santos, Dec. 6.
SS Mogileff, from Hull, Nov. 25.
SS Rockpool, from Gibraltar, Dec. 6.
SS Hanovian, from Havre, Dec. 3.
SS Napoli, from Naples, Dec. 3.
SS Jethou, from Port Natal, Dec. 4.
SS Petrolite, from Alexandria, Dec. 5.
SS Tricolor, from Valparaiso, Dec. 6.
SS Ile de la Reunion, from Marseilles, Dec. 6.
SS Toyama Maru, from Port Natal, Dec. 4.

Passed.

SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Montserrat, New York for Barcelona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Henrik Ibsen, New York for Vladivostok, passed Perim.
SS Masunda, New York for Hongkong, passed Singapore.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 11, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 11, SS Lafayette.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Dec. 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Dec. 8, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Dec. 12, SS Shonga.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 8, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 8, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Dec. 11, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 11, SS Verona.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On December 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-one cases and one keg of tomato paste upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 27, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
Dec. 4, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Thirty-six corporations having $600,200 aggregate capital stock were chartered today. They include:

Inter-Americas Co., Eddyville, industrial, commercial, mercantile, mining, irrigating, stock raising, finance expeditions, $100,000; H. K. Wood, J. F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlan, 36 Nassau St.

Nathan & Cohen Co., commission, selling agents, dress goods, fabrics, $75,000; B. Nathan, B. and A. E. Cohen, 255 West 84th St.

Kerosene Power and Heating Co., Buffalo, petroleum, products, devices for extracting heat from kerosene, $75,000; M. D. Johnson, W. J. Eckert, A. W. Swanberg, 510 Iroquois Building, Buffalo.

Miss Green, Inc., decorating, constructing, furnishing, draperies, $75,000; M. Ferry, K. Sheridan Hayes, M. V. Taylor, 27 West 46th St.

Mystic Mit Co., woolen, worsted, knit goods, fabrics, $75,000; P. Reynolds, W. C. Fletcher, J. D. Craig, Ridgewood, N. J.

James H. and Ambrose Welch, refine oils, perfumes, greases, soaps, talc, starch, minerals, chemicals, $25,000; A. E. and A. L. Welch, J. Preyer, 213 West 120th St.

Robert W. White & Co., candle shades, lamps, $20,000; E. Noakes, V. P. Tommins, J. F. Nugent, 439 Manhattan Av.

American Musicphone Co., musical instruments, machinery, implements, patents, $30,000; A. V. Brody, C. F. Ruge, E. B. Marry, 454 Fort Washington Av.

Standard Milling Co. of New York, Pelham Manor, milling, flour, grain, cereal products, $10,000; J. P. Lee, A. Jaretski, A. P. Walker, 49 Wall St.

The Rossetti Food Products Co., salad dressings, foods, products, $10,000; I. Siegel, G. B. Odell, A. Ruscetta, 411 West 44th St.

The Counes & Raptis Corp'n, contractors, merchandise, chemicals, paints, dyes, $15,000; S. J. Raptis, G. J. and E. J. Counes, 106 Claremont Av.

Roubaix Mills, weaving, dyeing, spinning, finishing, silk, merchandise, $10,000; N. Weinberg, J. Goldman, H. A. Rosenberg, 19 Cedar St.

Lavezzo & Bros., furniture, pottery, china, glassware, merchandise of brass, copper, bronze, iron, $10,000; C. A. Russo, N. L. Zurlo, D. H. Lavezzo, 150 Nassau St.

Managing Realty Corp'n, realty, brokerage, construction, supplying buildings, $10,000; H. J. De Passo, T. A. Garvey, M. J. Hanrahan, 146 South 9th St.

Triangle Motor Sales Co., motor vehicles, maintain service stations, garages, $10,000; J. M. Fawcett, J. T. and J. Geery, 203 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Fountain Amusement Corp'n, 140 West 42d St., conduct circuses, fairs, carnivals, parks, wild animal shows, $6,000; M., L. and M. Taxier, 140 West 42d St.

J. T. Sturdevant, MacDonald Dewitt, 287 sories, $5,000; E. A. Stroly, B. and A. Goldner, 557 West 124th St.

Gregory Realty Co., $5,000; D., Angelo and A. Gregory, 409 East 115th St.

Transparent Rubber Works, transparent rubber specialties, druggists, sundries, $5,000; H. A. Schoenfield, C. G. Newman, M. Goldman, 1,346 Lyman Place, Bronx.

The Vogue Film Co., moving pictures, amusements, enterprises, $5,000; J. P. Shea, J. T. Sturdevant, MacDonald Dewitt, 287 East 18th St.

Capital Increases: Entz Motor Car Corp'n, Manhattan, $3,000,000 to $6,000,000; Water Supervision Co., New York, $20,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Maspeth Gymnastic Society Building Ass'n, Maspeth; Popular Photo Plays Corp'n, New York; Willow Court Holding Corp'n, Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 7.—Charter filed here: Atlantic Steel Company, New York, $1,750,000; to manufacture and work in steel, iron, and other metals. R. Burnsam Moffatt, W. G. Low, Jr., David T. Wells, all of New York City.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Petitions containing a list of grievances of the substitute school teachers are being circulated, with the view of gaining the substantial support of the public. They say that there are 750 vacancies now filled by substitutes, that it is poor economy to employ these substitutes because the detrimental effects upon the children do not warrant the average savings; that the system is impaired by the employment of substitutes because of frequent change of substitutes, resulting in lack of the substitutes' interest in the work, poor work by the children, and substitutes' inability to understand the child's individual needs; the prevalent condition of truancy and other juvenile delinquencies; substitutes' policy of disciplining rather than teaching, and inability to definitely place responsibility upon substitutes.

William J. Lee and John J. McCormick have been nominated for temporary appointments as attendance officers.

Ellen A. T. Phillips, Principal of P. S. 2, Boys, Manhattan, will be transferred to P. S. 8, Manhattan.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that an official invitation be issued to the Executive Committee of the National Education Association to hold its next meeting in New York City.

It is deemed inadvisable by the Board of Superintendents to establish any rule giving preference to persons on the Principals' eligible list in the assignment of teachers in charge of small schools.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for pharmacist will be received until 4 P. M. on Dec. 21. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates must be twenty-one years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. Vacancies occur from time to time. The usual salary is $720 a year, with maintenance.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 19-20 an examination for expert and special agent to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, for service either in Washington or in the field at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year, and an allowance for expenses when employed away from home and outside of Washington. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis..Dec. 11 | Philadelphia..Dec. 18

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....Dec. 8 | Lapland.....Dec. 29
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Dec. 22, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Jan. 3
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
LAFAYETTE . . Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . . Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Jan. 1, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*Cameronia, Fri., Dec. 10, 4 P. M.
SAXONIA . . SAT., JAN. 1, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA . . FRI., JAN. 7, 4 P. M.
ORDUNA . . SAT., JAN. 15, 10 A. M.
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H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 673 Market St., S. F., Cal.

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Verdi, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
S. S. Byron, Dec. 24, 10:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(Calling at Liverpool.)
CAMERONIA, Fri., Dec. 10, 4 P.M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES TO Azores & Spain Naples, Italy
S. S. Roma, Jan. 21, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada, Lisbon, Gibraltar & Barcelona.
S. S. Patria (new), Dec. 28 to Naples, Italy.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

SPANISH LINE
Compania Trasatlantica
MONTHLY SAILINGS.
(Cargo and Passengers.)
For CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. Buenos Aires...Dec. 9
For HAVANA & VERA CRUZ.
S. S. Montevideo......Dec. 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

Travel Tips An up-to-date monthly of interest to travelers anywhere, sent free by
McCANN'S TOURS, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y.

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Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier, 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.

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New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Washington Heights Apartment House Held at $250,000 Sold to Investor—Residence Deal in Lenox Hill Section—Broadway Block Front Transferred—An Active Bronx Market.

Upper Manhattan furnished a good apartment house investment deal yesterday in the purchase by Joseph Shenk of the six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 190th Street, covering a plot 97 feet on the avenue by 120 feet on the street.

The property, which has been held at $250,000, was bought from the builders who erected it a short time ago, the 190th Street Holding Company, of which A. Horowitz is President. It is fully rented and Mr. Shenk, who owns and holds under lease a number of upper west side apartment structures, has had the house under lease for about two years. Its assessed value is $220,000.

The house is known as the Pleasant View and adjoins the 191st Street subway station situated on St. Nicholas Avenue, about in the middle of the block. Mr. Shenk owns the adjoining five-story apartment on 190th Street.

Residence Sale Near Park Avenue.

In the Lenox Hill residential section of Park Avenue, the old four-story house at 111 East Sixty-ninth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, was sold for the Henry F. Poggenburg estate by William B. May & Co. The plot is 20 by 100.5, opposite the Normal College block. The new owner plans to erect a modern residence on the site and which, when completed, it is reported, will be a wedding gift. The property was held at $65,000. On the Park Avenue corner is the new dwelling recently finished by Geraldyn Redmond.

West 69th Street Resale.

The plot at 243 and 245 West Sixty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, has been purchased by the Podgur Realty Company from Rosina Vollhart. The latter acquired the property in October at auction, sold by Bryan L. Kennelly, for $23,450, and the resale is said to have netted her a profit of about $5,000. The plot adjoins the Industrial School for Girls, and will be improved with a six-story apartment house at a cost of about $40,000. The brokers in the deal were M. M. Hayward & Co.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased from J. Clarence Davies the southeast corner of Fordham Road and Valentine Avenue, size 130.02 feet on Fordham Road, eighty-nine feet on Valentine Avenue, and ninety-six feet on the east side, with a 2½-story building on same, now occupied by the Catholic Club of Fordham. This was a cash transaction. The new owner will improve the entire parcel of 130 feet at once. W. E. & W. J. Brown, in conjunction with Richard H. Scobie, negotiated the deal.

This is the third large parcel sold by Richard H. Scobie on Fordham Road during the last six months. Mr. Scobie sold Daniel B. Freedman and Lawrence Davies, the seventy-five feet on Fordham Road adjoining the above corner. He also sold the entire block on Fordham Road between Marion Avenue and Elm Place, which is now being improved by Mr. Burland with nine stores and a large general market.

Alexander Selkin sold for William Sinnott, 1,147 Intervale Avenue, a two-story and basement frame dwelling on a lot 50 by 132 by irregular, to a client for occupancy. The property is located between 167th and 169th Streets.

John Palmer has purchased through the Hall-Berwin Corporation a plot of about five and a half lots at the southeast corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 199th Street. The property measures about 140 by 100 and contains a frame residence.

A. I. Shapiro has sold for B. Perlman the five-story apartment house, 1,525 Minford Place, to an investor. The northwest corner of 174th Street and Anthony Avenue, a two-family brick house on a plot 43 by 67, was given in part payment.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the estate of William Entwhistle to a builder a plot of eight lots, 160 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 126 feet west of Fifth Avenue, who will improve at once with three apartment houses. The property is located one-half block from the Fourth Avenue Subway station.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the one-family brick house 1,363 Seventy-eighth Street, Dyker Heights, for F. A. Pellegrino.

The Sinmacros Realty Company, as broker, has sold for William C. Cahn a plot of three lots, 60 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Seventeenth Avenue to an investor; also, in the Bay Ridge section, for B. J. Lancaster, the three lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to a builder.

New Jersey.

Paul A. McGoldrick has sold to Isaac D. Miller and M. Copland Cohen the eight-family apartment house known as the Florence, at 349 William Street, southeast corner of North Clinton Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Frederick P. Collins has sold a dwelling from plans, to be erected on a plot 76 by 150 on the west side of Hatfield Street, Caldwell, N. J., for Hilda Colgate Baker to Wilfred C. Roszel.

Johnson Broadway Block Transferred.

The Johnson block property on Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, which has been the subject of gossip for several weeks, was transferred yesterday to the Broadway-Thirty-fifth Street Realty Corporation, composed of Charles E. Johnson, Frederick Pflomm, and George Pflomm.

This transaction, which possesses more than usual interest by reason of the value of the property involved, was negotiated by Wm. A. White & Sons, and it is learned that the transaction covers not only the conveyance by the 1,335 Broadway Company, (William H. Barnum and William K. Everdell,) but also the cancellation of the long term lease and the securing by the same brokers of a mortgage, amounting to $1,500,000.

Barnum and Everdell bought the property in June, 1914, paying for it something over $5,000,000, previous to which time the property had been in the hands of the Johnson family for nearly sixty years, and immediately started the improvement of it with a twelve-story loft building, erected by the Thompson, Starrett Company. They leased the building to Sol Bloom, who also made a contract to purchase the structure upon its completion. Before it was completed the Johnson interests made an offer to buy the entire property. Barnum and Everdell then bought up the Bloom lease and contract to purchase and sold out to the Johnson interests.

The building has just been completed and is now ready for occupancy. It covers 211 feet on Broadway, 207 feet on Thirty-fifth Street, and 81 feet on Thirty-sixth Street, containing in all about 21,500 square feet.

Big Loans at 4 1-2 Per Cent.

That there is a decided change for the better in mortgage market conditions is shown by the large numberof mortgage and permanent loans recently recorded at 4½ and 5 per cent. for three and five year terms.

During the past couple of weeks Hughes & Hammond have placed over $3,000,000 in loans. The following are the larger and more important ones: A building and permanent loan of $1,000,000 at 4½ per cent. for 5 years on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, $400,000 at 4½ per cent. on Mr. Heckscher's recent purchase at 7 West Fifty-sixth Street and 6 and 8 West Fifty-seventh Street; $50,000 at 5 per cent. for the estate of N. Low on their property on block bounded by Houston, Bleecker, Hancock, and Macdougal Streets; $270,000 at 5 per cent. for the Hudson View Company on their two new six-story apartment houses at 665 West 160th Street and 647 West 161st Street; $250,000 at 5 per cent. on the new twelve-story apartment house at 161 East Seventy-ninth Street; $230,000 at 5 per cent. on the new nine-story apartment house at 122-130 East Seventy-sixth Street; $145,000 at 5 per cent. for the Podwil Realty Company on the new six-story apartment house at 838 Riverside Drive; a temporary loan of $145,000 for a new nine-story apartment house at 106 East Eighty-fifth Street; $150,000 at 4½ per cent. on the premises 1,055 Fifth Avenue; $130,000 at 4½ per cent. for Pease & Elliman on their own office building, 340 Madison Avenue, and $70,000 at 5 per cent. for the County Engineering Company on their new six-story apartment house at Fort Washington Avenue and West 169th Street.

$264,600 Long Island City Lease.

W. J. Hardgrove of the Queensboro Corporation has negotiated a twenty-one-year lease for the Orsenigo Company, manufacturers of furniture, in a loft building about to be erected on the block bounded by Skillman and Foster Avenues, Moore and Rawson Streets, Long Island City, at an aggregate rental of $264,600. G. Sandblum, the owner of the property, was represented by John L. Hammond. The building is to be of modern, fireproof construction, seven stories in height.

Insurance Company Lends $68,000

The New York Title Insurance Company has made a loan of $68,000 to Charles T. Streeter Construction Company on premises on the north side of 194th Street 34 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx, covering a plot 100 by 100, on which are to be erected two apartments, which will be ready for occupancy in the early Spring.

$130,000 Heights Loan.

E. S. Willard & Co. have placed for the Tyndall Realty Company a permanent mortgage of $130,000 on the premises 235 Fort Washington Avenue, known as the Fortress, a six-story modern elevator apartment house.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Leases Dwelling.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased, furnished, for the season, for Mrs. Anderson Fowler, 678 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling facing 100 feet on Park Avenue, to Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of Bliss, Fabyan Company.

Commercial Leases.

Shaw & Co. have leased for B. Aymar Sands, Trustee for Helen A. Howell, 232-4 East 124th Street, for a long term of years. The Excelsior Cleaning and Dyeing Company will occupy the premises after extensive alterations have been made.

Bastine & Co. as agents have leased the dwelling at 45 West Fifty-fifth Street for a term to be used for business purposes.

Realty Notes.

Contracts for the sale of 106 West Ninety-sixth Street were closed yesterday by L. J. Phillips & Co. The property, a five-story flat, was held at $30,000. T. J. McSherry is the buyer.

The item published yesterday under the heading "Receiver for Fifth Avenue Building" did not refer to the Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth Avenue, on the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, but to a Fifth Avenue building on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

The delegation of the Bronx Board of Trade to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress left town on the Congressional Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington yesterday afternoon.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
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Mortgage Money
We have a large amount available at above rate for first-class centrally located properties.
CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY
Tel. 2000 John. 92 William St.

At $7,000 Discount!
Second mortgage of $37,000, due three years, payable in semi-annual instalments of $7,500, covering Times Square property worth $335,000; first mortgage (institution) $175,000, at 5 per cent., due six years.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY,
115 West 42d St.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 25 East, n s, 42.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21.1x100.8, four-story dwelling; taxes, &c., $5,201.79; to William A. Sinclair for $29,500.

147th St, 535 West, n s, 308 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; mtg $6,000; taxes, &c., $424.05; E. D. Hayes et al. against E. H. Hirst et al.; Bassett, G. & T., attorneys; W. P. Maloney, referee; partition; to the Emigrant Savings Bank, a party in interest, for $7,300.

Lispenard St, 44, s s, 129 ft e of Church St, 23x93.5, five-story loft; withdrawn.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Dec. 17.

93d St, 156 East, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.10x100.8, three-story house; A. F. Randolph et al. against M. A. Thornton et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. W. Dayton, referee; due, $11,004.08; taxes, &c., $961.12; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

By Henry Brady.

Orchard St, 82, e s, 65.9 ft s of Broome St, 21.9x60, three-story front and rear buildings; K. M. Blake et al. against Hopkins Sec. Co. et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $16,033.64; taxes, &c., $312.57; to the Tion Realty Co., representing a party in interest, for $16,150.

123d St, 112 West, s s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, four-story dwelling; B. H. Harned against J. O. Hobby and others; attorneys, Taylor, K. & H.; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $19,195.49; taxes, &c., $474.04; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

138th St, 511 West, n s, 187.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story flat; V. E. Macy et al., trustees, &c., against Levy & Weinstein Ry. and Con. Co. et al.; attorneys, Davison & U.; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $36,310.25; taxes, &c., $25,000; to Edward P. Stehl for $37,000.

159th St, 515 West, n s, 173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x99.11, five-story flat; Edw. Ritz against Thomas Shirlaw and others; attorney, A. H. Atterbury; J. V. Mitchell, referee; due, $7,369.28; taxes, &c., $504.90; prior mortgage of $17,000; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Mercer St, 113 and 115, w s, 150 ft n of Spring St, 50x100, two five-story lofts; City Real Estate Co. against Bellemore Holding Co. and others; attorney, Harold Swain; Thomas L. Hurley, referee; due, $74,650.71; taxes, &c., $3,929.75; to the plaintiff for $52,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

15th St, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.2, ten-story loft; J. A. Stewart and others, trustees, against W. G. Pigueron and others; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G.; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $72,511.16; taxes, &c., $1,762.70; to the plaintiff for $73,000.

AT 3,210 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,062, e s, 217.4 ft s of 180th St, 33x150, two-story frame dwelling; adjourned to Dec. 21.

183d St, 59 West, n s, 89 ft w of Grand Av, 20x100, three-story brick dwelling; Charles Leitz against Janpole & Werner Contracting Co. et al.; Davis & D., attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $7,506.44; taxes, &c., $376.06; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, n e corner of 184th St, 25.2x116.4x irregular, vacant; John Whalen, executor, &c., against F. M. Burgess Construction Co. et al.; E. A. Smith, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $12,496.24; taxes, &c., [illegible].

187th St, 505 West, n s, 82.6 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x75, three-story dwelling; Citizens' Savings Bank against L. A. O'Connor et al.; J. A. Beall, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; action 1; due, $6,849.35; taxes, &c., $426.50.

187th St, 567 West, n s, 65 ft e of 11th Av, 17.6x75, three-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $6,851.44; taxes, &c., $426.50.

By Joseph P. Day.

148d St, 233 West, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11, five-story flat; Jennie Currier et al., executors, &c., against Henriette Heyman et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $16,114.59; taxes, &c., $431.20.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Castle Hill Av, n w corner of Gleason Av, 70x80, frame buildings; Ottilie Engler against A. P. Kendall et al.; L. N. Martin, attorney; M. B. McHugh, referee; partition; taxes, &c., $3,628.59.

By George Price.

136th St, 286 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25.3x100x irregular, two-story frame front and rear buildings; Henry Riechers against M. R. Cook et al.; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; L. J. Conlan, referee; partition.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

There were no plans filed for new buildings yesterday. The following plans for alterations costing over $5,000 were filed in Manhattan:

102d St, 2 to 20 East, to a three-story garage; New York Transportation Co., premises, owner; J. C. McGuire & Co., 50 Church St, architect; cost....$7,000

5th Av, n e corner 37th St, to an eleven-story store and lofts; Murray Hill Investing Co., premises, owner; Seymour & Schonewold, Grand Central Terminal Building, architect; cost....$6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,331-1349, n w corner of 35th St, runs n 211.5 to s s 36th St x w 81.6x s 98.9x w 50x98.9 to n s 35th St x e 207.1 to beginning; 1,337 Broadway Corp'n to Broadway-35th St. Realty Corp'n, 1,333 Broadway, (mtg. $6,500,000,) all liens, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

BROOME ST, 113, s s, 125 ft e of Vitt St, 25x100; Simon Hammerstein to Dobra, his wife, 20 Morningside Av East, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Cohen Bros., 64 Wall St....Gift

SAME PROPERTY; Dobra Hammerstein to S. Hammerstein, Inc., 277 6th Av, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, same....Gift

FRANKLIN ST, 50-52, n s, 50.1 ft e of Cortlandt Alley, 49.4x100; Hy. R. C. Watson, ex'r., &c., of Wm. Watson, to Henry Lerburger, 542 West 113th St, (mtg $85,000,) all liens, Jan. 2; attorneys, Ruth & Abbott, 45 Cedar St....$105,000

THOMAS ST, 60, s s, 25x100; Eberhardt Realty Co. to Philip Pollak, Yonkers, N. Y., b. and s., all liens, Dec. 3; attorneys, Strauss & Singer, 27 Cedar St....$100

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x67; Joseph Wechsler to Bertha Wechsler, 193 Avenue C, all liens, Dec. 6....$1

AVENUE C, 63 and 65, w s, 48 ft s of 5th St, 48.2x90; Marie Q. Peters to Mathilde R. Peters, 725 Chestnut St, Arlington, N. J., ¼ of right, title, and interest, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, A. Leslie Bruce, Newark, N. J....$5,000

2D AV, 641; 35th St, 250-252 East; 2d Av, 639; 35th St, 210 East; 35th St, 244 East; 35th St, 246 East; 35th St, 248 East; 35th St, 243 East Marguerita Grissom, (Clausen,) Edgemere, Borough of Queens, to Rebecca M. Clausen, 1,118 Jackson Av, all title, all liens; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$1

MANHATTAN AV, 445, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Winter Russell, referee, to Elias Surut, 138 West 121st St, Dec. 6; attorneys, Goldfogle & D., 271 B'way...$7,600

PARK ROW, 228, s s, 51.7 ft e of James St, 21.1x77.8 to n w s of New Bowery x39.8x102.4; Robert Kommel to Henrietta Kommel, 1,270 Madison Av, all liens, Dec. 6; attorney, Abr. Smolens, 157 Chambers St..$1,000

9TH ST, 808-810 East, s s, 120.9 ft e of Avenue D, 40.9x93.11; Celia Kirk and another to Rachel Solow, 238 East 112th St, b. and s., all liens, May 18; attorneys, Strauss & D., 5 Beekman St....$100

29TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x98.9; Antonio Capace to Ninfa G. Capace, 230 East 29th St, all title, all liens, Nov. 24...$1

35TH ST, 148 and 150 East, s s, 169.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 44.3x97.6; Plandome Heights Co. to Durham Realty Corporation, 200 5th Av, (mtg $145,000,) Nov. 24; attorney, William T. von der Lippe, 200 5th Av....$100

76TH ST, 122 to 130 East, s s, 116 ft w of Lexington Av, 87x102.2; Jatison Construction Co. to Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, (mtg $230,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

92D ST, 64 West, s s, 204.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.4x100.8; Herman Weiss, referee, to Ella A. Gray, 1,961 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorney, C. P. Latting, 34 Pine St....$17,000

102D ST, 302 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Meyer to Louis Crone, 245 East 68th St, quitclaim, Nov. 29; attorneys, Blumberg & I., 27 Cedar St....$100

105TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louis and Sarah Sidorsky to Ida Sidorsky, 1,486 Bryant Av, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Dec. 3; attorneys, Strauss & Dworsky, 5 Beekman St....$100

105TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louis Sidorsky to Sarah Sidorsky, ½ part, (mtg $21,200,) all liens, Sept. 1, 1909; attorney, Charles Firestone, 299 Broadway....$100

109TH ST, 80 East, s s, 68 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.10; Vincenzo Urzone & Co. to Frank U. Ross, 156 East 116th St, (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 6....$1

111TH ST, 29 East, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Oscar Besler to Katie Spunberg, 29 East 111th St, (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 2; attorney, David Sternlicht, 230 6th St....$100

111TH ST, 308 and 310 West, s s, 147.6 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x106.2; same to same, (mtg $42,000,) Dec. 6; same attorneys....$5,000

111TH ST, 312 and 314 West, s s, 185 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x106.2; Mitchell C. Levy, referee, to Edwin Bendheim, 645 West End Av, and another, executors of Adolph M. Bendheim, (mtg $42,000,) Dec. 6; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$5,000

118TH ST, 165 and 167 East, n w corner of Lincoln Place, 40.1x90; City Real Estate Co. to Virginia and Mary E. Wood, 259 Lenox Av, Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

127TH ST, 237 West, n s, 296 ft w of 7th Av, 14x99.11; Wells Holding Co. to Leon H. Rosenthal, 135 Central Park West, (mtg $5,500,) Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leon H. Rosenthal to Lily M. Grant, 59 West 76th St, (mtg $5,500,) Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

LOCUST AV, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325 to East River x261x364; Benjamin A. Hartstein, referee, to Port Morris Industrial Terminal Co., Inc., 2 Rector St, Dec. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$262,500

STEBBINS AV, n s, 128.4 ft n e of Lyman Place, 69.5x44.11x53.7; Nathan D. Levy, referee, to Lillian Stimel, 745 Trinity Av, (mtg $3,000,) Dec. 3; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway....$6,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 163d St, 100x100; Simax Realty Co. to S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer, at 128th St and Amsterdam Av, (mtg $105,000,) Nov. 30; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway....$1

LOT 153, map of Van Nest Park; A. Rezzano Construction Co. to Ferri-Rissert Co., 363 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I., (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, Henry E. Price, 363 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I....$1

HOME ST, s e corner of Vyse Av, 100.8x100.4; Vyse Building Corporation to Mitchel Smoleroff, 1,029 Kelly St, (mtgs $77,500,) Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 229, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Cologero Cascio and another, 104 West 109th St, Dec. 2; attorney, Cologero Cascio, 104 West 109th St....$1

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Rochford to Peppard Realty Co., 155 Montague St, Brooklyn, (mtg $11,000,) Dec. 6; attorneys, John F. James & Sons, 193 Montague St, Brooklyn....$1

194TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Briggs Av, 100x100; Elted Corporation to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., 893 Elton Av, (mtg $16,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$1

LOT 157, map of Undercliff Terrace; Margaret V. Mitchell to Ephraim B. Levy, 2 West 72d St, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50

FRANKLIN AV, 1,062, s e s, 70x147; Harry N. French, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

BRIGGS AV, w s, 395.8 ft n of 194th St, 37.6x93.4; Florence M. Wright to William H. Wright & Son, Inc., 2,549 Valentine Av, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LOTS 796 and 797, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Cosenzo Building Co. to Rosa G. Emanuele, 663 East 188th St, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, n s, 202.9 ft w of 4th St, 25x100; Bank St, 71, n s, 25x115.3; Rudolph E. Schirmer et al to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 3, prior mtg $30,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

BROADWAY, e s, 118.3 ft s of 12th St, 25.1x116.5; The Rector, &c, of St. Clement's Church to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 6, due as per bond, $10,000

FRANKLIN ST, n s, 50.1 ft e of Cortlandt Alley, 49.4x100; Hy. Leerburger to Hy. R. C. Watson, Brandon, Vt., Aug. 27, due Feb. 27, 1920; attorneys, Decker & A., 100 Broadway....$85,000

TEUNISSEN PLACE, s e s, 152 ft n e of Leyden St, 74.7x —; Terrace View Av, w s, 115.11 ft s of Teunissen Place, 50.7x101.6; John Lenehan to James A. Benedict, Katonah, N. Y., Dec. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $4,000

38TH ST, s s, 259.7 ft e of 2d Av, 21.2x —; Gurton Realty Co. to Anna E. Haas and another, trustees, 2,049 5th Av, Sept. 27, prior mtg $4,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

126TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Pleasant Av, 150x100.11; Delinmace Realty Co. to State Bank, 378 Grand St, May 25, 1915, demand, 6 p. c., $5,000

127TH ST, n s, 296 ft w of 7th Av, 14x99.11; Leon H. Rosenthal to Wells Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, due Nov. 28, 1918, Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$5,500

Bronx.

LOT 229, map of Hunter estate; Calogero Cascio to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, prior mtg $3,000, Dec. 2, 3 years; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.$400

HOME ST, s s, 504 ft e of Vyse Av, 50.4x100.4; Mitchel Smoleroff to Vyse Building Corporation, 967 East 165th St, prior mtg $32,500, Dec. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,750

HOME ST, s e corner Vyse Av, 50.4x100.4; same to same, prior mtg $40,000, Dec. 6, due as per bond; same attorney....$8,750

LOCUST AV, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325 to East River x261x364; Port Morris Industrial Terminal Co., Inc., to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Mutual Life Insurance Co., 34 Nassau St....$161,000

LOT 50 and n 18 ft of Lot 51, map of Moses Devoe; Andrew T. McKegney to Gustave Disch, 304 West 82d St, Dec. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway....$7,000

LOTS 796 and 797, Map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Rosa G. Emanuele to Cosenzo Building Co., 724 East 187th St, Dec. 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

175TH ST, n w corner of Waterloo Place, 28.7x82.6; Marquette Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $20,000

BRIGGS AV, 2,677, w s, 37.6x93.4; William H. Wright & Son, Inc., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$19,000

194TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Briggs Av, two lots, each 50x100, (two mtgs, each $34,000;) Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Dec. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.. $68,000

194TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Briggs Av, 100x100; same to Elted Corpn., 816 Broadway, prior mtgs $68,000, Dec. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$5,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,927 and 1,929, store, &c.; Oak Crest Realty Co. to D. A. Schulte, Inc., 63 Park Row, 6 years from Oct. 1, 1916, $4,800

BROADWAY, e s, 33.6 ft n of 94th St, 42x138.2; Eugene Higgins to Broadway-94th Street Realty Co., Inc., 200 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, J. J. Berman, 346 Broadway....$4,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Crosby St, bootblack parlor; Riker & Hegeman Co. to Joseph Odierna, 2,453 Hoffman St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, A. J. Sesso, 391 East 149th St....$1,200

HOUSTON ST, 92 West, all; Joseph Personeni to Angelo Ronca, 92 West Houston St, 5 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Leopold Porrino, 552 West Broadway.$1,440

MANHATTAN AV, 10 to 16, store and basement; Isaac Specter to Samuel A. Applebaum, 20 Manhattan Av, 3 10-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, R. H. Ernert, 38 Park Row....$900

6TH AV, 781, all; Charles A. Belden to Max Rosoff, 781 6th Av, 9 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1915....$4,000 to $5,500

19TH ST, 424 to 438 East, and 18th St, 431 to 437 East, all; American Carbonate Co. to Hugo Leiber, 375 West End Av, 2 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, Briesen & K., 25 Broad St....$12,500

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West, all; Hy. H. Benedict to Lanx & Schnabel, 132 West 47th St, 8 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, F. E. Wade, 220 Broadway....$16,000

65TH ST, 258 West, store and basement; Jacob Wiesenfelder and another to Denis Sheridan, 157 West 68th St, or 116 West End Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914, $1,260 to $1,500

100TH ST, 22 and 24 West, all; Katie Bakal to Abraham Gold, 24 East 118th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 359 Broadway....$3,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE IRISH
Came to America between 1850 and 1900.
They have been large buyers of New York Real Estate, particularly at auction sales.
Among these wealthy families are
THE CRIMMINS, DOHERTYS, HENNESSEYS, SKELLYS, JOHNSONS.
Follow their Example at the Sale of
241 LOTS
At Elevated Stations
On Main Avenues
On 100 Foot Streets
On Westchester Ave., White Plains Ave. and Leland Ave., East Bronx
On and near Jerome Ave., 162d to 170th St., West Bronx.
Including Huber's Casino and Road House.
These SCHRENKEISEN—HUBER Properties
Have Got To Be Sold
For Whatever They Will Bring
AT AUCTION
You will be able to buy these lots at your own price regardless of their value.
YOU ARE SURE TO MAKE MONEY.
REMEMBER
The 14th of December
14 Vesey St.
70% can remain on mortgage. Titles issued free.
Send for the Book to
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street;
J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street & Third Ave., Agents and Auctioneers.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 506; Howard H. Williams against Thomas F. Maxcy and Margaret A. Maxcy, owners; P. J. Duffy, contractor..$22

39TH ST, 200 West; Hedden Construction Co. against Sol Bloom, owner and contractor....$21,373

BROADWAY, 1,562; A. F. Galligan & Co. against George B. Burnett, owner; Paramount Construction Co., contractor...$175

8TH AV, 693 to 697; Daniel J. Skelton against Henry Reich and Bertha Lichtenstein, trustees, owners; Morris L. Weiss, contractor....$92

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,248; Alfonso Zita against Seabury Building Co., owners; Charles Carucci, contractor....$46

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,248; Bassi & Romiti against Seabury Building Co., owners; Charles Carucci, contractor....$60

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

WADSWORTH AV, 124 to 128; Lee Heating Co. against Aldorf Construction Co., Inc., et al., Nov. 19, 1914....$600

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230; Abraham Gordon against Stephen Whitney Estate Co. et al., Nov. 18, 1915....$30

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

194TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Briggs Av, 50x100; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation loans Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., to erect one-story apartment, (nine payments)....$29,000

194TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Briggs Av, 50x100; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation loans Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., to erect one-story apartment, (nine payments).$29,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 121st St, 21x80; American Seamen's Friend Society against Joshua S. Piza et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Taft & Sherman.

9TH AV, 707; Winston H. Hagen, executor, against Louise Eckhardt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Frith.

HENRY ST, 172; Neva H. Sadler against Rachael L. Pasinsky et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Henshaw.

111TH ST, 213 and 215 West; United States Trust Co. of New York against Fleischmann Brothers Co., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 109.11 ft w of Adrian Av, 101.10x72.1; James A. Dunn et al. against Florence L. Costello et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. French.

Bronx.

LOTS 480 and 481, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; S. Louise Acker against John Falk, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

HUGHES AV, w s, 17.8 ft s of 181st St, 17.8x95; Peter B. Barlow et al., as trustee, against Curtiss P. Byron et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

142D ST, n s, 154.1 ft w of 3d Av, 21.5x100; John J. Brady et al., as executors, against Katie Donnelly et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Moran.

142D ST, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 39.8x81.8; Louis M. Ebling against Vincenzo Razzano et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Cohn.

WATSON AV, n s, between Castle Hill Av and Olmstead Av, known as Lot 1, Plot 229, Unionport District, 24th Ward; Thomas F. Skelly against Michael Lestrange et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. J. Curran.

HAVILAND AV, s s, between Olmstead Av and Castle Hill Av, known as Lot 5, Plot 229, Unionport District, 24th Ward; also Haviland Av, s s, between Olmstead Av and Castle Hill Av, known as Lot 7, Plot 229, Unionport District, 24th Ward; Thomas F. Skelly against Manhattan College et al., (action to foreclose two transfers of tax liens;) attorney, T. J. Curran.

WATSON AV, n s, between Castle Hill Av and Olmstead Av, known as Lot 3, Plot 229, Unionport District, 24th Ward; Thomas F. Skelly against Daniel Carroll et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. J. Curran.

166TH ST, n w corner of Grant Av, 100x156.5; Victor Stolte against Central Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN HOME
Only 30 minutes out; 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; built 3 years; owner must have $200 cash at once; balance $16 per month; big bargain. B. Owner, 349 E. 14 St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, as owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by a collision with the Bunker Hill, which happened on the 13th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision that occurred between the Steam Yacht Vanadis, and the Steamship Bunker Hill, on June 13th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On December 2, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 50 cases of tomato paste upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 20, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

December 2, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On November 30, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 350 cans of tomato catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 20, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 30, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The James McCreery Realty Corporation
Owner, Now in Possession of
James McCreery & Co.'s Former Store
23rd Street & 6th Avenue
IS COMPLETELY REMODELING THE BUILDING
WITH
FULL SPRINKLER PROTECTION
LARGE & SMALL LOFTS TO LET
Ready Feb. 1, 1916.
THE MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCATION IN NEW YORK FOR WHOLESALERS.
NEAR THE RETAIL AND WHOLESALE DISTRICTS.
CONVENIENT TO ALL SUBWAYS, ELEVATED ROADS.
HUDSON TUBE AND SURFACE LINES.
Apply, THE JAMES McCREERY REALTY CORPORATION,
112 WEST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.
GROUND FLOOR ALL RENTED. TEL. BRYANT 123.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SALE OR LEASE,
NEAR GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
ON
FORTY-SECOND STREET,
PLOT OF GROUND, 50x100, WITH BUILDING; EXCEPTIONAL PROPOSITION; PRINCIPALS ONLY. ADDRESS
EXCEPTIONAL, N 37 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BUILDER'S CHANCE
Plot about 100x100, in 30's between 4th and 5th Avenues, ready for improvement with loft building. Equity $275,000 over ground mortgage, which can be paid off. Building loan available. Will consider exchange for well-located improvement in Manhattan. Apply to
BRETT & GOODE COMPANY,
Brokers Protected. 2 West 45th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Lots on Famous Merrick Rd., Freeport
Two splendid corner plots, right in FREEPORT, 130x60 and 147x93. Frontage on MERRICK ROAD; all improvements; fine for garage or roadhouse. Worth $2,300 each. Will sacrifice for $1,100. $150 cash, balance small monthly payments. Also 9 inside lots, 25x120, at $120. Perfect title. ADLERSHELM, 231 Seaman Av., FREEPORT, Long Island, N. Y.

GARDEN CITY ESTATES.
Five minutes' walk from Nassau Boulevard Station, two fine building sites, three and seven lots, respectively. Will sell cheap to close estate.
ASTOR TRUST COMPANY,
36th St. and Fifth Ave.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
150 ACRES ACTUAL SHORE FRONT on Huntington Harbor, select neighborhood, best buy on North Shore; actually worth double asking price. For particulars address
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th Street.

$725—SMALL HOUSE—$725
Large plot for cultivation and poultry; big town, near harbor and station; hour out; $75 cash and $10 monthly. B. Store, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

CUTLERY FACTORY
FOR SALE.
Building 40 by 100 feet, 3 stories, brick and tile construction; fully equipped with up-to-date tools and machinery; electricity cheap for power; natural gas; on main line of B., R. & P. Railway at Springville, N. Y. Inquire
CHRISTOPHER BALDY,
1330 Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

1730—BROADWAY—1730
N. E. Corner 55th Street.
THE SONOMA
Unusual, Well-furnished and Unfurnished Apartments of 5 & 8 Rooms 1 & 2 Baths at Reduced Rentals. Exceptional Large, Light Rooms. Desirable Location.

WILL sublet a beautiful furnished apartment of 8 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory in one of the most exclusive houses on Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson and Palisades. Rental $225 per month to responsible party only. H. B., 76 Times.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On November 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against fifteen cases, each containing 48 cans of sweetened condensed milk, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 24, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On November 26, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty barrels of liquid eggs, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 26, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RARE CHANCE
To Obtain on Easy Terms
$7500 Home at $5500
Extra Large Plot
Comparison will prove it cannot be duplicated elsewhere at less than $7500

A Home Artistic and Livable
Easy Commutation to the City.
Delightful home on large grounds, 100 by 324 feet, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with inglenook open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor. Front and back stairway.
Four fine master bedchambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Open attic over entire house. Large veranda, sleeping porch and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Highest, healthiest climate within commuting distance of N. Y. City. Send or call for photograph.
G. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. Audubon—6900.

Protect Your Family
by insuring the title to your Real Estate. We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland Counties Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe. Write for Booklet A and new auto map.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLEN K. CARVER, 61 B'way

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Exceptional Chance for Builder
to secure 36 lots (50x100) on high ground within 7 minutes' walk of White Plains Station. All improvements made and paid for; no further assessments. Can be bought on easy terms. Owner will subordinate mortgage to building loan. For further particulars apply
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILHELMINA I. McMANUS, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Luz Diaz Govin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ROBERT M. FULTON et al., Defendants.

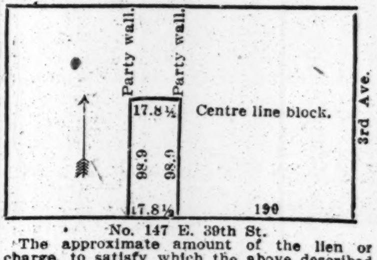
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that lot of land with the improvements thereon in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and ninety feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street seventeen feet eight and one-half inches; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line seventeen feet eight and one-half inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 147 East 39th Street.

Being the same premises conveyed by said Luz Diaz Govin to said Robert M. Fulton by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously therewith.

Dated, New York, November 22, 1915.
EDWIN D. HAYS, Referee.
CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 147 East 39th Street.



No. 147 E. 39th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Thirty-one Thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and 33-100 ($31,883.33) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1915, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and eighty-eight and 13-100 ($388.13) Dollars, with interest from November 15th, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Five hundred and fifty-four and 50-100 ($554.50) Dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, November 22, 1915.
EDWIN D. HAYS, Referee.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MERCHANTS' CENTRAL BUILDING
141 FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. 21st Street.
STORE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR DISPLAY.
121 ft. of window space. Heart of the new wholesale district. No manufacturing in building. Low insurance rates. One and one-half Lofts in same building. Inspection invited. Representative on premises.
ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, INC.
334 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, Madison Square—3908.

All Light Lofts
153-157 WEST 27TH ST.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
4 Elevators, Sprinklers, &c.
RENTS $1,500 TO $4,500.
W. F. DONNELLY, 99 Nassau St., or Superintendent on premises.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS
TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Bachelors ELEGANT APARTMENTS, 2 and 4 Rooms. Low rentals. Maid and Valet services. Meals served if desired. Opp. Holland House; quiet, exclusive, convenient.
Live on 5th Ave. No. 1 West 30th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

BELFORD APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4-5 Rooms, Modern Imp.
At Moderate Rentals.
2969-2973 BRIGGS AVE.
Bet. Bedford Park Boulevard & 201st St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of Joseph Shaff and Sarah Shaff, individually and as copartners, trading as J. Shaff & Co., Bankrupts. Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells December 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at No. 147 West 22nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of the above named bankrupts, consisting of piece goods, woolens, linings, trimmings, and findings, used in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks and suits, and factory fixtures and machinery and office fixtures, &c.

HENRY B. SINGER, Receiver.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 15th of December, same time and place.
HENRY B. SINGER, Receiver.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Want mortgage loan $10,500, improved, vacant; worth $50,000. Mortgage, 443 Amsterdam Av.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS,
187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhatan—For Sale or To Let.

Corner plot, 50x100; Old Broadway and 180th St.; desirable for garage, factory, loft building; mortgage $7,500; vacant property this neighborhood due for rise on account of N. Y. Central trackage; look into this; bargain. Owner, 450 Times Downtown Office.

Free and clear, No. 28 East 20th St., adjacent to 4th Av., four-story and basement building, unoccupied, size 25x92, assessed $62,000, for sale or exchange. Derschuch, 150 Broadway.

Free and clear five-story residence, 24 West 76th St., size 25x102, in good repair, offered cheap, liberal terms, to close estate. Derschuch, 150 Broadway.

Building loan, with corner plot, foot subway station; Dyckman section. Piciulo, 489 5th Av.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and backyard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Lot bargains along new Flatbush subways. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL EXCHANGE $4,000 equity above mortgage of $11,500 on fine private dwelling in 97th St., near Central Park; nine rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, new fixtures; perfect condition; now leased; would like in exchange small suburban house. R. Beck, 22 East 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

87th, 153 West.—Private residence for rent, fully furnished. Call any time.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BUYING OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE, TO RENT; DIVIDING TO SUIT. BIJOU BUILDING, 1,237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS, 12TH FLOOR.

To lease to respectable party, newly decorated, large front parlor and stock room; ground floor private entrance, suitable for office doctor, dentist; gas and electric lights. Busson, 55 East 86th St., corner Madison.

Light room, 18x20, 13-ft. ceiling, fireproof building, with furniture factory; gilder or artist almost earn rent from leaser. Engle, 410 East 32d.

A SHOWROOM to lease for 1 year; modern fireproof building; rent $25 per month. Apply Selena Manufacturing Co., 49 West 23d.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D ST.
Well furnished office or desk room.
801 Longacre Building.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Light deskroom in public stenographer's office. Room 1,426, 150 Nassau St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six, seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

8-room attractive house, 2 baths, electric lights; bargain. C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor. 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Hudson River,
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA, B. W. I.
For Rent.—Furnished bungalow for the season, January to May; beautifully situated, overlooking the Caribbean Sea; on private grounds of a Winter resident. Address 790 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Twenty lots at Jamaica, near railroad station; will subordinate. T 5 Times.

Port Washington water front, Hempstead Harbor, $75,000; fifty acres; beautiful site. JOSEPH H. O'NEIL, 30 East 42d St.

MUST SACRIFICE my 2 lots for $40 each; need cash; worth $150. B. Johnson, 1,002 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Hollis.—Partially furnished eight-room house; $50. X 330 Times Annex.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Near Newburg, N. Y.—Productive farm, 78 acres; fine buildings and dwelling; 1½ acres asparagus; for sale of exchange for smaller place; commuting distance New York. Day, 150 Broadway.

MODERN RESIDENCE AND FARM in village of 3,000 people, only $5,500; your own terms. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the UNITED STATES against THIRTY CASES OF TOMATO PASTE upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 22, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the UNITED STATES against TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF TOMATO PASTE upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 22, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FOR BOOK LOVERS.

Remit one dollar to The New York Times Book Review with name and address of friend who loves books, and the Review will be mailed to him for one year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

For rent, furnished house, 8 rooms, two baths, near Summit station, five months, $60 month. Y 214 Times Annex.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railwoy. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Beautiful Long Island home of 12 rooms and 3 baths, ½ acre of ground, garage, &c., to exchange for city house or for house in the Pelhams or in New Rochelle. S 33 Times.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet. 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

East Fifties, 9 rooms, 3 baths, beautifully furnished apartment, all light rooms; leaving city; sublease 4 months, longer; particulars. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.—Apartments of quality. 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

West Side

98th St., 305-307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2-3-4-5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents, $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Lady will sell on easy terms the magnificent furnishings and give lease of extremely attractive nine-room house; just thoroughly renovated inside and out; white enamel, parquet floors, two bathrooms; suitable private dwelling or furnished rooms; rent, $75 month. 39 West 97th.

Desirable, furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St.; $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (corner 157th.)—Magnificently furnished, seven rooms, two baths; silver, linen, piano; moderate rent; Mrs. Odell.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Handsomely furnished apartments 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, Victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d. Phone 5889 Greeley.

GRANT COURT.
610 West 118th St., near Riverside Drive.—4-5 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 119th St.)—8 rooms, corner apartment; two baths; extra lavatory; elegantly furnished. Supt.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Entire floor, consisting two or three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly furnished; parquet floors; electricity.

Special for bachelors, 1 and 2 room suites; hotel service; restaurant; moderate rates. Monticello, 35-37 West 64th St.

Attractively furnished front apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet, January, February, March. Apt. 3 B, 309 West 99th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; all sizes. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
4 and 7 rooms, $35 to $60. 80 E. 128th St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

140th St., 507 West., (between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.)—Five and six large, light rooms and bath; electric light, telephone; rents, $30 to $40. J. S. Maxwell, agent, 3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.

NEAR PARK AV.
Six rooms, two baths; new building; beautifully, completely furnished; four months, longer; immediate possession; $250. Murray Hill 5393.

$30.00—7 ROOMS, BATH—$30.00.
480 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park,) near 130th St. "L"; steam heat; modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first class.

36th St., 52, 54, and 56 West.
2 and 4 room apartments; all improvements.
Rents, $40 to $80.
A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

$20—5 ROOMS, BATH—$24.
264 West 118th St., near 116th "L" station; modern plumbing; hot water; halls heated.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 large rooms, $60. 3 and 5 W. 104th St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

85th, 150 West.—Five large rooms; bath; modern improvements. Janitor on premises.

Apartments consisting of 3-9 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

180th, 661 West.—Sublet 5 rooms, elevator, southern exposure, very reasonable. Dillon.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

180th, 660 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

202-204 West 96th St.—6 rooms; steam heat, hot water; rents, $30-$32.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

817 West 121st St.—Seven large rooms; private hall; all improvements; low rent.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A furnished apartment to accommodate brother and sister and two maids; west side below 116th St. Address E. McGuckin, 176 West 87th St.

Furnished apt., New York City; not less than three bedrooms; not above 70th St. L 203 Times Downtown.

Wanted, 8, 9 room furnished apartment; immediate possession; small family; below 90th St.; Winter; $300 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large rooms, excellent table; private baths, steam heat, electricity, phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

46TH, 133 EAST.—Double room; all conveniences; gentlemen or couple; good board.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large sunny room; also single; excellent table; parlor dining.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Newly furnished rooms; private French family; steam heat, telephone; excellent table; reasonable. 54th St.

West Side.

16TH, 22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Table boarders wanted; excellent variety; $5 week; 6 lunches, $1.50.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Elegant double room; bath, toilet; also other rooms; excellent table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electric light; table board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Two desirable small rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

72D, BROADWAY, WEST END.—Two fine rooms; bath; electricity; private house. Columbus 2380.

72D ST., 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; ideal location; table guests accommodated.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; attractive home; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; bath optional; board, table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., Pension Luquelle.—Handsomely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths; parlors; electricity; unsurpassed table; home comforts.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; electricity; also single rooms.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Large and single rooms for particular people; fine table; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, attractively furnished; dressing room; also medium-size room, dressing room, and one small room; excellent table.

82D, 174, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests; references.

86TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

93D, 140 WEST.—Newly furnished house; first-class board; homelike; electricity; transits.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food.

95TH, 111 WEST.—Medium, also hall room; southern exposure; meals; reasonable. Owner.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private home; meals optional.

112TH, 227 WEST.—Fine large furnished back parlor; home comfort; excellent table.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av., near 140th L station.)—Large room, opposite park; board optional; private. Barach, Apt. 46.

152D, 518 WEST.—Single room; good home for young man. 7392 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
44th, 258-260 West.—Refined family hotel; American; $11 up weekly; European, $1 day; bath suites; electricity; elevator. Tel. 6068 Bryant.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, CORNER 151ST.—Excellent table, refined service; large, steam-heated rooms; gentlemen; $8 up; references.

YOUNG LADY studying music will share elegant room, meals, refined home, Seventies, with young lady similarly engaged. T 32 Times.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable, attractively furnished double room; steam heat; reasonable. references required; table guests.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Suite of rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 690, (93d.)—Large, bright front room; suite; references; excellent cuisine.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants room and board, small private family; moderate; between West 90th and 100th Sts. Write D, 708 Columbus Av.

Gentleman and widowed sister would like home in a strictly private family as paying guests; first-class references given and expected. T 45 Times.

Gentleman, Jewish, desires board and room, private adult family. N 140 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor and single rooms; baths; telephone.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Neatly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; electricity.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; other rooms; private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Desirable sunny rooms, all conveniences; select private house; references; telephone; breakfast.

SUITE of two, three rooms, bath; also large front room; electricity, service; best location, 57th St. Plaza 6087.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; private bath; open grate fire; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen; Cavanagh's.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine large room, small rooms; steam, electricity; all conveniences.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Room with private bath, electricity, telephone; reference required.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references; telephone.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor, suitable for professional; splendid location.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine room, with bath; attractive rate; continuous hot water; especially comfortable for gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large room; bath adjoining; also small room; private family.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; private house; reference.

72D, 230 EAST.—Large, light room, every convenience; strictly private family; instantaneous hot water.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, bath; front room, dressing rooms; running water; moderate.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure single, double rooms, near Park; reasonable.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns Knight, 1915, "L-4," limousine; run less than 2,000 miles; thoroughly overhauled; sold with new car guarantee; now in paint shop; gray whipcord lining; disappearing seats; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting; left-hand drive; centre control. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Stearns Knight, 1914, special, four-passenger touring; left-hand drive; centre control; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting; sold with new car guarantee; new price, $3,750; now $1,250. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker."
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) limousine, 38 H. P.
Fiat (1915) limousine, town car, "30."
S. G. V. (1914) landaulet, like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Ford touring 1915, perfect condition throughout; has $150 extra equipment: Electric lights, shoes, tubes, &c. Rotheim, 833 7th Av. Phone Circle 491.

Rauch & Lang Electric 4-Pass. Coupe, $750. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 213 West 65th St. 3258 Columbus.

FOR SALE, four-cylinder Garford landaulet; fine condition; cash only. T 25 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard, new, with Rolls-Royce limousine, landaulet body; beauty; attracts attention; monthly rental; driver, service excellent. 7565 Columbus.

Fiat, 1913, large, latest landaulette, like new, by the month. Write R. Barr, 154 East 70th St., or telephone Plaza 1937, leaving your telephone number.

For Rent.—Late model seven-passenger Packard limousine; very luxurious; prices reasonable. Krinsky, 501 West 171st St. Tel 4754 Audubon.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Limousine Packard for hire to private party. Hollywood Garage, 4300 Plaza.

Beautiful late model Packard limousine, $350 month. Owner drives. H. P., 48 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted to Hire.—5-passenger Ford car, with driver, for 5 or 6 days; state terms. T 49 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, kitchenette; medium rooms, $4-$7; reference.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; attractive home; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Just opened, furnished, large, small rooms; also suite two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, with, without bath; refined, convenient; phone; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; baths; phone; breakfasts optional; $5 up.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom; suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, 146 W., THE BARRETT.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; select, private house; all conveniences.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; $3.50-$6.50; electricity.

93D, 255 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Desirable steam-heated rooms, private house; reasonable.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Private residence; beautiful large, also small room, adjoining bath.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Will rent second floor front; dressing room; reasonable. Riverside 9273.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2 D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; gentlemen or couple. Apt. 9.

107TH ST., 233 WEST.—Cozy room; lavatory; modern apartment; private; gentleman; $4.50. Mahler.

113TH, 501-523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; lavatory, phone, electricity; reasonable. Towner.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Comfortable, attractive room, medium size, bath adjoining; every convenience.

119TH ST, 480 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, overlooking Columbia campus. Apt. 67.

120TH ST., 417 W.—Apt. 1-N. E., two pleasant rooms, for rent; single on en suite.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; evenings; $4-$5. Perham.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; also single room; quiet; every convenience; subway. Apartment 4 RE.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; wide outlook over Park and Hudson. Wells.

124TH, 285 St. Nicholas Av., (Apt. 33.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bathroom; elevator; private.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, single or en suite; beautifully furnished private house; exceptionally good table; references.

146TH, 600 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny room, adjoining bath; references. Apartment 42.

BROADWAY, 2,380, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 3903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th,) Apt. 53.—Attractive room, overlooking park; all conveniences; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.
Apartment 4, (corner 94th;) beautifully furnished, large room, private bath; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Cheerful, sunny room; eastern exposure; private family. Apt. 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service, restaurant; very moderate priced.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

MAN and wife want sunny room, near bath; light housekeeping privileges; permanent; give location, price, and telephone. T 48 Times.

Wanted—Furnished, overlooking Gramercy Park, sitting room, two bedrooms, bath. Address Box 75, Sea Cliff, L. I. State price.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room with nice family. A 298 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Telephone operator; expert file clerk; five years' experience; A1 references; Christian. A 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; six years' experience manufacturing business, entire charge; moderate salary. B. Hartman, 829 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; five years' experience advertising and manufacturing lines; thoroughly competent and reliable; salary $18. T 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; typist; $15. F 861 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT colored woman wishes general or second work. 49 West 132d St. Miller.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert dressmaker, designer; high-class gowns, suits, wedding trousseaus; engagements to private families, $4; gowns made at residence at short notice. 159 West 97th St. Tel. Riverside 5318.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKER, exclusive styles, wishes customers; will go out by the day. T 46 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, with quiet schoolboy; excellent worker; refined; good manager. T 44 Times.

MATRON, English, German typewriting, wishes position lady's private, useful companion. S 158 Times.

NURSE.—Middle-aged American, Protestant, take entire charge of child three years up; would go South or West; wages, $30; references. Nurse, 479 Lexington Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Expert stenographer; college education; over 7 years' experience, legal, scientific, literary; $20-$25. A 294 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced and qualified for responsible position; stenographer; college education. T 26 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Expert, experienced stenographer, who was for several years secretary for international banker in Wall Street district, desires position of trust and responsibility; college education. I. S., 672 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; TAKE DICTATION RAPIDLY; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; EXPERIENCED; PLEASING PERSONALITY; $9. MARY CLENAHAN, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, five years' experience; refined, educated American, good address; conversant banking and brokerage; unquestionable references. A 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, neat appearing, educated, quick, accurate, seven years' experience machinery, steel, and brokerage, desires situation. A 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary; long technical experience; familiar office detail work, filing and card systems. Holden, 272 West 139th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, refined, Christian, (20;) good appearance, education; $10-$12. McIntyre, 412 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 5332.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical business experience; familiar with office work; good references; $12. A 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; assistant bookkeeper; two years' experience; reads, speaks French fluently; $10. H. J., 270 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, takes rapid dictation accurately and intelligently, $15. F 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid accurate, accustomed difficult dictation; $15. A 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; competent; 3 years' experience; moderate salary. A 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17; some experience; Christian; $6. E., 71 Hallock Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious; thoroughly familiar in theatrical business, desires position. T 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate, businesslike; familiar with office work; $10. F 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experienced; references; $10. A 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; 3 years' experience; reliable; references; $10. Jean Gold, Highwood, N. J.

WANTED.—By refined young lady, few hours daily, reading to invalid or other person; references exchanged. T 31 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKER.—Exceptionally capable girl, excellent cook; city references. Also several experienced cooks, chambermaid-waitresses. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5839 Riverside.

COOKS, laundresses, $25-$30; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $22-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BILL CLERK wanted, bright, quick, young girl, for making out bills on Underwood typewriter and assist bookkeeper; must be experienced and write good hand; permanent position; state salary expected, experience, reference. Address in own writing, B. C., 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for small manufacturing concern; must be thoroughly competent and experienced. Not afraid of hard work and long hours when necessary. T 41 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SEVERAL MILLINERY
DESIGNERS AND TRIMMERS.
YEARLY POSITIONS AND HIGHEST
SALARIES.
Apply at employment office, 5th Floor,
32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERY COPYISTS.
TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY
YEARLY POSITIONS
WITH
HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED MILLINERS.
HIGHEST SALARIES PAID,
AND LONG SEASONS.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require
SALESWOMEN
for
TOYS,
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
SPECIAL TABLES.
Apply Superintendent's Office.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require
EXPERIENCED CASHIERS.
Apply at General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, middle-aged lady to take full charge of house for Catholic priest; must be Catholic and have reference; wages, $4.50 week; fare paid. Address 848 Park Av., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
require the services of experienced saleswomen in the following departments:
TOYS,
PERFUMERIES AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
LEATHER GOODS,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
ART GOODS.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., Superintendent's Office, 35th Street Entrance.

MAID.—Must be total abstainer, $25 per month to start; two children in family; references required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. Superintendent, 14 New Chambers St.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department, for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to R. T. Marsh, Butterick Bldg., Spring and McDougal Sts., N. Y.

SALESGIRLS for candy store; girls of good character and appearance. Apply in own handwriting only to Asa Cole, 504 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENCIL CUTTERS, experienced on Wallace or Belknap typewriters; steady positions. Apply 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., 2d floor.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER WANTED IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO VERY RAPID DICTATION. APPLY LIGHT & SCHLESINGER, 18 to 24 WASHINGTON PLACE.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desired; must be a bright and willing worker, for office; state references, experience, and salary expected. A 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in downtown office; beginner preferred. Write, stating qualifications and salary expected. A 302 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer; salary $10. Room 805, 1,600 Broadway.

WANTED.
OFFICE GIRL, AGE ABOUT 17 YEARS, IN BUYING OFFICE OF LARGE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. O. G., 33 TIMES.

WOMAN to dust, scrub, clean, and do general work; permanent position. B., M. & L., Inc., 105 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, (1;) Bookkeeper, (1,) $20; Dictation in Spanish, (1,) $20; Private Secretary, (1,) $20; temporary work, $35 per week; Clerks and Demonstrator, $10-$12. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER wanted for high-class position. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Oliver operators; several positions open; Christian firm. 73 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographers wanted; $12, $10, $8, $6; stenographer-bookkeepers. Lamb's Agency, 203 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE
FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or several small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE SERVICE man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; a practical, CAPABLE economist. L 17 Times.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert. Books opened, closed, audited, systematized; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, salesman, Christian seeks connection here or Latin America; travel unobjectionable; no work too difficult. T 30 Times.

ANY EMPLOYER.—Can you use in any capacity a salesman who desires to give up traveling? 28; aggressive, efficient. T 35 Times.

ANYTHING mechanical or electrical line, by young man, 20 years; high and night school manual education; machine shop, electrical supply experience. A 285 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Young man, 22; five years' experience in ladies' wearing apparel line. T 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—An expert bookkeeper-accountant, (24,) seven years' commercial training in highest institutions and New York University, together with 4 years' experience as accountant for large concerns, seeks connection with reliable firm where business ability and brains count; highest references. N 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Thorough, practical, efficient office executive, experienced double-entry bookkeeper-cashier, seeks responsible position; highest credentials; Hebrew. Capable, 276 West 120th, Advertising Office.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and general office man desires position; fourteen years' experience; well recommended; salary, $18. R. C., 855 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, factory cost, mercantile; submit monthly balance sheet. John Welcome, Room 68, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; thoroughly experienced double entry; highest recommendations. Address F 20, 50 Avenue A.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 32; nine years' responsible position; A1 references. G. W., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, (23,) prefers connection with automobile company or garage. S 173 Times.

BOY, Japanese, attending night school, wishes position in good family. Miyoshi, 177 West 97th St.

BUSINESS CONTROLLER-GENERAL MANAGER.—Interview invited from high-grade concern desiring to engage the services of thoroughly experienced business man, (available about January 1,) to act in above or similar capacity. NO BOOKKEEPERS' JOBS WANTED. Experienced in public utilities, costs, investigations, examinations, auditing, business organization, &c. Salary $4,000 to start. Principals only address in confidence. T 39 Times.

CARETAKER.—Man wishes position of trust, caretaker of building or bank; can furnish 15 years' reference; will give security or bond. T. P. McManus, 2 East 97th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deegan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, German, married, wishes position; honest, sober, careful driver, good mechanic; highest references. Braun, 425 East 153d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, (25;) mechanic; 10 years; private only; city or country. Roder, 400 6th Av., Brooklyn. Phone South 3562J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced young man seeks private position at moderate salary; makes own repairs; references. Howe, 209 East 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, 23, wishes position with private; city or country. S 114 Times.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER desires temporary position for next six weeks at anything. Address F 289 Times Downtown.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.—Absolutely dependable; Columbia graduate, (24;) successful secretarial and teaching experience, enthusiastic; references; gray matter. A 293 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Exceptionally versatile correspondent respectfully offers his services; references. F. D. Blythe, 154 West 68th St.

DESIGNER, long experience, for printed fabrics, cretonnes. B. W. Lewis, 415 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DETROIT YOUNG MAN, here now, desires to represent manufacturer for Michigan territory, making Detroit headquarters; leather novelty or jewelry lines preferred. T 42 Times.

ENGINEER wishes steady position; willing and reliable; first-class references. Engineer, 2,514 Madison St., Brooklyn.

MAN, strictly temperate, good habits, wishes position; anything. J. B., 125 East 34th St.

NURSE, graduate, wishes to take care of invalid; mental or nervous case; willing to travel; 14 years' experience; moderate fee. P 339 Columbus Av.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—(35;) sales, credit experience, forceful correspondent; energy, initiative, tact; interview will convince. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

POSITION WANTED; party speaks French; literary, musical talents; secretarial ability. T 37 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—Neat-appearing young man, (27,) capable auto driver, desires position as salesman; city or out of town. Box 397, Highlands, N. J.

SECRETARY, 24; thoroughly experienced; acquainted with accounting, business administration, &c. T 38 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Young man wishes position, day, evening; speaks French. T 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (BRIGHT BEGINNER,) TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; HARD WORKER; WILLING AND OBLIGING; $8. EDWARD COUNTEY STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST.; BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Twenty years' law experience; will work by hour, day, or week. H. Praeger, 1,003 Equitable Building. Phone Rector 9657.

STUDENT for C. P. A. degree, with 10 years' business experience, desires position as a junior with accountant firm. Y 217 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 25, now employed as cigar clerk and cashier in large Broadway cafe, desires to join a sales department where he would be given a chance to learn the products of the firm and then go out to sell the same. T 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, clean-cut and ambitious, 12 years' practical business experience, selling ability, capable of handling office detail, desires position any line; best of references. C. D. A., A 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN having four and a half years' experience in garage, tires, and supplies, and well known in the city, seeks a position with a reliable firm. T 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat appearing, good reference, wishes position at anything. Leonard Reiner, 10 Harrison Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) alert, capable, ambitious, thorough business experience, good education, desires office position; moderate salary. A 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, neat penman, good at figures, desires position. A 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (28) with automobile wants position as salesman. T 37 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A—A—A—A—A—A
THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY desires a few more salesmen for their Lamp Campaign; must be of good appearance and have experience in selling gas appliances or specialties; permanent positions for men who make good; references required; commission basis. Call Wednesday, between 9 and 12 A. M., at 175 East 114th St. Ask for Mr. Rowe.

ACCOUNTING FIRM offers permanent positions to experienced seniors. Apply, with full particulars, A. B., A 304 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant wanted to take entire charge of bookkeeping department of large daily newspaper. Y 216 Times Annex.

A BRIGHT BOY of neat appearance, age 15-16, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
A man who has made good can connect with an up-to-date agency, drawing account and special proposition; write full particulars and references. L 29 Times.

A FIRM OF ACCOUNTANTS desires the services of an aggressive representative who can interest business men in the service that it offers; we shall not be attracted by a man who has to fall back on a "salary"; we must have an individual with enough confidence in himself to work for an "income"; to that man the possibilities are unlimited; applications will be held in strict confidence and will be returned if desired. A 284 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.
Young man with experience in lettering and designing for advertising agency work; must be good on layouts and quick pen lettering; state experience, age, and salary expected. L 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A competent bookkeeper and accountant wanted; one who has had experience in conducting charitable institutions preferred. T 36 Times.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT (New York) wanted by progressive auditing firm; must have sober habits; state salary, references. S. R., A 305 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR wanted on cotton dresses, with samples. Box 10, 852 6th Av.

IRONWORKERS, finishers, helpers wanted in ornamental iron works. Apply L. Jasser, 322 West 115th St.

MANAGER.—Position open for man to eventually take charge of manufacturing department; experience preferred, but not necessary; references and working knowledge of double entry bookkeeping required. Call between 2 and 4 P. M. daily, except Saturday. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, Publishers, 30 Irving Place, New York City.

MEN'S CLOTHING DESIGNER.—C. KENYON COMPANY, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLINERY MAN.
Thoroughly experienced retail man, who has had a retail experience in large stores, apply by letter only, stating your age, where employed, the amount of business you have handled, salary. Address J. Leschin, Hotel Biltmore.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Must be total abstainer; $30 a month, with maintenance; age between 25 and 40. Apply between 9-11 A. M., Superintendent, 14 New Chambers St.

OFFICE and ERRAND BOY, 14½ to 15½; experience unnecessary; public school graduate. Apply by letter only, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

SALESMEN.—Are you satisfied with your present salary? What of your future! Our salesmen are making from $2,000 to $15,000 per annum placing our new Income Contract on preferred business; guaranteed by $81,000,000 assets, supervised by 41 State Governments; nothing like it in the world; this opportunity offered if you are a man of character and work; annual renewal income and commissions. Apply Mr. Wadsworth, Room 1,130, 111 Broadway, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

SALESMEN wanted in every town within 100 miles of New York City by old-established, reliable firm for new household specialty; salesmen make $25 weekly in spare time; commission. Eberhart, 76th St. and 1st Av.

SALESMEN.—Side line sanitary belts and aprons and baby rubber diapers; 80 items; out-of-town territories; commission. Box 852, 1,069 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced contractors' equipment; commission basis. L 23 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Life insurance, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; commission; special attention given beginners. Apply branch office, 18 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, who can do simple bookkeeping and general office work in factory away from New York City; must have tact, resourcefulness, good judgment, as well as some experience; salary moderate, with fair chances for advancement; write application, giving fullest details, age, nationality and that of parents, education, experience, minimum salary, when available, telephone, &c. Y 218 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—A good Spanish and English stenographer and translator for railway in West Indies; educated, single, fluent speaker, and shorthand writer in both languages, and speedy operator; one with knowledge of general office work preferred; salary $75 a month to begin; passage will be paid. Apply A 299 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted for a $25,000 issue, all or none; high-class publishing enterprise; commission 20 per cent., payable when all is subscribed. Alpha, P. O. Box 1,990.

YOUNG MEN, well educated, for evening amateur dramatics; small salary. L 205 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT GENERAL OFFICE MANAGER, experienced in machine design, $2,500; invoice clerks, importing and exporting experience, $18; Elliott Fisher operator, $15; assistant shipping clerk, $15; clerks and bookkeepers, department store experience, $12-$15. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
170 Broadway.
Fourteenth year placing the very highest type of office employe.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d—Office boys. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SHORTHAND EVENING SPEED CLUB, law stenography, secretarial, and all commercial subjects. DAY AND EVENING. Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Madison Av., at 58th St. S. C. Estey, Principal.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
Cadillac, 1915, 8-cylinder, No. A-10595, New York license 49634, stolen Dec. 6, about 9 P. M., in front of Olympic Club, opposite 39th Precinct, 124th St., New York. Communicate with E. B. Hopwood, 55 John St., New York. Tel. John 3796.

LOST—Saturday, Dec. 4, between home and 59th St. and 7th Av., via Madison Av. and 59th St. cars, lady's open-face watch, set in pearls, with miniature on back, inscribed on inner case; value as gift; liberal reward. Abrahams, 107 East 80th St.

LOST—Seven Oriental pearl drop pendant, between Purchase and White Plains, N. Y. C. station platform; $20; reward. Mrs. F. H. Goodsell, Tenacre, Purchase Road. White Plains.

LOST—Friday, gold ring with large topaz, small stones, between Loeser's store, Fulton St., and South Oxford St.; reward. William Wise, Jeweler, 10 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday evening, Dec. 4, pearl brooch, diamond centre, between 48 West 51st St. and Punch and Judy Theatre, 49th St.; reward. Phone Kellogg, Plaza 6881.

LOST—Saturday, Nov. 27, Parish Fashion Fete, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, umbrella with yellow jade handle. Reward return 17 East 54th.

LOST—Small handbag, Friday, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. car; keep money; mail, return bag and contents. Blocker, 260 West 72d.

LOST—Friday, gold ring with large topaz, small stones, between Loeser's store, Fulton St., and South Oxford St.; reward. Wm. Wise, jeweler, 10 Flatbush Av.

LOST—Gold locket, with initials "C. T." Return to 133 West 145th St., care of Adams. Reward.

LOST—Miniature, at Blakesley Galleries; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. H. L. Hildebrandt, telephone 1123 Columbus.

LOST—Madison Av., 59th and 60th Sts, silk bag, containing money, check, nose glasses; reward. Winters, 645 Madison Av.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between Stern's, Sherry's, and Hollander's; reward. 355 West 84th.

$250 REWARD.—No questions asked; lost, diamond bowknot, between 17th St. and Gramercy Park and 46th and 5th Av., or 57th St. Return to Morris Gest, Princess Theatre, 104 West 39th St.

$100 REWARD.
Lost—Two lady's rings, one with three diamonds, one with diamonds and pearl, in ladies' dressing room or orchestra, Broadway Theatre Saturday night; no questions. Return M. Mosler, Hotel Savoy, corner 59th and 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for four-leaf clover brooch, set with four large diamonds and some small stones in stem, lost Dec. 7, probably on Fifth Av. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$250 REWARD.—No questions asked; flexible diamond bracelet, 42 stones, between West 45th and Broadway, 47th, Saturday evening. Mrs. A. Bronner, 440 Riverside Drive.

$100 REWARD for string of small pearls with small diamond clasp; lost Dec. 3, vicinity 5th Av.; no questions. 155 East 72d St., 7th floor west.

$200 REWARD
for solitaire diamond ring, about 2 karats, lost Dec. 5, possibly on 5th Av. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday, about 6 P. M., near 80th St. and Park Av., small toy fox terrier, white, with large black spots; not pure blood; $25 reward; no questions asked. F. E. Webb, 925 Park Av.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Please take notice that my wife, JEAN FRASER HENRY, lately residing with me at my residence, No. 664 East 18th Street, Brooklyn, having abandoned me and voluntarily left my bed and board, I do hereby disclaim any responsibility for any bills that she may contract, and accordingly notify all whom it may concern that I will not pay or be responsible for any indebtedness which she may incur.
Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., December 6th, 1915.
Dr. MORRIS W. HENRY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Application will be made to The Delaware and Hudson Company for the issuance of duplicate Subscription Receipt for Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) of Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Gold Bonds of that Company No. V-118, the property of Margaret A. Brown, 2,350 Broadway, New York City, said receipt having been lost or destroyed on or about November 9th, 1915.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of HARDY, STANCLIFFE & WHITAKER, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY as partner, to become financially interested in manufacturing product for an established market; investigation solicited; principals only. B 34 Times Annex.

.IVE, aggressive sales agency is open for one or two good aditional lines for New York territory; handling one line at present. L 204 Times Annex.

Mechanical engineering, designing, drafting, automatic machinery, dies, jigs, fixtures; special care given; confidential work. For appointment, address Draftsman, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Treasurer required in corporation dealing with drug trade; exclusive articles in good demand; investment of $5,000 to $10,000 required. L 6 Times.

Capital and services active business man are available January to start new or extend established manufacturing or other business. A 282 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY Wanted.—Capital man as secretary for a large, established corporation; $2,000 investment required. Write Films, S 171 Times.

Manufacturing company needs $5,000 for few months; best security offered. G. C., Box 84 Times.

An opportunity for young man with $2,500 take active interest long-established, profitable office business. W. M., 106 Times.

Intending to solicit general insurance, desire connection with reliable brokerage firm. "Retired," A 287 Times Downtown.

Active lady partner, superior rooming house, fully furnished; half interest $800. A 297 Times Downtown.

Motion-picture theatre, west side; 500 seats; airdrome attached; little cash required. Pitzer & Smith, 1,476 Broadway, (42d.)

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun, Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 354 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING
of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

WE ADVANCE MONEY
to manufacturers and wholesalers; bills purchased, accounts financed; strictly confidential. Standard Discount Co., Inc., 949 Broadway, New York.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

We will sell you a new, rebuilt, fourteen-inch Underwood No. 3 for $40; guaranteed. Buck Standard Typewriter Co., 280 Broadway. Tel Worth 1263.

Antique furniture sale at very lowest prices. P. Monsolino, 231 East 46th St.

Clothing.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., $12.

$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.

MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.

HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

PUPPIES FOR CHRISTMAS.
Pekingese, Pomeranians, Chows, Bostons, Police Dogs, Airedales, and All Other Breeds.
BEST PEDIGREED STOCK.
"DOG LAND," 34 W. 39th, Tel. 5220 Greeley

PRIEST RISKS LIFE TO SAVE A FIREMAN

Chaplain of Hoboken Department Drags One of 'His Boys' from Blazing Riding School.

AUTOS LOST, HORSES ESCAPE

Hexamer's Academy, an Old Landmark, Destroyed—Cavalry Loses Equipment.

Father Joseph Kelly, assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, and chaplain of the Hoboken Fire Department, who responds on the second alarm of every fire in Hoboken, was standing in Hudson Street, between Second and Third Streets, yesterday with his fire togs on, watching the flames destroy Hexamer's Riding Academy and Garage, causing a loss of $150,000, when he saw a part of the roof fall in among the exploding gasoline tanks of seventy-five automobiles, carrying with it "one of his boys." Frank Dolan of Engine Company 2. The crowd was standing far back from the blanket of flame thrown up by the explosions when they saw Father Kelly make a dash for Dolan, who was lying partly under the wreckage and could not move.

"Look out, Father Joe!" yelled the firemen in warning, "you'll get hurt!"

"There's one of the boys! Help me get him out!" he shouted, and with the aid of three firemen Father "Joe" carried Dolan to an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. At the hospital it was found that Dolan had a broken leg and three broken ribs. Father Kelly was not injured.

No one knows how the fire started in the sixty-three-year-old academy. One story is that some one threw a cigarette near a portable gasoline tank, causing it to explode. About 1:30 in the afternoon a fireman in No. 1 Engine House in Hudson Street, only a block away, heard some one shout "'Hexie's' is burning." The company "rolled" on the still alarm just as E. L. Reynolds, manager of the auto sales department, pulled the box near the garage. When Chief Dunn and his men arrived the left wing of the two-story brick structure was aflame, and the gasoline tanks in the cars on the first floor were exploding. Immediately two more alarms were sent in.

By the time the Fire Department had arrived, Judge J. J. McGovern, Clerk of Hudson County, had organized a band of rescuers and had driven ninety-eight horses, part of them the property of Troop D of the New Jersey National Guard Cavalry, to Pier 2 of the North German Lloyd Line, without the loss of a horse.

German sailors from the Vaterland and the dozen other liners laid up in the river at the piers of the North German Lloyd Line, the Hamburg-American Line, and other steamship companies, rushed out of the beer gardens in River Street to watch the fire. Reserves from the Hoboken City Hall Station were called to hold them back. Some of the sailors were called to their ships to prepare to fight the fire if the department was unable to confine it to the Academy and the buildings in River Street. The North German Lloyd sent about thirty men with a hose to aid Lieutenant Thomas Sullivan and Engine Company 8 in fighting the flames from the fire escapes of the tenements in River Street.

A. P. Hexamer, whose father established the Academy in 1852, and who has furnished mounts for Colonel Roosevelt, The Rough Riders, Squadron A, and other cavalry organizations, gave the firemen permission to knock away the wall in the third floor of his house next to the Academy so that water could be streamed upon the Academy from that place.

The three floors of the house were almost completely wrecked. Mr. Hexamer moved a safe containing his wife's jewels and the silverware valued at $5,000, as well as several paintings of horses, to the vaults of the Hudson Trust Company.

Mr. Hexamer said that the damage would be $150,000, covered by insurance. Many of the forty cars belonging to patrons of the garage were not insured. Although the building was erected in 1873, it had concrete floors and steel girders—recently put in.

Several cavalry troops and riding clubs lost trappings in the fire. Some of them were the Riding Club, the Hoboken Riding Club, Whip and Spur, Hudson Troop, the Deutsche Riding Club, Boot and Saddle, the Saddle and Bridle Club, and the Knights of Columbus Riding Club.

When the fire was under control about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the firemen had time to talk, the question passed around was, "Did you see what Father Joe did?"

10 YEARS FOR WIFE SLAYER.

Leitner, Private Detective, Sentenced by Judge Swann.

Samuel Leitner, a private detective, who shot and killed his wife at 52 East Eighth Street on Aug. 30 last, was sentenced to Sing Sing for ten years by Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday. Leitner could not receive an indeterminate sentence, because he had once served in Elmira for picking pockets. He has three children, who live in Borough Park.

On the night of the shooting he quarreled with his wife. According to his original story, he shot her by accident while trying to wrench the revolver out of her hand. Subsequently he confessed that he shot her in self-defense after she had assailed him with a hatpin.

Sidewalk at "Dead Man's Curve."

Safety for the 25,000 men and women who daily walk along the right of way of the Long Island Railroad from Laurel Hill Boulevard to Washington Avenue, on their way to and from their work, will be assured by an agreement reached yesterday by the railroad company, the Calvary Cemetery Corporation, the General Chemical Company, and Borough President Connolly. These three corporations will convey to the city an easement for the erection of a ten-foot sidewalk, which will do away with the necessity of walking along the railroad tracks. More than 100 men and women have been killed in this neighborhood, and the stretch of track has been known as Dead Man's Curve.

Rockefeller Buys Red Cross Seals.

The Red Cross Seal treasury was further enriched today by a contribution of $500 from John D. Rockefeller. This makes the fifth consecutive year that Mr. Rockefeller has come to the aid of the Red Cross Seal Committee.

CHARADE FOR WELL WOMEN.

Word Begins with "H" and Rhymes with Third Word in Line Above.

The Women's Health Protective Association held its annual meeting at the Waldorf yesterday and heard Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department tell of the Chronicle, published monthly by the department in co-operation with the Vanderbilt Clinic, and sent directly to the homes of the poor.

In the paper residents of various regions tell how they got upon the "water wagon" and the like. In a recent number was a poem in which "well" was rhymed with a word that began with "H," and it shocked some people. It did not shock the Health Protective Association when Dr. Bolduan read it, and they all took copies. Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the President, assured Dr. Bolduan of her belief in his methods, and the others agreed with her.

"That word that begins with 'H' is not profane," said Mrs. Trautman, "and I think it is right to use language that will make an impression. Sunday school tracts are good, but they help little if people don't read them."

The association re-elected most of its officers. They were: President, Mrs. Mary Trautman; First Vice President, Mrs. Clark Bell, Second Vice President, Mrs. Carrie Levy; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Belle Scudder; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary Mussinan, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Anna E. Jeffries; Treasurer, Mrs. Francis Stiebel; Auditor, Mrs. J. H. Crowell.

On the Board of Directors are the officers and Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. B. Schwartz, Mrs. Emma Wright, Mrs. Mary A. Phillips, Mrs. Caroline Swinney, Mrs. E. L. Young, Mrs. Philip J. Markley, Mrs. Caroline Soper, and Mrs. Mary Stewart.

$10,000 IN GEMS ON PRISONER

New Rochelle Policeman Gets Man Who Robbed M. M. Looram.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Practically every policeman in Westchester County is on the lookout for burglars, for sixty homes in the county have been robbed recently, and Sergeant John McGowan of the New Rochelle Police Department was thus on the alert last night when he noticed a suspicious-looking Turk on a train of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad.

The Sergeant placed the man under arrest, and when the prisoner was searched it was found that he had jewelry in his pockets valued at $10,000, including a twenty-four-inch strand of pearls and diamonds worth $2,500, a marquise ring of diamonds worth $3,500, a diamond and emerald lavalliere, nine rings set with various precious stones, three small necklaces, a number of diamond and pearl brooches, four gold watches, and several gold watch chains.

Sergeant McGowan also found in the prisoner's pocket a railroad commutation ticket made out in the name of Matthew M. Looram of Davenport's Neck. The prisoner, who said he was George Shakoian, 28 years old, a Turkish subject, living at one of the Mills Hotels in New York, admitted when pressed that he had robbed Mrs. Looram's room earlier in the evening while Mr. and Mrs. Looram were away attending a dinner party. Mr. Looram said that the Turk had worked for him as a servant in 1912.

AUSTRALIAN CADETS PARADE

Visitors Play "Rule Britannia" in Front of Boy-Ed's Office.

A party of thirty-five Australian cadets under command of Lieutenant J. J. Simons visited the City Hall yesterday and were reviewed by Acting Mayor McAneny. The students are graduates of high schools and colleges of Australia, and the trip to this country and Canada is being given them by the Young Australian League as a reward of merit for excellent scholarship.

The students, who varied in age from 13 to 22 years, wore uniforms of dark blue with white caps. Each boy carried a musical instrument. The party arrived from Canada in the morning. During their trip the students visited the Panama Exposition and toured the Pacific Coast.

After Mr. McAneny's address the students stood on the steps of the City Hall and gave the "kangaroo cheer." They played British airs while passing the British Consul's office at 19 State Street, and when opposite the offices of Captain Boy-Ed they blared out "Rule Britannia." The students are giving concerts on their trip for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund

SETS ASIDE NEVADA DIVORCE

Jersey Court Orders George Lister to Pay Alimony to First Wife.

A divorce obtained by a transient residence in Nevada is not legal in New Jersey, according to a decision given yesterday by Vice Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City. The decision sets aside a divorce granted at Reno, Dec. 10, 1908, to George Lister of Chicago and formerly of Hoboken.

The wife, Miss Minnie Lister, lives at 224 Park Avenue, Paterson. Lister has married again and lives with his second wife and their two children. Vice Chancellor Stevenson order Lister to pay the first Mrs. Lister $15 a week alimony, and a counsel fee of $500 to her lawyer, John Weller of Hoboken.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson said the State of Nevada was "powerless by an act of its Legislature or by a decree of its courts to fix the status of a man or woman as married or unmarried when the man or woman is only transiently commorant within the borders of the State."

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The City Commissioners are considering adopting motor fire apparatus in the hope of lessening the fire risk here. The water force is to be increased and new firemen added.

MONTCLAIR.—The Rev. Dr. Jay T. Stocking will be installed as pastor of the Christian Union Congregational Church on Dec. 16.

MONTCLAIR.—The annual State rally of the Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees of New Jersey will be held here on Friday night.

HACKENSACK.—Jacob Rengle, 60 years old, a retired hotel keeper, of 30 Straight Street, Paterson, was drowned yesterday morning while fishing in the Hackensack River near Ridgefield Park.

PLAINFIELD.—The City Council has bought the residence property of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks on Watchung Avenue for $31,000 and will erect thereon a City Hall.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—One of the men murdered recently at the Weitzman farm near here was identified yesterday as Makyar Pomazan. He was engaged through the Liberty Employment Agency of New York, whose officials insisted that he did not go to the farm.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Mrs. Mary Cairns, a widow, 75 years old, hanged herself yesterday in the attic at her daughter's home, 59 Heckman Street.

BORDENTOWN.—Fire caused a loss of $2,500 at the farm of William Henry Biddles, on an island in the Delaware River, yesterday, when it destroyed the outbuildings and burned to death a number of horses and cows.

Christmas Coming!! Gifts Galore!!
Your Photograph
Presented to the ones who love you will be the most appreciated gift and an everlasting remembrance.
The Photographer in Town
Paris
New York
Philadelphia
Boston
Offers the latest styles of Photographs in Etching and Engraving Effects. Highly artistic. Permanent and at Moderate Prices. Orders taken from $1 up.
Avoid the Rush—Make Your Appointments Today.
17 HIGH-CLASS STUDIOS AT YOUR SERVICE.
MANHATTAN—1482 B'way, cor. 43d. | 516 5th Ave., cor. 43d.
1369 Broadway, at 32d St. | 245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
1 W. 34th St., opp. Waldorf. | 208 Broadway, Eve. Mail Bldg.
115 W. 42d St., near B'way.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave. | 59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdale's.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St. BRONX—149th St., 3d Ave., over Riker's.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St., over Loft's. NEWARK—869 Broad St.
YONKERS—221 South Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—1028 Chestnut St. BOSTON—159a Tremont St.

BUILDING 150 SHIPS IN AMERICAN YARDS

Vessels Are Ocean-Going Craft, and All Will Be Added to Our Merchant Marine.

LITTLE DOING FOR EUROPE

Orders on Hand Will Keep Plants Busy Many Months and Increase Our Shipping by 30 Per Cent.

In July, 1914, just before the war in Europe began, there were under construction in the United States twelve ocean-going merchant ships. Today there are buildnig more than 150 such vessels, with a total tonnage exceeding one-fourth of the entire American-built ocean tonnage at the beginning of the war.

What the American merchant marine is doing is shown by the circumstance that every shipyard in the country has all the work it can do, and inquiry by THE TIMES yesterday brought the reply that it would take eighteen months to fill the orders already on the books of the big yards. It was stated by the heads of two large shipbuilding concerns that all their work was for Americans and that none of the merchant ships was being built for the use of a foreign nation after the war. The only marine work being done in America for foreign powers is the construction of motor boat patrols for England and Russia and submarines.

At the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's plant on Hampton Roads there are under construction six tank ships for the Standard Oil Company, two freight ships for the Munson Line, two freight ships for a Boston firm, one freight ship for the Luckenbach Line, one passenger ship for the Mallory Line, two freight ships for the Southern Pacific, and one oil ship for the Atlantic Refining Company. These ships are from 6,300 to 15,000 tonnage each. The list does not take into account repair work and the construction of smaller boats. There are also building at these yards two dreadnoughts, the Pennsylvania and Mississippi.

Building 42 at Philadelphia.

In the Philadelphia district forty-two merchant ships are under construction in the Cramp, the New York Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the Harlan & Hollingsworth plants. Most of these ships are larger than the majority of those which now fly the American flag.

At the Fore River yards at Quincy, Mass., fifteen merchant ships are under construction. In San Francisco the Union Iron Works is building more than a dozen, while at the Ward plant in Seattle ten ships are being built for the Pacific trade. The Bath yards are busy with pleasure boats and are constructing a few merchant ships. The Sparrows Point plant of the Maryland Steel Company is building twelve ocean merchant ships for American firms.

"The American merchant marine is growing very rapidly," said H. L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, last night. "It is one of the most remarkable growths I ever saw in the business. The tonnage of American-built ocean-going ships is about 1,750,000. There are under construction now more than 500,000 tons in ships, more than was ever before in the process of being built at any one time in the history of this country. These ships are better and larger than American firms have ordered in the past. When the war started we had just one lone merchant ship building at Newport News. Now we have sixteen and would be building as many more if we had the capacity.

May Double American Tonnage.

"I know of 120 modern, ocean-going merchant ships now being built in America for Americans, and there are probably more. Before the war there were just twelve being built. This goes to show what Americans will do when they get started, and at the present rate in five years American tonnage will be doubled in American-built boats. That doesn't take into account foreign-built ships that may come under our flag."

Shipbuilders, of course, have all eyes turned toward Washington to see what Congress will do to aid a merchant marine. While they appreciate the present business, there exists a fear that after the war, when European nations get back into ocean trading, Americans may become discouraged at the results of the competition.

NO SHOOTING IN HIS COURT.

Magistrate Refuses to Have Test of Pistol Taken from Prisoner.

"I don't propose to have this court made into a shooting gallery," exclaimed Magistrate Conway in Long Island City yesterday when Mathew J. Smith, formerly District Attorney of Queens, asked Detective Fretenski to put a cartridge in a revolver offered in evidence and try to fire it. The revolver had been taken from Tony Marno and Mr. Smith argued that it was no law violation to have a pistol that would not work.

Magistrate Conway told Mr. Smith that when he was District Attorney he had insisted on holding persons who had such revolvers.

"I have changed my mind," replied the attorney.

Marno was held for court.

Crafts Sale Opens Today.

The Crafts Committee of the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association last night announced the opening this morning of an exhibition and sale of the Mountain Crafts and Cabin Industries to be held at 150 West Fifty-seventh Street. The sale will continue four days. Included in the articles on sale will be baskets, carved woodwork, feather fans, furniture, homespuns, and knotted and tufted bedspreads. The Crafts Committee consists of Mrs. Lowrie Bell, Chairman; Mrs. William Burr, Mrs. Nathan Green, Mrs. Philip D. Kerrison, Mrs. Edward Peters, and Mrs. Frank Presbrey.

BUYS A LINCOLN PARDON.

Autograph Document Brings $102 at Anderson Sale.

William V. King paid $110 for a full autograph letter of George Washington at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. It is dated Newburg, July 10, 1782, and offers an apology for opening a letter addressed to another person. Thomas Bell gave $107.50 for a letter signed but not written by Washington. It has a reference to the Marquis de Lafayette.

A copy of "The Life of Richard Hooker," first edition, London, 1665, with autograph inscription by Izaak Walton, "For My Sister Beacham," brought $85. James Beacham, a goldsmith of London, married the sister of Walton's second wife.

A letter of Richard Wagner, said to be unpublished, brought $43. It is about King Ludwig of Bavaria, who wishes to see "Die Walküre" produced in 1871. Wagner writes that he can only allow this under his personal superintendence. A copy of "Tannhäuser," with autograph presentation by Wagner, dated Paris, July 26, 1861, went to C. Gerhardt & Co. for $40.

Ten autograph letters of Washington Irving brought $367. Walter R. Benjamin gave $35 for a document dated July 20, 1603, and signed by James I. A letter of Thomas Jefferson to Alexander Hamilton on the silver dollar went to George D. Smith for $72.50. He also paid $62 for a copy of the works of Petrarch with Ben Jonson's autograph and motto to the title page.

Mr. Bell paid $18 for a document signed by the Empress Josephine, dated May 18, 1810, on acquisitions of land in the Cote d'Or. The same bidder gave $90 for a letter written by Abraham Lincoln while serving his single term in Congress. Mr. Smith obtained for $102.50 an autograph pardon signed by Lincoln on Dec. 22, 1864. Gabriel Weis paid $40 for a letter of George Meredith in reply to a criticism of "One of Our Conquerors." A letter of Maria Theresa in Latin went to Mr. Smith for $11. It is interesting to note that she spelled her name "Maria Theresia." Mr. Smith also gave $51 for a lettter on the French-Indian war by William Pitt and $67.50 for a fine letter of Alexander Pope.

The grand total for the sale was $5,940.

"ERIE BABY" FINDS A HOME.

Railroad Station Foundling Now "Sister" of Lonely Little Girl.

Jersey City's "Erie Railroad Station baby," a wee waif of a girl abandoned in the woman's room at the station three weeks ago, now has found a permanent home. The name of the infant's foster parents has not been made known. Only this much has been told of them: They had a six-year-old daughter, called "Baby May," who was lonely, and the "Erie Railroad Station baby" has gone to be a playmate of "Baby May's."

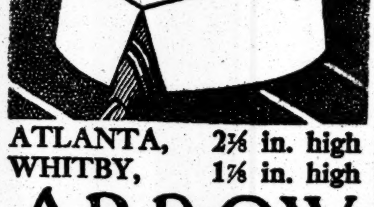
As the laws of New Jersey forbid the legal adoption of a child until it has lived with its foster parents for a year, no formal adoption has been made, but the foundling is "one of the family" in her new home, nevertheless.

The waif was discovered by a porter late one night. He noticed a dilapidated suitcase lying in a corner, and was about to turn it over to the lost and found bureau, when he heard a faint cry. Opening the suitcase, he found a baby girl inside, very nearly smothered. Miss Frances Day, Superintendent of the State Board of Children's Guardians, took charge of the babe, who was then about one month old.

During the time the child was in Miss Day's care, she said, hundreds of persons asked permission to adopt the child. Miss Day added that, under the State Board's rule, she could not tell who was caring for and eventually would adopt the little waif.

Wedded in Marriage Chapel.

The marriage of José de P. Soares, attached to the office of the Portuguese Consul in Chicago, Ill., and Miss Anabel E. Weinbergen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herman Weinbergen of this city, took place yesterday in the marriage chapel of the New York Municipal Building, Alderman S. Clinton Crane officiating. Mr. Soares gave his age as 30 and said he lived at 4,642 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago. Miss Weinbergen gave her age as 23 and her residence as 509 West 174th Street, New York.



ATLANTA, 2⅜ in. high
WHITBY, 1⅞ in. high
ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25 cents
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

ADVERTISEMENT.
consider comfort folks your office?
provide them with LILY drinking cups.
the LILY CUP co
equitable building

$5 to $15 Saving Assured
TO MEASURE ONLY
We have reduced many of our fall and winter fabrics to prices far below their worth. Really a clothes-buying opportunity.
$25, $30 and $35 suit and overcoat materials are now.....$20
$40, $45 and $50 suit and overcoat materials are now.....$25
The fit, finish, style and material are strictly guaranteed in every instance. Samples on request.
Arnheim
Broadway & 9th Street
The Largest Merchant-Tailoring Establishment in the World.

FIRE AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Thompson Chemical Laboratory Destroyed, with $100,000 Loss.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 7.—Fire early today destroyed the Thompson chemical laboratory of Williams College, a three-story brick structure, loss of which is estimated at $100,000. Brainerd Mears, assistant professor of chemistry, and Cornelius Brown, an assistant, were asleep on the third floor, but they escaped.

The fire started in a workroom on the first floor from spontaneous combustion, according to the college authorities, and quickly spread through the building. A library, metals, and also chemicals, which, it is said, cannot be replaced on account of the war, were destroyed.

There was a two-hundred-pound tank of chlorine gas in the basement, and extraordinary precautions were taken to protect this from danger of an explosion. It was saved. College officials said it would be necessary to suspend the chemical course temporarily.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
JOHN DREW in His Greatest Comedy Triumph "The Chief"
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
CANDLER West 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344 Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS With Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
DRAMATIC SENSATION!
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c & $1.00
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eves. 8:15.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
LADIES! Where are you going this afternoon?
The anticipation of a pleasure is commonly supposed to be greater than its realization.
BUT—
You cannot anticipate as much pleasure as you will POSITIVELY realize in KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
BOOK BY C. M. S. McLELLAN. MUSIC BY HERMAN FINCK.
It Is the Ultimate Syllable of Feminine Delight!
Seats Now Selling for Holiday, Xmas and New Year's Matinees
After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) Sat. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce,
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
Under Fire
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER
HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs., 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his comedy TRIUMPH, "THE GREAT LOVER"
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
The Boomerang
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat.
COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. | LAST 2 WEEKS
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
POP. MAT. TODAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
A GREAT TRIUMPH
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00.
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50, 75c, $1.00.
☞ Go Where the Crowd Goes.
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Thurs. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat., at 2, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Evg. at 8:15, Spec'l Perf'ce, Butterfly. Villani, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8, Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St. nr. B'way
Second Appearance Friday Aft. at 3, December 10
Yvette Guilbert
Programs, Eight Centuries of Song.
OTHER DATES DEC. 14, 17, Afts. at 3. DEC. 12, 19, Evgs. at 8:30.
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano
Direction Daniel Frohman & Cath. A. Bamman.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Afternoon, at 3.
SOLOIST GEORGE BARRERE
Seats at Box Office; also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 2:30
Violin Recital Mischa ELMAN
IN AID OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS.
Seats on Sale at Box Office, Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, 1 West 34th St. (Steinway Piano.)
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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Evg. 8:15 & Next Fri. Aft. 2:30
A PROGRAM DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO
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CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
CHRISTMAS CONCERT CARNEGIE HALL TUES. EVE., DEC. 14, at 8:15
Musical Art Society OF N. Y.
Tickets at Box Office and Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St., Room 1202.
Frank Damrosch, Con'tor.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 3.
OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Mon. Evg. AEOLIAN HALL, Dec. 13.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.
CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2:30.
PADEREWSKI
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18, at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
Piano Recital By PERCY GRAINGER
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano. For the benefit of the Manassas Industrial School.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.
Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
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MAX JACOBS, Conductor.
Soloist, GLADYS AXMAN, Soprano.
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ISABEL HAUSER Pianist
Saslavsky String Quartet
Tickets 50 cts. to $2.00. M'gment Haensel & Jones.
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8:15
Violin Recital EMILY GRESSER
MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 13, at 3.
Piano Recital by JOHN POWELL
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Evg., Dec. 11, at 8:15.
Song Recital ALICE SOVEREIGN
Management.........ANTONIA SAWYER
PRINCESS THEATRE, Tomorrow (Thurs.) Aft. 3:30
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Tickets $2.00, at 150 W. 59th St. and Box Office.
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Song Recital by FRANCIS ROGERS
Isidore Luckstone at Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Punch & Judy Thea., Tomorrow Aft., at 3.
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